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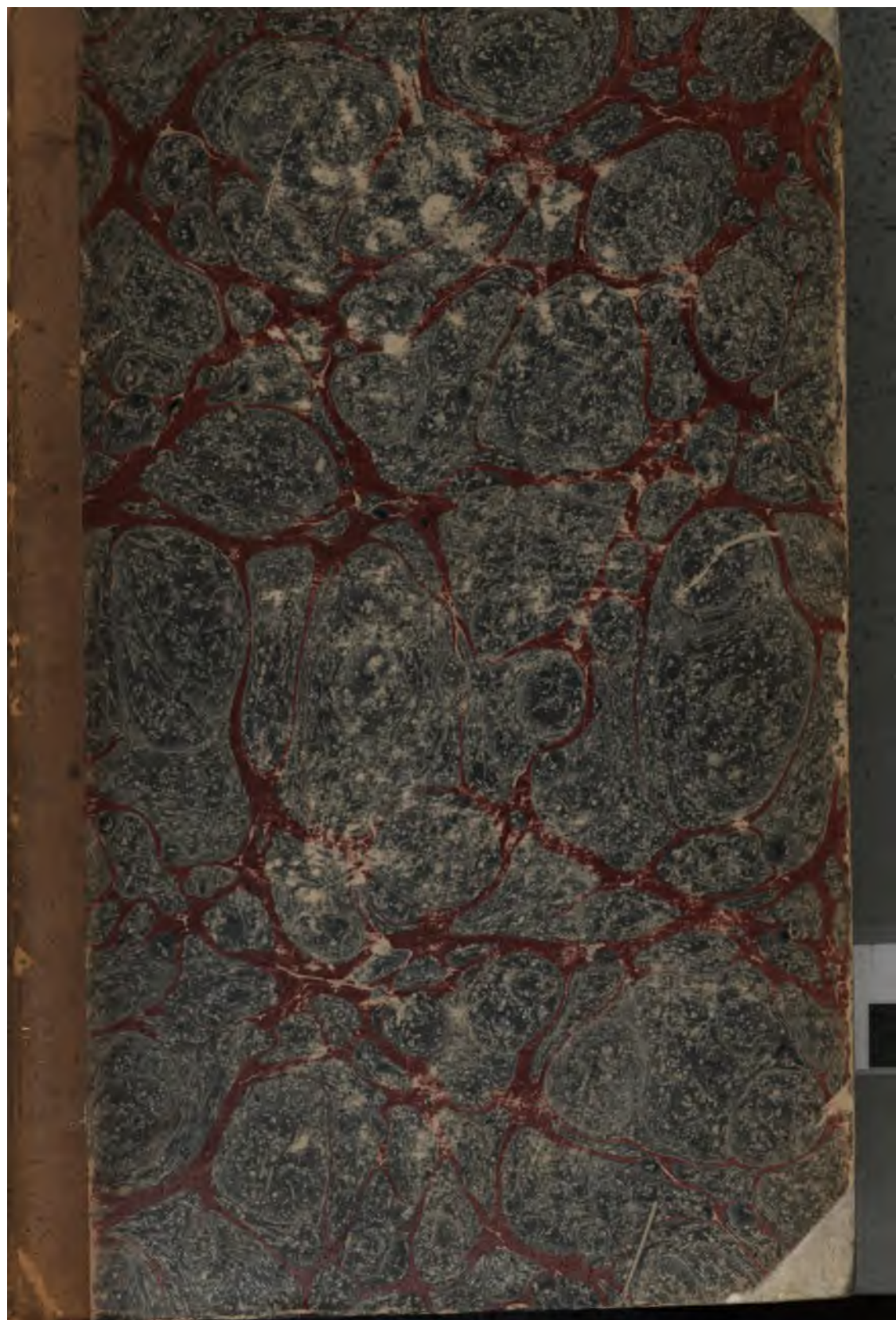
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THE
GENTLEMAN'S
MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

VOLUME X.
NEW SERIES.

MDCCCXXXVIII.

JULY TO DECEMBER
INCLUSIVE.



LONDON:
WILLIAM PICKERING;
JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS AND SON.

1838.

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P R E F A C E.

“THERE is, perhaps, (says Dr. Johnson,) no nation in which it is so necessary as in our own to assemble from time to time the small tracts, and fugitive pieces, which are occasionally published; for, besides the general subjects of inquiry which are cultivated by us in common with every learned nation, our constitution in Church and State naturally gives birth to a multitude of performances, which would either not have been written, or could not have been made public, in any other place.” This remark of Dr. Johnson not only holds good when applied to pamphlets and other small tracts separately published, but may justly be extended to all works where the communication of opinions or statements is concisely given, or where it does not necessarily involve the publication of the author’s name; where sentiments may be delivered, and questions argued, without any fear of reputation being hazarded, and where, perhaps, the first spark of truth may be elicited, the full importance of which cannot be accurately ascertained, nor the extent of the future development, perhaps, suspected. How many essays and controversies on subjects of Art and Literature have appeared for the first time in the pages of the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, which, afterwards, having been digested into order, and expanded into a full exhibition of the argument, have formed volumes of standard reference necessary to the inquiries of the Scholar and Antiquary. Thus one advantage which a Magazine like ours possesses, is, in many cases, to exhibit the rise and progress of opinions, to be the means by which prejudice may be dissolved, error disentangled, and truth recovered.

For enabling us to gratify the curiosity of the public in that portion of our Magazine which is set apart for the reception of original communications, we have to thank many intelligent and friendly correspondents; while we, as Editors of the work, are answerable to the public for all diligence and inquiry, and carefulness of selection.

As concerns another branch of our work, some one has classed “the Reviewers of books among the disturbers of human quiet;”

but this censure, we trust, is hardly applicable to us, whose endeavour has been rather to select proper objects for the attention of our readers, than to anticipate their judgment by any censure of our own. Everything that is in excess defeats its own purpose; and the malignant severity of the critic will soon be harmless to all but himself.

Our *Retrospective department* is formed on the conviction that, while modern books are multiplied without number, there is much still left in the learned volumes of our ancestors that has been put aside by more attractive novelties, or forgotten for want of earlier records, like our own, which could separate the more valuable portions of a work, and point them out to attention, while they as yet formed the literature of the day. Time too stamps its value on things of no intrinsic importance; and many a worthless pamphlet and forgotten tract has become suddenly immortal, by its accidentally throwing light upon a passage of *Shakspeare*.

As regards our Obituary, (a portion of our Magazine which has always stood high in public estimation,) our memorials of the deceased, and our estimate of their characters, must, from the very nature of the subject, be sometimes less copious than we could wish—in a few instances perhaps erroneous, since we cannot always depend upon our materials; but we can say, that there is no part of our Magazine which is attended to with more punctilious care than this; that we search extensively for the collection of our materials, and that we endeavour to bring the most unbiassed mind to the survey of the characters and lives of those who have earned in different ways an honourable station in the annals of their country.

SYLVANUS URBAN.



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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1838.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

J. M. inquires to what publication Lord Hailes alludes in the following note, which occurs at p. 267 of his "Inquiry into the Secondary Causes which Gibbon assigned for the rapid Growth of Christianity."—"By the aid of Barbeyrac I have discovered the sentiments which Augustus entertained on this subject (i. e. the rapid progress of Christianity)." Although absurd enough, they do not seem to be such as Mr. Gibbon assigns to him. *I have lately discovered that a very ingenious person has made the same observation, and has pointed out a want of accuracy in the historian whom he admires.* In the same critique he has something of *Sarcassus* which is singular enough. The treatise here alluded to ought to have been entitled, "Essays on Female Celi-bacy." Its present title is much too ludicrous for a treatise written, as may be presumed, with a grave purpose.

J. M. S. sends the following additions to his account of the birds found in Ireland:—"Black-backed Gull, *Larus marinus*: shot at Larnelough;—rare. Horn Owl, *Strix Otus*; very rare; shot near Carrickfergus in the summer of 1837. Goosander, *Mergus serrator*; shot on a dam at Carrickfergus in Jan. 1838. In the winter of 1836-7, a Pochard, *Anas ferina*, was wounded and taken alive on the Antrim shore of Carrickfergus bay. It was a male, and the wound being soon healed it became domesticated with the common duck, to one of which it became particularly attached. When let out of the house in the morning it emitted a loud whistling sound, and remained with the ducks until stolen in April 1838."

We shall be happy to receive Mr. M'SKIMIN'S Sketch of the Ancient History of the County of Antrim.

Mr. GUESR'S letter shall appear in our next Magazine.

J. W. B. will feel particularly obliged to any one who will point out the existence of a view of Osterley House, in Middlesex, as it appeared previous to the erection of the present mansion.

In W. BARNES'S communication in June:

P. 594, line 1, for "Nectanelo," read Nectanebo.

— line 16, dele "Lib. 111, Fab. 14, Æsopus ludens."

— line 5 from the bottom, after "Parrot," read we shall find in it.

P. 595, line 8, for "different," read difficult.

— line 10, 2nd column, for "they know," read they should know.

He sends a few less obvious etymologies:—

Alkōrān. Arab. *Al*, the, and *kōrān*, reading: the reading.

Austria. A Latinized shape of the German name *Oesterreich*: *oster*, east, and *reich*, kingdom.

Bender. Name of several towns in the east. *Bandar*, the port.

Bedouin Arabs. Arab. *Badun*, a Desert; and *Badweein*, an inhabitant of the Desert.

Caravan. Pers. *Carwān*.

Caravansera. Pers. *Carwan*, a company of travellers; and *sura*, a house or an inn.

Corban. An offering to God. The word is found with this meaning in many of the Eastern languages. Mairee jān tūj pur *kūrbān* hojeeo: "that my life could be an offering for thee." Hindoo Selections.

Divan. A council in the East. Arab. *Deewānun*.

Emir. A governor, particularly in Arabia Felix; Arab. *ameerun*, a ruler.

Hindoostān. Pers. *Hindoo*, black, and *stān*, place; the place of the blacks.

Hejira. The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, A.D. 622. Arab. *al-hijratna*, the departure.

Maelstrom; the whirlpool near Norway. In Swedish, *Mälström*, Molestrame, a whirlpool.

Algesira; the ancient Mesopotamia. Arab. *al*, the; *jezeerat*, island; in reference to its being insulated by the rivers Euphrates and Tigris.

Mahommed, properly Mohammed. Arab. *Mohammadun*, the blessed, or praised; from *hamada*, to bless or praise.

Novogorod, in Russia. Russ. *nowee*, new; *gorod*, town: Newtown.

Otter of roses. Pers. *atar*, perfume.

Parsees; fireworshippers in India, &c. Pers. *Parsee*, a Persian; their ancestors, the ancient Persians, having been fireworshippers.

Steps or steppes of Russia. Russ. *step*; a waste, or wilderness.

Stockholm. Teutonic, *stock*, a cluster or mass, and *holm*, an island: a cluster of islands, upon which the city stands.

Sheik; governor of a town in Arabia. Arab. *shaichun*, an elder, or patriarch.

Sherbet. Arab. *shurbatun*, drink.

Silk. First wrought in the east. Arab. *silkun*, a thread.

Both the topographical communications proposed by Mr. BARNES will be highly acceptable.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

LOCKHART'S LIFE OF SCOTT. 7 vols.

SOME few years have now elapsed since a funeral procession was seen winding along the banks of the Tweed, and darkening its waters as it passed, carrying the mortal remains of the great Minstrel of the North to repose in the monastic sepulchre he himself had selected. Though the private tear which was given freely to the remembrance of Sir Walter Scott's domestic virtues may have now ceased to flow, the popular gratitude and curiosity are still alive; nor would they, we think, have been satisfied with any thing less than the copious narrative and the minute and faithful details of the life of their great and favourite writer that have appeared in the work before us. Indeed it is impossible to have wished that the important task of communicating to the public a full and accurate account of the eminent person whom they so admired, had been placed in any other hands. Mr. Lockhart united to all the familiarity of intimate acquaintance, those talents which have enabled him to appreciate and delineate the genius of Scott with accuracy and discrimination; and he alone possessed those ample and confidential records, which enabled him to give a finished and full-length portrait of the departed Bard. For ourselves, we must express our cordial satisfaction with the spirit and manner in which this very interesting biography is composed: less, as we observed, would not have satisfied the public mind; and it must have been additional matter of extraordinary value which could have made the portrait of Scott's private and social character more complete. All has been gained that could be desired, without breaking the sanctity of private intercourse, or unlocking that hidden drawer in which the confidential secrets of all families * repose. We see him in every varying situation of his active and energetic life, in "the musing rambles among his own glens, the breezy ride over the moors, the merry spell at the woodman's axe, or the festive chase of Newark, Ferniglen, or Delorain, the quiet old-fashioned contentment of the little domestic circle, alternating with the brilliant phantasmagoria of admiring and doubtless admired strangers, or the hoisting of the telegraph flag that called laird and bonnet laird to the burning of the water, or the wassail of the hall."

The whole portrait we consider to be most satisfactory, not only to the friends and relations of Scott, but to all who love to cherish the belief of the firm alliance between genius and the high moral qualities and virtues of the heart.† Scott is seen in Mr. Lockhart's pages under the full blaze of the domestic lamp; and few indeed are the parts of his character that require to be softened or drawn into the slightest shade.‡ We view him in

* "I never thought it lawful to keep a journal of what passes in private society; so that no one need expect from the sequel of this narrative any detailed record of Scott's familiar talk."—*Lockhart's Life*, vol. iv. p. 150.

† See p. 413—415 of Mr. Lockhart's seventh volume for interesting remarks on Scott's religious feelings and virtuous conduct.

‡ See the conclusion of Basil Hall's *Diary*, vol. v. p. 415—418, formed on his character of Scott's character.

these confidential pages in many various situations and relations, and under many changes of fortune. We see him at one time rising to the full summit of worldly honour and prosperity; and we see him, too, more suddenly thrown down by a calamitous reverse of fortune: we see him now commanding fresh creations for ever to rise at his bidding; and again we behold him bending in dismay over the powerful crucible which had been in an instant shattered to pieces, the fires extinct, and the furnace cold.* At one time we see him in the frank joyousness and the bright hopes of the gayest and most commanding spirit; and we view him, too, in later years, when care had eaten into that noble heart, and sorrow had broken down that powerful intellect. We view him in the full possession of his gigantic powers, when thought and labour, that would have overwhelmed ordinary men,† were borne by him as the light amusement of a summer day; and we see him when the bow he alone could bend was broken, and its now useless strings were trailing on the ground. At one time he appears standing like an enchanter in the centre of the wonderful and imaginary creation which he had raised; and again he is seen when the sceptre of command had dropped from his hand, when the magic palace was empty, and his empire for ever gone.

It is impossible not to watch with great interest the progress of Scott from the time when his name first appeared in the field of literature, with arms and device as yet unknown to fame; to the period when he subsequently came into the lists to claim still higher honours, cased in armour, dark and mysterious; and when he retired, amid the enthusiasm and inquiries of the spectators, his vizor still closed, his name unheard, and his features unknown.

The purpose which we have in view in this our brief mention of Mr. Lockhart's book, is neither to recapitulate the circumstances and events of Scott's life, which will be read and known by all in the original work; nor is it to enter into argumentative detail and analyses of his writings, which have been the subject of much able and ingenious criticism from many writers of eminence; but rather to show from the original evidence of his own works, and the attentive observation of his friends, what were the *foundations* on which his genius had built this lofty and extended fabric—to mark the original and native powers with which he was gifted, and the improvement which these powers received, as well as from the habits and pursuits of his active life, as in the seclusion of his studious hours. So that, however extraordinary, and above all common exertion and ability, were the emanations of Scott's genius; yet we have the satisfaction of understanding and ascertaining their growth,—of witnessing the first collection of materials,—the choice and disposition of them; and of acknowledging that an originally rich and native genius, united with those resources which well-directed study and laborious research could give, were alone equal to the noble undertakings that he achieved.

The constituents of genius have been generally supposed to be—first, a rapid instinctive tact or feeling which seizes upon thoughts and ideas and appropriates them;—secondly, a bright imagination which reflects and

* See Scott's Diary, vol. vi. p. 164. "What a life mine has been! broken-hearted for two years: my heart had scarcely pieced again, yet the crack will remain to my dying day. Rich and poor four or five times, once on the verge of ruin," &c.

† See Robert Hogg's account, while Scott's amanuensis, of his "carrying on two distinct trains of thought," one arranged, and the other simultaneously preparing, while dictating to him. v. vii. p. 41.

paints them as in a mirror ;—thirdly, a sensibility to impressions, tender or powerful ; and a sympathy which enables the author to catch the opinions and feelings of others. These, Scott appeared eminently to possess. To the first, he owed the rapidity of his ideas,—the readiness of his combinations, and the happiness of his analogies and allusions. To the second, the clear and distinct manner in which he carried out of his mind the images which were created there ; the variety of his allusions and illustrations, and that versatility of fancy which could turn from grave to gay, from the sublime and terrible to the pathetic, the festive, or the tender ; that could invest the outline of form with the richness of the most graceful drapery ; so that all parts and provinces of external nature seemed open to his incursions ; that sometimes he could come sweeping down to earth, at others soar aloft to heaven. The third enabled him to give such dramatic powers to his scenes and pictures of social life ; to enter as by right into every feeling and passion of our nature ; to catch the most important features of character, and the deepest shades of thought ; to reflect the fertility and humour of the bright and overflowing spirit, or to pour forth the despairing voice of nature crying from the tomb. Scott's was emphatically a picturesque imagination, and what is called an *outward and objective* mind.* He had not the power given to him which Shakespeare possessed, of carrying the torch into the deepest abysses of the human heart, and of throwing a light, unseen before, on its darkest and most profound retreats. He had not that eagle gaze, (never seen again) which, like the scalpel of the great surgeon, was said to penetrate even into the awful and secret springs of life and death. But all but this was given to him ; and in the fertility of his resources,—the rapidity of his combinations,—the variety of his scenes, situations, and characters,—the life and spirit of his narrative,—the force and beauty of his descriptions,—the minute and living accuracy of his delineations, he must claim the title of a great original genius—of that which does not borrow its materials from what has been collected and used before, but works rather like nature from its own resources, and derives life and motion from itself. To this we attribute the excellencies of his finest creations,—the true splendour and sublimity of his descriptions,—the copiousness of his language,—the richness and profusion which rarely encumbers, but far more often adorns ; and we must add something of still higher value,—principles uniformly just, and sensibilities always virtuous ; a rooted dislike to all that is dastardly and selfish, and an admiration of all high and heroic desires. Mr. Adolphus has marked the correctness of morals as well as the propriety of manners, by which these novels are distinguished. With Scott's great and masculine understanding, he achieved great purposes and attained an imperishable fame ; and we now will trace, as we proposed, a few steps of his intellectual progress, with the assistance of the narrative

* "I do not compare myself in point of imagination with Wordsworth for fruit, for his is naturally exquisite and highly cultivated from constant exercise. But I can see as many castles in the clouds as any man,—as many genii in the circling smoke of a steam engine,—as perfect a Persepolis in the embers of a sea-coal fire."—*Diary*, vol. vii. p. 5. See also,—"I have worn a wishing cap, the power of which has been to divert present griefs by a touch of the wand of imagination," &c. vol. vi. p. 180. To this prevalence of the imaginative power, we must ascribe what Scott's friends called "a blind enthusiasm for the dreams of by-gone ages."—vol. iv. p. 156. See this illustrated in the account of the opening of the *Regalia* of Scotland, p. 119.

before us, and reserve for the end some observations on the species of writing in which he so eminently excelled, but which he did not appear himself to estimate according to the delight and admiration it so widely diffused.

Scott's mother, we are informed, had a turn for literature quite uncommon among the ladies of that age, and encouraged her son in his passion for Shakspeare; so that his plays and the Arabian Nights were often read in the family circle by Walter: this was poets' food. In another place Scott himself says,—

"My week-day tasks were more agreeable; my lameness and my solitary habits had made me a tolerable reader, and my hours of leisure were usually spent in reading aloud to my mother Pope's Translation of Homer, which, excepting a few traditional ballads, and the songs in Allan Ramsay's *Evergreen*, was the finest poetry I perused. My mother had good natural taste and great feeling; she used to make me pause on those passages which expressed generous and worthy sentiments, and if she could not divert me from those which were descriptive of battle and tumult, she con-

trived at least to divide my attention between them. My own enthusiasm, however, was chiefly awakened by the wonderful and the terrible—the common taste of children, but in which I have remained a child even unto this day. I got by heart, not as a task, but almost without intending it, the passages with which I was most pleased, and used to recite them aloud, both when alone and to others, more willingly, however, in my hours of solitude, for I had observed some auditors smile, and I dreaded ridicule at that time of life more than I have ever done since."

Scott describes himself as acquiring a great acquaintance with the old books describing the early history of the Church of Scotland, the wars and sufferings of the Covenanters, and so forth. With a head on fire for chivalry, he was early a cavalier and a tory; he hated presbyterians, and admired Montrose with his victorious highlanders.

"I took up (he says) my politics at that period, as King Charles the Second did his religion, from an idea that the cavalier creed was the more gentleman-like persuasion of the two. In the mean while my acquaintance with English literature was gradually extending itself; in the intervals of my school hours I had always perused with avidity such books of history, or poetry, or voyages and travels, as chance presented to me, not forgetting the usual or rather ten times the usual quantity of fairy tales, eastern stories, romances, &c. These studies were totally unregulated and undirected; my tutor thought it almost a sin to open a profane play or poem, and my mother, besides that she might be in some degree trammelled by the religious scruples which he suggested, had no longer the opportunity to hear me read poetry, as formerly. I found, however, in her dressing-room, (where I slept at one time) some odd volumes of Shakspeare, nor can I easily forget the rapture with which I sat up in my shirt reading them by the light of a fire in her apartment, until the bustle of the family rising from supper, warned me it was time to creep back to my bed, where I was supposed to have been safely de-

posited since nine o'clock. Chance, however, threw in my way a poetical preceptor. This was no other than the excellent and benevolent Dr. Blacklock, well known at that time as a literary character. I know not how I attracted his attention, and that of some of the young men who boarded in his family, but so it was, that I became a frequent and favoured guest. The kind old man opened to me the stores of his library, and through his recommendation I became intimate with Ossian and Spenser. I was delighted with both, yet chiefly, I think, with the latter poet. The taudy repetitions of the Ossianic phraseology disgusted me rather sooner than might have been expected from my age. But Spenser I could read for ever. Too young to trouble myself about the allegory, I considered all the knights and ladies as dragons and giants, in their outward and exoteric sense, and God only knows how delighted I was to find myself in such society. As I had always a wonderful facility in retaining in my memory whatever verses pleased me, the quantity of Spenser's stanzas which I could repeat was really marvellous; but this memory of mine was a very fickle ally, and has through my whole

life acted merely upon its own capricious motives, and might have enabled me to adopt old Beattie of Mickladale's answer when complimented by a certain reverend divine on the strength of the same faculty, 'No, sir,' answered the old borderer, 'I have no command of my memory. It only retains what hits my fancy, and probably, sir, if you were to preach to me for two hours, I would not be able when you finished to remember a word you had been saying.' My memory was precisely of the same kind, it seldom failed to preserve most tenaciously a favourite passage of poetry, a play-house ditty, or above all a border-raid ballad; but names, dates, and the other technicalities of history escaped me in a most melancholy degree. The philosophy of history, a much more

important subject, was also a sealed book at this period of my life, but I gradually assembled much of what was striking and picturesque in historical narrative; and when in riper years I attended more to the deduction of general principles, I was furnished with a powerful host of examples in illustration of them. I was, in short, like an ignorant gamester who kept up a good hand until he knew how to play it. I left the High School, therefore, with a great quantity of general information, ill arranged indeed, and collected without system, yet deeply impressed upon my mind, readily assorted by my power of connexion and memory, and gilded, if I may be permitted to say so, by a vivid and active imagination."

With such an early store of knowledge, hastily gathered, and with an appetite for fresh acquirements indiscriminating as it was indefatigable, Scott left the High School of Edinburgh for the country; but the progress of his opening genius, and the account of the works which fed his young imagination, must be given in his own interesting language.

"Among the valuable acquisitions I made about this time was an acquaintance with Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, through the flat medium of Mr. Hoole's translation; but, above all, I then first became acquainted with Bishop Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry. As I had been from infancy devoted to legendary lore of this nature, and only reluctantly withdrew my attention from the scarcity of materials and the rudeness of those which I possessed, it may be imagined, but cannot be described, with what delight I saw pieces of the same kind which had amused my childhood, and still continued in secret the Delilahs of my imagination, considered as the subject of sober research, grave commentary, and apt illustration, by an editor who showed his poetical genius was capable of emulating the best qualities of what his pious labours preserved. I remember well the spot where I read these volumes for the first time. It was beneath a huge platanus tree, in the ruins of what had been intended for an old-fashioned arbour in the garden I have mentioned. The summer-day sped onward so fast, that, notwithstanding the sharp appetite of thirteen, I forgot the hour of dinner, was sought for with anxiety, and was still found [*found still*] entranced in my intellectual banquet. To read and to remember was in this instance the same thing, and henceforth I overwhelmed my schoolfellows and all who would hearken to me with tragical recitations from the ballads of Bishop Percy. The first time, too, I could scrape a few shillings together, which was not a com-

mon occurrence with me, I bought unto myself a copy of these beloved volumes, nor do I believe I ever read a book half so frequently or with half the enthusiasm. About this period, also, I became acquainted with the works of Richardson and those of Mackenzie (whom in later years I became entitled to call my friend), with Fielding, Smollett, and some others of our best novelists. To this period also I can trace distinctly the awakening of that delightful feeling for the beauties of natural objects which has never since deserted me. The neighbourhood of Kelso, the most beautiful, if not the most romantic, village of Scotland, is eminently calculated to awaken such ideas. It presents objects not only grand in themselves but venerable from their associations. The meeting of the superb rivers the Tweed and the Teviot, both revered in song,—the ruins of an ancient abbey,—the more distant vestiges of Roxburgh Castle,—the modern mansion of Fleurs, which is so situated as to combine the ideas of ancient baronial grandeur with those of modern taste,—are in themselves objects of the first class; yet are so mixed, united, and melted among a thousand other beauties of a less prominent description, that they harmonize into one general picture, and please rather by unison than by concord. The romantic feelings which I have described as predominating in my mind, naturally rested upon and associated themselves with those grand features of the landscape around me; and the historical incidents or traditional legends connected with many of

them, gave to my admiration a sort of intense impression of reverence, which at times made my heart feel too big for my bosom. From this time the love of natural beauty, more especially when combined with ancient ruins, or remains of

our fathers' piety and splendour, became with me an insatiable passion, which, if circumstances had permitted, I would willingly have gratified by travelling over half the globe."

It appears that of Greek Scott knew, and cared to know, nothing; and to cover his retreat with the appearance at least of a reasonable determination, he surprised and offended his master with an essay proving the superiority of Ariosto over Homer. The Latin classics he also eschewed, as they were thought too much akin to the Greek; but the language of Rome he endeavoured to preserve in his memory, by an occasional perusal of Matthew Paris and Buchanan. Professor Dalzell prophesied that *dunce he was, and dunce he was to remain*: a prediction as accurately verified as most others made about the future fruit of genius, ere the blossom has begun to set. The following confession, accompanied as it is with the very best and most salutary advice, does credit to the manliness and candour of the author's character:—

"In other studies I was more fortunate. I made some progress in Ethics under Professor John Bruce; and was selected as one of his students whose progress he approved, to read an essay before Principal Robertson. I was further instructed in Moral Philosophy at the class of Mr. Dugald Stuart, whose striking and impressive eloquence riveted the attention even of the most volatile student. To sum up my academical studies, I attended the class of History, then taught by the present Lord Woodhouselee; and, as far as I can remember, no others, excepting those of the Civil and Municipal Law. So that if my learning be flimsy and inaccurate, the reader must have some compas-

sion even for an idle workman who had so narrow a foundation to build upon. If, however, it should ever fall to the lot of youth to peruse these pages, let such a reader remember that it is with the deepest regret that I recollect in my manhood the opportunities of learning which I neglected in my youth; that through every part of my literary career, I have felt pinched and hampered by my own ignorance, and that I would at this moment give half the reputation I have had the good fortune to acquire, if, by doing so, I could rest the remaining part upon a sound foundation of learning and science."

We trace Scott's early path still winding deeper into the land of romantic poetry and legendary fable. Tressan's romances, the Bibliothèque Bleue and Bibliothèque de Romans, became familiar to him; and he was intimate with the works of Dante, Boiardo, Pulci, and others of the eminent Italian poets; he fastens, to use his own language, "like a tiger" on every collection of old songs and romances, which chance strewed in his way. Vertot's "Knights of Malta," a book which as it hovered between history and romance, was exceedingly dear to him; and as he had again a love of the study of history as connected with military events, Orme's excellent "History of Indostan" was highly esteemed by him. Scott also delighted in travelling. It was a propensity, he says, which he sometimes indulged so unduly as to alarm and vex his parents. Wood, water, wilderness itself had an inexpressible charm for him, and he had a dreamy way of going much further than he intended, so that unconsciously his return was protracted, and his parents had sometimes cause for uneasiness. His father told him that he thought he was born to be a strolling pedlar, and even under that conceit, Scott did not dislike the vagrant liberty it seemed to presume.

"The principal object (he says) in these excursions was the pleasure of sec-

ing romantic scenery, or what afforded me at least equal pleasure, the places

which had been distinguished by remarkable historical events. The delight with which I regarded the former, of course had general approbation; but I often found it difficult to preserve sympathy with the interest I felt in the latter. Yet to me the wandering over Bannockburn was the source of more exquisite pleasure than gazing upon the celebrated landscape from the battlements of Stirling Castle. I do not by any means infer that I was dead to the feelings of picturesque scenery, on the contrary, few delighted more in its general effects; but I was unable, with the eye of a painter, to dissect the various parts of the scenes,—to comprehend how the one bore upon the other,—to estimate the effect which various features of the view had in producing its leading and general effect. I have never indeed been capable of doing this with precision or nicety, though my latter studies have led me to amend and arrange my original ideas on the subject. Even the humble ambition which I long cherished of making sketches of these places which interested me, from a defect of eye or hand, was totally ineffectual.

In music, Scott says, it was still worse; the defects of his voice and ear soon drove his teacher to despair, and it was only by long practice that he acquired the power of selecting or distinguishing melodies. About 1788, he says, he began to feel and take his ground in society: a ready wit, a good deal of enthusiasm, and a perception that soon ripened into tact and observation of character, rendered him an acceptable companion to many young men whose acquisitions in philosophy and science were infinitely superior to anything he could boast. The quantity of ponderous and miscellaneous knowledge which he really possessed on many subjects, was not easily condensed, or brought to bear upon the object he wished particularly to become master of. Yet there occurred opportunities when this "odd lumber of his brain," especially that which was connected with the recondite parts of history, did him "yeoman's service." "My memory of events was like one of the large old-fashioned stone cannons of the Turks, very difficult to load well and discharge, but making powerful effect when by good chance any object came within range of its shot." Such were the natural propensities, the inherent genius, and the early acquirements of the future master of romantic fiction. He says, that his consciousness of existence dated from Sandy-Knowe.

"How deep and indelible (adds Mr. Lockhart) was the impression which its romantic localities had left on his imagination, I need not remind the reader of *Marmion* and the *Eve of St. John*. On the summit of the cross, which overhung the farm-house, stands the round tower of *Smalholm*, the scene of that fine ballad; and the view from thence takes in a wide expanse of the district in which, as has been truly said, every field has its

After long study and many efforts, I was unable to apply the effects of perspective or of shade to the scene before me, and was obliged to relinquish in despair an art which I was most anxious to practise; but show me an old castle or a field of battle, and I was at home at once, filled it with combatants in their proper costume, and overwhelmed my hearers by the enthusiasm of my description. In crossing *Marston-Moor*, near *St. Andrew's*, the spirit moved me to give a picture of the assassination of the Archbishop of *St. Andrew's* to some fellow travellers, with whom I was accidentally associated, and one of them, though well acquainted with the story, protested my narrative had frightened away his night's sleep. I mention this to show the distinction between a sense of the picturesque in action and in scenery. If I have since been able in poetry to trace with some success the principles of the latter, it has always been with reference to its general and leading features, or under some alliance with moral feeling, and even this proficiency has cost me study."

battle and every rivulet its song. *Mertown*, the principal seat of the *Harden* family, with its noble groves; nearly in front of it, across the *Tweed*, *Lessaden*, the comparatively small but still venerable and stately abode of the *Lairds of Raeburn*; and the hoary abbey of *Dryburgh*, surrounded with yew trees as ancient as itself, seem to lie almost below the feet of the spectator. Opposite him rise the purple peaks of *Eildon*, the traditional

scene of Thomas the Rhymer's interview with the Queen of Faerie; behind are the blasted peel, which the son of Ercildoun himself inhabited,—the broom of the Cowdenknows,—the pastoral valley of the Leader, and the bleak wilderness of Lammermoor. To the eastward the desolate grandeur of Hume Castle breaks the horizon as the eye travels towards the range of the Cheviot. A few miles

westward, Melrose, like some tall rock with lichens grey, appears clasped amid the windings of the Tweed; and the distance presents the serrated mountains of the Gala, the Ettrick, and the Yarrow, all famous in song. Such were the objects that had painted the earliest* images on the eye of the last and greatest of the Border Minstrels."

Mr. Lockhart, as appears to us, very candidly thus sums up the measure of Scott's acquirements in literature, when he was setting out on active life, and commencing the profession for which he was intended.

"He had no pretensions to the name of an extensive, far less of an accurate Latin scholar; but he could read, I believe, any Latin author of any age, so as to catch without difficulty his meaning; and though his favourite Latin poet, as well as historian in later days, was Buchanan, he had preserved, or subsequently acquired, a strong relish for some others of more ancient date; I may mention in particular, Lucan and Claudian. Of Greek, he does not exaggerate in saying that he had forgotten even the alphabet, for he was puzzled with the words *ἀνδρός* and *ποικίλος*, which he had occasion to introduce from some authority on his table into his introduction to *Popular Poetry*, written in April 1830, and happening to be in the house with him at the time, he sent for me to insert them for him in his MS. Mr. Irving has informed us of the early period at which he enjoyed Tasso and Ariosto. I presume he had, at least as soon as this, enabled himself to read *Gil Blas* in the original; and in all probability we may refer to the same time of his life, or one not much later, his acquisition of as much Spanish as served for the *Guerras Civiles de Granada*, *Lazarillo de Tormes*, and, above all, *Don Quixote*. He read all these languages in after-life with about the same facility. I never but once heard him attempt to speak any of them, and that was when some of the courtiers of Charles the Tenth came to Abbotsford, soon after that unfortunate prince took up his residence for the second time at Holyrood House. Finding that one or two of these gentlemen could speak no English at all, he made some efforts to amuse them in their own language after the champagne had been passing briskly round the table, and I was amused next morning with the expression of one of the party, who, alluding to the sort of reading

in which he seemed to have chiefly occupied himself, said, '*Mon Dieu! comme il estropeait, entre deux vins, le Français du bon Sire de Joinville.*' Of all these tongues, as of German somewhat later, he acquired as much as was needful for his own purpose, of which a critical study of any foreign language made at no time any part. In them he sought for incidents, and he found images; but for the treasures of diction, he was content to dig on British soil. He had all he wanted in the old wells of 'English undefiled,' and the still living though fast shrinking waters of that sister idiom, which had not always, as he flattered himself, deserved the name of a dialect. As may be said, I believe, of every really great man, Scott was self-educated in every branch of knowledge which he ever turned to account in the works of his genius; and he has himself told us that his real studies were those lonely and desultory ones, of which he has given a copy in the first chapter of *Waverley*, where the hero is represented as 'driving through a sea of books like a vessel without pilot or rudder;' that is to say, obeying nothing but the strong breath of native inclination. He had read, and stored in a memory of uncommon tenacity, much curious, though ill-arranged information. In English literature he was master of *Shakspeare* and *Milton*, of our earlier dramatic authors, of many picturesque and interesting passages from our old historical chroniclers, and was particularly well acquainted with *Spenser*, *Drayton*, and other poets who had exercised themselves on romantic fiction; 'of all things the most fascinating to a youthful imagination, before the passions have roused themselves and demand poetry of a more sentimental description.' I need not repeat his enumeration of other favourites,—*Pulci*, the

* Two others of Scott's earliest poems, written in 1782 and 1783, preserved by his mother and tutor, Dr. Adam, are given in vol. i. p. 95—6. They bear stronger marks of Pope's *Homer* than Percy's *Reliques*.—*Ree*.

Decameron, Froissart, Brantome, Dela-
 none, and the chivalrous and romantic
 lore of Spain. I have quoted a passage
 so well known, only for the sake of the
 striking circumstance by which it marks
 the very early date of these multifarious
 studies.*

But not even the fascination of his favourite authors detained Scott from the living forms of Nature, from the active exercises of the field, and long summer excursions to every spot consecrated by the memory of historic fame. Sometimes he would be seen climbing the Cheviot hills, or copying Roman inscriptions among the old farm-houses in Northumberland; sometimes making a *raid* in Liddesdale, exploring every rivulet to its source, and every ruined peel from foundation to battlement. "For out-doors amusement," he says, "I have constructed a seat in a large tree which spreads its branches horizontally over the Tweed. This is a favourite situation of mine for reading, especially on a day like this, when the west wind rocks the branches on which I am perched, and the river rolls its waves below me of a turbid blood-colour. I have moreover cut an embrasure, through which I can fire upon the gulls, herons, and cormorants, as they fly screaming past my nest."† To these rambles among the fastnesses of the descendants of the moss-troopers, and of those who had followed the banner of the Douglasses, Scott owed much of the materials of his *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, and not less of his intimate acquaintance with the living manners of those unsophisticated regions, which constitutes the chief charm of one of the most charming of his prose works. But how soon he had any definite object before him in his researches, seems very doubtful. "He was *makin' himsell a'* the time," said Mr. Shortreed, "but he did na ken, may be, what he was about, till years had passed. At first he thought o' little, I dare say, but the queerness and the fun." Mr. Lockhart found a note-book of Scott's for the year 1792, containing a variety of scraps and hints which may help to fill up our notice of his private studies during that year. He appears to have used them indiscriminately. Now an extract from an author he happened to be reading; now a memorandum of something that had struck him in conversation; a fragment of an essay; transcripts of various poems; remarks on various cases in the old records of the justiciary court: in short, a most miscellaneous collection, in which there is whatever might have been looked for, with perhaps the single exception of original verse. One of the books opens with *Veg-tams Koitha*, or the Descent of Odin; with the Latin of Thomas Bartholine, and Gray's version; with some account of the death of Baldor, both as narrated in the Edda and as given by the Northern historians—*Auctore Gualtero Scott*. The Norse original and the two versions there transcribed, and the historical account appended, extend to seven closely written quarto pages. Next comes a page, headed *Pecuniary Distress of Charles the First*, and containing a transcript of a receipt for some plate lent to the King in 1643. He then copies the "*Owen of Carron*" of Langhorne; the verses of Canute on passing Ely; the lines to a Cuckoo, given by

* At this period of his life, Scott was much enamoured of the poems of Langhorne and Mickle. The *Elegy of Cumnor Hall*, after having dwelt on his memory for forty years, suggested the subject of one of his romances; and his recollection of some lines of Langhorne was recorded with a look and word of civility from Burns.

† Wordsworth says, when he first saw Scott, that he attached much less importance to his literary labours or reputation, than to his bodily sports, exercises, and social amusements.

Warton as the oldest specimen of English verse; a translation by a gentleman of Devonshire of the deathsong of Regner Lodbrog; and the beautiful quatrain omitted in Gray's Elegy—

"There seated oft, the earliest of the year," &c.

After this we have an Italian canzonet on the praises of blue eyes; several pages of etymologies from Ducange; some more of notes on the *Morte d'Arthur*; extracts from the books of a journal about Dame Janet Beaton, the Lady of Branscome of the Lay of the Last Minstrel, and her husband; Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, called "Wicked Watt;" other extracts about Witches and Fairies; various couplets from Hall's Satires; a passage from *Albania*; notes on the second sight, with extracts from Aubrey and Glanville; a list of ballads to be discovered or recovered; extracts from Guerin de Montglave; and after many more similar entries, a table of the Mæso-Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and Runic alphabets; with a fourth section headed German, but left blank. Of original composition in poetry Scott had as yet given little notice of his powers; when he translated Burger's ballad of Leonora for Miss Cranstoun, she wrote to a friend—"Upon my word, Walter Scott is going to turn out a poet,—something of a cross, I think, between Burns and Gray." And two other short poems, written about this time to the lady of his first love, are given in Mr. Lockhart's pages.* But it was in his romantic retirement at Lasswade on the Esk, after his marriage, that the true, bold, and pure character of Scott's lyric poetry first appeared. Here he spent some happy summers, amidst some of the most romantic scenery that Scotland can boast, the haunt of his boyish rambles: he enjoyed the familiar society of Lord Woodhouselee and of Mackenzie, the Man of Feeling; but

Who knows not Melville's beechen grove,
And Roslin's rocky glen;
Dalkeith, which all the virtues love,
And classic Hawthornden?

"Amid these delicious solitudes (says Mr. Lockhart) Scott produced the pieces which laid the imperishable foundation of all his fame. It was here that, when his warm heart was beating with gay and happy love, and his whole mind and spirit were nerved by new motives of exertion; it was here that, in the ripened glow of manhood, he seems to have first felt something of his real strength, and poured himself out in those splendid original ballads which were at once to fix his name."†

It was at this period of his life that Mr. Lockhart considers Scott's character to have been completely formed and settled,—it had passed unmoved through the first blandishments of worldly applause, and no subsequent trials of that sort could ever shake it from its early balance. His calm delight in his own pursuits; the patriotic enthusiasm which mingled with all the best of his literary efforts; his modesty as to his own general merits, combined with a certain dogged resolution to maintain his own first view of a subject, however assailed; his readiness to interrupt his

* Vol. i. p. 243.

† Two imperfect original ballads, on Bothwell and the Shepherd's Tale, are given in this place by Mr. Lockhart, vol. i. p. 307. They are in Scott's spirited picturesque style, but very inferior to those previously published. See also p. 353, for the Reiver's Wedding. Scott's profits for the first edition of the *Minstrelsy* was 78*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* What *spreading oaks in time* grew out of that little parent acorn!

own tasks by any drudgery by which he could assist those of a friend; his steady and determined watchfulness over the struggling fortunes of genius and worth—all assisted his rapid advance in literary fame, and in the knowledge and esteem of persons themselves eminent for genius or talent. Mackintosh welcomed him to town as an old friend; and Samuel Rogers and Stewart Rose were added to the list of his acquaintance. The indefatigable Douce assisted his antiquarian researches, and his most accomplished and admirable friend George Ellis then first heard the Lay of the Last Minstrel, yet imperfect, read to him under an old oak in Windsor forest.

We have now accompanied Scott to that period of his life when the fruits of his various studies and acquirements began publicly to appear; when his genius had arranged its rich treasures of information, and was presenting them to the world, beautifully set and heightened by rich additions of his own. Of his Minstrelsy his Biographer says,

"To the task of selecting a standard text among such a diversity of materials, he brought a melange of old manners and phraseology, and a manly simplicity of taste, such as had never before been united in the person of a poetical antiquary. From among a hundred corruptions, he seized with intuitive tact the pristine diction and imagery, and produced strains in which the unbroken energy of half-civilised ages, their stern and deep passions, their daring, adventurous, and cruel tragedies, and even their rude and wild humour, are reflected with almost the brightness of an Homeric mirror, interrupted by hardly a blot of what deserves to be called vulgarity, and totally free from any mixture of artificial sentimentalism. His introductory essays and notes teem with curious knowledge not hastily grasped for the occasion, but gradually gleaned and sifted by the patient labour of years, and presented with an easy unaffected propriety and elegance of argument and expression, which it may be doubted if he ever materially surpassed in the happiest of his imaginative narratives. I well remember when *Waverley* was a new book, and all the world were puzzling themselves about its authorship, to have heard the poet of the Isle of Palms exclaim, impatiently, 'I wonder what all these people are perplexing themselves about; have they forgotten the

prose of the Minstrelsy?' It is not to be denied, however, that the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border has derived a very large accession of interest from the subsequent career of its editor. One of the critics of the day said, that the book contained '*the elements of a hundred Historical Romances*,' and this critic was a prophetic one. No one who has not gone through its volumes for the express purpose of comparing their contents with his great original works, can have formed a conception of the endless variety of incidents and images, now expanded and emblazoned by his mature art, of which the first hints may be found either in the text of those pristine ballads, or in the notes which the happy rambles of his youth had gathered together for their illustration. In the edition of the Minstrelsy, published since his death, not a few such instances are pointed out, but the list might have been extended far beyond the limits which such an edition allowed. The taste and fancy of Scott appear to have been formed as early as his moral character; and he had, before he passed the threshold of authorship, assembled about him in the uncalculating delight of native enthusiasm, almost all the materials on which his genius was destined to be employed for the gratification and instruction of the world."

At length the poem appeared which Mr. Lockhart calls the bright consummate flower in which the dreams of Scott's youthful fancy had found expansion for their spirit and beauty. Genius not only follows no other or inferior path, but even makes its own as it proceeds. Therefore, as our object is not to give any history of Scott's life, or any regular account of his works,—not to lead our readers into the long gallery of his finished works, but, taking them with us into the studio and the workshop, to observe the progress of the author's chisel and the growing development of his thoughts,—we shall trace from the biography, in this instance,

the small beginnings and gradual progress of the design of the Lay of the Last Minstrel; in the formation of which, all that Scott has derived from natural gifts, and all he had acquired and added by well-directed research, were called into action. It burst, as we remember well, upon the public mind with a sudden and brilliant effect; but, like all other valuable things, it was long prepared, and formed of thoughts, images, and associations, which composed part of a body of poetical literature that he had long and rightfully made his own.

Thus was the poetic fabric raised; by so many fairy links of hints and associations and analogies were its component masses joined. Imprimis, the Countess of Dalkeith hears a wild rude legend of Border diablerie, and sportingly asks him to make it the subject of a ballad. He assents, and casts about for some new variety of rhyme and diction. Sir John Stoddart's casual recitation, a year or two before, of Coleridge's unpublished *Christabel*, had fixed the music of that noble fragment in his memory, and it occurs to him that by throwing the story of Gilpin Horner into somewhat of a similar cadence, he might produce such an echo of the latter metrical romance as would serve to connect his *conclusion* of the pristine Sir Tristram with his imitation of the common popular ballad in the Grey Brothers and the Eve of St. John. A single scene of feudal festivity in the hall of Branksome, disturbed by some pranks of a non-descript goblin, was probably all that he contemplated; but his accidental confinement in the midst of a volunteer camp gave him leisure to meditate his theme to the sound of the bugle; and suddenly there flashes on him the idea of extending his simple outline so as to embrace a vivid panorama of the old Border life of war and tumult and all the worst passions, with which his researches in the Minstrelsy had by degrees fed his imagination, until every the minutest feature had been taken home and realised with unconscious intenseness of sympathy; so that he had won for himself in the past, another world, hardly less complete or familiar than the present. Erskine or Cranstoun suggests that he would do well to divide the poem into cantos, and prefix to each of them a motto explanatory of the action, after the fashion of Spenser in the Faery Queen. He pauses for a moment, and the happiest conception of the framework of a picturesque narrative that ever occurred to any poet—one that Homer might have envied—the creation of the ancient Harper, starts to life. By such steps did the Lay of the Last Minstrel grow out of the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border. The intelligent biographer of Scott closes his account of this original and beautiful poem with the following remarks, which, though called forth by that, are meant to apply to the spirit and character of all his works:—

"The arch allusions which run through the *introductions*, without in the least interrupting the truth and graceful paths of their main impression, seem to me equally characteristic of Scott, whose *delight and pride it was to play with the genius which nevertheless mastered him at will*. For in truth what is it that gives to all his works their unique and marking charms, except the matchless effort which sudden effusions of the purest heart-blood of nature derive from their being poured out to all appearance involuntarily, amidst diction and sentiment cast equally in the

mould of the busy world, and the seemingly habitual desire to dwell on nothing but what might be likely to excite curiosity, without too much disturbing deeper feelings in the saloons of polished life? Such outbursts come forth dramatically in all his writings; but in the interludes and passionate parentheses of the Lay of the Last Minstrel, we have the poet's own inner soul and temperament laid bare and throbbing before us,—even here indeed he has a mask and he trusts it, but fortunately it is a transparent one."

Among the choicest parts and passages of the Life of Scott, none

convey more interest to our mind than the account of his habits and occupations, which, uniting with the favourite subjects of his study, formed the entire character of the poet and the novelist. Inspiration, and that of the purest and brightest kind, came to Pope and to Gray in the studious seclusion of their libraries, and among the artificial refinements of social life; but Scott's poetry breathed the wilder and more enthusiastic spirit of the ancient time. The poet diffused his own character through his poetry. He lived among the scenes of his own creations; he not only read books, but studied men, and worshipped nature. The man of active life was not lost in the student and the recluse; and he is probably the first great poet, who ever planted, built, felled timber, hunted, shot, coursed, speared salmon, waded fords, leapt torrents, commanded a troop of cavalry, presided at matches of football between rival clans, and whose poetry was the result of the active powers of his mind, as well as of its sensibility and refinement. The blood of the borderer and the moss-trooper was mingled in his veins with that of the poet and the knights of the *Morte d'Arthur*.* Scott's Life was indeed a poetic action going on through its changes. Speaking of *Marmion*, Mr. Lockhart says:—

"There is a knoll with some tall ashes on the adjoining farm of the Peel, where Scott was very fond of sitting by himself, and it still bears the name of the *Sheriff's Knoce*; another favourite seat was beneath a huge oak hard by the Tweed, at the extremity of the haigh of Ashestiel. It was here that, while meditating his verses, he used

To stray,
And waste the solitary day, &c.

He frequently wandered far from home, however, attended only by his dog, and would return late in the evening, having let hours and hours slip away among the soft and melancholy wildernesses where Yarrow creeps from her fountains; but when the theme was of a more stirring order, he enjoyed pursuing it over brake and fell at the full speed of his *Lieutenant*. I well remember his saying, as I rode with him across the hills from Ashestiel to Newark, one day in his declining years,—'Oh! man, I had many a grand gallop among these braes when I was thinking of *Marmion*; but a trifling canny poney must serve me now.' His friend, M^r Skene, however, informs me that many of the more energetic descriptions, and particularly that of the battle of Flodden, were struck out while he was in quarters again with his cavalry in the autumn of 1807. In the intervals of drilling, he says, Scott used to delight in walking his powerful black steed up and down by himself upon the Portobello Sands, within the beating of the surge; and now and then you would see him plunge in his spurs, and go off as if at the

charge, and with the spray dashing about him. As we rode back to Musselburgh he often came and placed himself beside me to repeat the verses he had been composing during these pauses of our exercise.

"Mr. Morritt's testimony of Scott's character harmonizes with the preceding account. He describes him as the friend and neighbour of every Selkirkshire yeoman. He carried us (he says) one day to Melrose or Newark,—another to course with mountain greyhounds by Yarrow braes or St. Mary's Loch, repeating every ballad or legendary tale connected with the scenery; and on a third we must all go to a farmer's harvest-home, to dance with border lasses on a barn-floor, drink whisky punch, and enter in all the gossip and good fellowship of his neighbours.

"At this period (says the same accomplished and observing friend) his conversation was more equal and animated than any man's that I ever knew. It was most characterised by the extreme facility and fun of the illustrations drawn from the whole encyclopædia of life and nature, in a style sometimes too exuberant for a written narrative, but which to him was natural and spontaneous. A hundred stories, always apposite, and often interesting the mind by strong pathos or eminently ludicrous, were daily told, which, with many more, have since been transplanted, almost in the same language, into the *Waverley* novels and his other writings. These and his recitations of poetry, which can never be forgotten by those who knew him, made up the charm

* See vol. iii. p. 131.

that his boundless memory enabled him to exert to the wonder of the gaping lovers of wonders. But equally expressive and powerful was the language of his warm heart, and equally wonderful were the conclusions of his vigorous understanding, to those who could return or appreciate either. Keenly enjoying literature as he did, and indulging his own love of it in

perpetual composition, he always maintained the same estimate of it as subordinate and auxiliary to the purpose of life, and rather talked of men and events than of books and criticism. Literary fame, he always said, was a bright feather in the cap, but not the substantial cover of a well-protected head."

Mr. Lockhart bears testimony of Scott's capacity for practical dealing and rule among men.

"I do not think (he says) he had much in common with the statesmen or diplomatists of his own age and country; but I am mistaken if Scott could not have played in other days either the Cecil or the Gondomar; and I believe no man, after long and intimate knowledge of any other great poet, has ever ventured to say that he could have conceived the possibility of such parts being adequately filled on the active stage of the world by a person in whom the powers of fancy and imagination had such predominant sway as to make him, in fact, live three or four lives habitually in place of one. I have known other literary men of energy as restless as his; but all such have been entitled to the designation of *busy-bodies*; whereas Scott, neither in literary labour, nor in continual contact with the affairs of the world, ever did seem aware that he was making any extraordinary exertion. The machine, thus gigantic in its impetus, moved so easily that the master had no perception of the obstructions it overcame—in fact, no means to measure its power. Compared to him, all the rest of the poet species that I have chanced to observe nearly, with but one glorious exception, have seemed to me to do little more

than sleep through their lives—and at best to fill up the sum of dreams; and I am persuaded that, take all ages and countries together, the rare examples of indefatigable energy in union with serene self-possession of mind and character such as Scott's, must be sought for in the roll of great sovereigns or great captains, rather than that of literary genius. In the case of such renowned practical masters, it has been usual to account for their apparent calmness amidst the stirring troubles of the world, by imputing to them callousness of the affections. Perhaps injustice has been done by the supposition; but at all events, hardly could any one extend it to the case of the placid man of the imaginative order—a great depicter of Man and Nature especially would seem to be, *ex vi termini*, a profound sympathiser with the passions of his brethren, with the weaknesses as well as with the strength of humanity. Such assuredly was Scott. His heart was as 'rammed with life,' to use a phrase of Ben Jonson's, as his brain, and I never saw him tried in a tenderer point than he was during the full whirl of splendor and gaiety that seemed to make every brain but his dizzy in the Edinburgh of August 1822."

It is, then, to this ready and powerful memory, to this ever-active imagination, to this profound and poetical sensibility, to the well-arranged masses and groups of his knowledge, and to the quickness of his associations from which he could command and distribute them, that we are to attribute the otherwise almost marvellous rapidity of his inventions. The two last volumes of *Waverley* were written in three weeks. Mr. B. Hall says,

"It is well known, or at least generally, and I have reason to believe truly, admitted, that Sir Walter Scott composes his works just as fast as he can write; that the manual labour is all that it costs

him, for his thoughts flow spontaneously. He never corrects the press, or if he does so at all, it is very slightly; and in general his works come before the public just as they are written."

When Mr. B. Hall turns from the writer to the man, he thus gives his opinion of Scott's character:—

"Sir Walter Scott really seems as great a man as he is an author; for he is altogether untouched by the applause of the whole civilised world. He is still as

simple in his manners, as modest, unassuming, mild, and considerate in his behaviour to all persons as he was when the world was unaware of his enormous

powers. If any man can be said to have a right to be presumptuous in consequence of possessing acknowledged talents far above those of his company, he is this man. But what sagacity and intimate knowledge of human nature does it not display, when a man thus gifted and thus entitled as it were to assume a higher level, undazzled by such enormous praise, bears steadiness of head enough not to be made giddy, and clearness enough

of moral vision to discover that so far from lessening the admiration which it is admitted he might claim if he pleased, he augments it infinitely by seeming to waive that right altogether. * * * On no occasion has he betrayed the smallest symptom of vanity or affectation, or insinuated a thought bordering on presumption, or even a consciousness of his own superiority in any respect whatsoever."

Before we put a concluding stroke to the portrait of this eminent person, we must make an extract from some observations which Mr. Lockhart has very judiciously and fairly given, on what may be called the *worldly* part of Scott's conduct.

"I dare not deny that he set more of his affections, during great part of his life, upon worldly things, wealth among others, than might have become such an intellect. One may conceive a sober grandeur of mind not incompatible with genius as rich even as his, but infinitely more admirable than any genius,—incapable of brooding upon any of the pomps and vanities of life, or caring about money at all, beyond what is necessary for the easy sustenance of nature. But we must, in judging the most powerful of minds, take into account the influence to which they were exposed during the plastic period; and when imagination is visibly the predominant faculty, allowance must be made very largely indeed. Scott's autobiographical fragment and the anecdotes annexed to it have been printed in vain, if they have not conveyed the notion of such a training of the mind, fancy and character, as could hardly fail to suggest dreams and aspirations very likely, new temptations presented, to take the shape of external active ambition,—to prompt a keen pursuit of those resources without which visions of worldly splendour cannot be realized. But I think the subsequent narrative, with the correspondence embodied in it, must also have satisfied every candid reader that his appetite for wealth, after all, was essentially a vivid yearning for the means of a large beneficence. * * *

I must say one word as to the matter of rank, which undoubtedly had infinitely more effect on him than money. In the first place he was all along courted by the great world, not it by him; and, secondly, pleased as

he was by its attentions, he derived infinitely greater pleasure from the trusty and hearty affection of his old equals and the inferiors whose welfare he so unweariedly promoted; but he made acute discriminations among the many different orders of claimants who jostle each other for pre-eminence in the huge and complicated system of modern British society. His imagination had been constantly exercised in recalling and embellishing whatever features of the past it was possible to connect with any pleasing ideas, and *an historical name was a charm that literally stirred his blood*. But not so a mere title. He revered the Duke of Buccleuch, but it was not as a Duke, but as the head of his clan, the representative of the old knights of Branxholme. In the Duke of Hamilton, he saw not the premier peer of Scotland, but the lineal heir of the heroic old Douglasses; and he had profounder respect for the chief of an old highland clan, without any title whatever, and with an ill-paid rental of 2 or 3000*l.* a-year, than for the haughtiest magnate in a blue ribbon whose name did not call up any grand historical remembrance. Sir Walter's own title came unsought; and that he accepted it, not in the foolish fancy that such a title or any title could increase his own personal consequence, but because he thought it fair to embrace the opportunity of securing a certain external distinction to his heirs at Abbotsford, was proved pretty clearly by his subsequently declining the greatly higher but untransmissible rank of a Privy Counsellor."

Scott himself, in his journal, confesses the prevalence of the *imaginative* power in his mind.

"My life, he writes, though not without its fits of waking and strong exertion, has been a sort of dream spent in chewing. *GANT, MAG, Vol. X.*

ing the cud of sweet and bitter fancy. I have worn a wishing cap, the power of which has been to divert present griefs
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by a touch of the wand of imagination, and gild over the future by prospects more fair than can be realised. Somewhere, it is said, that this castle-building, this wielding of the unreal trowel, is fatal to exertions in actual life. I cannot tell—I have not found it so. I cannot say, like Madame de Genlis, that in the imaginary scenes in which I have acted a part, I

ever prepared myself for anything which actually befell me; but I have certainly fashioned out much that made the present hour pass pleasantly away, and much that has enabled me to contribute to the amusement of the public. Since I was five years old, I cannot remember the time when I had not some ideal part to play for my own solitary amusement."

Mr. Lockhart's observation on Scott's mental powers, in another part of the work, may be considered a just commentary on the foregoing confessions.

"We should try to picture to ourselves what the actual intellectual life must have been, of the author of such a series of romances. We should ask ourselves whether, filling and discharging, so soberly and gracefully as he did, the common functions of social man, it was not, nevertheless, impossible, but that he must have passed most of his life in other worlds than ours: and we ought hardly to think it a grievous circumstance, that their bright visions should have left a dazzle sometimes on the eyes which he so gently re-opened upon our prosaic realities. He had, on the whole, a command over the powers of his mind; I mean that he could control and direct his thoughts and reflections with a readiness, firmness, and

easy security of sway, beyond what I find it possible to trace in any other *artist's* recorded character and history; but he could not habitually fling them into the region of dreams throughout a long series of years, and yet be expected to find a corresponding satisfaction in bending them to the less agreeable considerations which the circumstances of any human being's practical lot in this world must present in abundance. The training to which he accustomed himself, could not leave him as he was when he began. He must pay the penalty, as well as reap the glory of this life-long abstraction of reverie, this self-abandonment of fairy-land."

Such was the person and such the wonderful combination of rare and eminent intellectual qualities which enabled him, with comparative ease and inconceivable rapidity, to gratify and instruct the public mind with a series of romantic fictions and ideal creations, such as no single mind, as far as we know, had ever poured out before. Unlike the productions of other authors, which have to be planned with care, and elaborated with vigilant and delicate attention to every part of the structure, Scott's were emphatically like the magical creations of the enchanter, which rise up at once without any labour of foundation, and unite and harmonise without any artful preparation of incident, by the all-pervading and vivifying force of genius. He says that he has not the slightest idea how such a story is to be wound up to a catastrophe;* he never could lay down a plan—or, laying it down, never could adhere to it. Personages were rendered important and insignificant, not according to the original agency of the piece, but according to the success with which he could bring them out. His object was to make his writing diverting and interesting, and leave the rest to its fate. When his mind was strained to acquire ideas, the vivacity of the original conception vanished,—the poetic landscape became cold and spiritless, and the sun that was to animate and gild and harmonize the beautiful creation, had altogether disappeared. Thus, then, not only by the effect produced upon us by his works, but by the manner in which those works that interest us, were created, do we acknowledge the hand of the master,—the creator,

* See Diary, vol. vi. 232, 357. "A note to the end of a chapter, knowing no more than the Man in the Moon what comes next."—P. 261.

—the man of original genius, who stands altogether removed, not only in degree, but in quality and order, from all his imitators, whose flimsy productions might indeed be described in the words of a French critic, "C'est un ouvrage composée aujourd'hui avec l'erudition d'hier." *

We have only one reflection more to make before we conclude, and that has taken its rise from an observation more than once repeated in the *Life of Scott*, alluding to his works, but probably confined to his romances and novels,—“You know I don't care a curse about what I write, or what becomes of it;” and he in other places declares his dislike of looking into his own works of fiction. “How is this?” doubtless, many of his admiring readers will exclaim;—is this, then, the severe tax laid on the sons of genius, that they shall even loathe and abhor what is the desire of all other eyes?—is there no reward after such mental toil in contemplating the fabric of wisdom and learning successfully raised by this powerful will?—or do they alone know the mockery and emptiness of the creations outwardly so glittering, and which look so fair to all beside?—do their keen eyes pierce through the semblance of life and animation that adorns the lovely “region o' the element,” and gives it an appearance of humanity; and can they at once recognise the poor, common materials from which it is deceitfully made; and behold, where others see the roseate smile of angelic beauty, and the warm voluptuous breathings of celestial love, nothing but a few grains of common earth—a handful of vile dust and ashes, the cheap unworthy instrument of the enchanter's skill?—or rather is not the very facility with which works of fiction are created, the cause of the transient pleasure they afford? All will acknowledge a difference between such works as the novel and romance of modern days, and poems of high heroic devices—such as the epics of Homer and Milton; though both contain a history, both are built upon a progress of events and the conflict of the passions, and both are so constructed as to affect the feelings, and awaken the curiosity of the mind. But the poem attains its end by different means. It does not depend, as the novel or romance, on the rapidity of its movements,—on the surprising nature of its changes,—on the breathless surprise with which we are hurried onwards from action to action, and event to event, till the wheel of our glowing imagination catches fire, and even the coursers of ætherial race are panting and breathless with our speed. He who has skill to construct a probable and well arranged fictitious narrative, and genius enough to invest it with the realities of life, literally commands the empire of another world which he has created, and we become for a time its inhabitants, and obey him. But then this creation, so wonderfully and suddenly formed, cannot long endure; the seeds of rapid decay are within it; every time we gaze, the colours that enchanted us become more faint and dim. When curiosity is satiated,—the feeling of novelty passed,—the incidents known, and coming events are no longer in obscurity, then the illusion rapidly disappears, and the power of the enchanter with it altogether ceases. It is not so with the Poem; its power over our passions is at first far inferior to that of its rival,—its characters less bold and prominent and full,—its

* Chamfort, Œuv. i. 302. See *Diary*, vol. vi. p. 386. “They have to read old books and consult antiquarian collections to get their knowledge. I write, because I have long since read such works, and possess, thanks to a strong memory, the information which they have to seek for,” &c.

incidents less daring and romantic; there is little in it merely to gratify the curiosity of the ardent and inquisitive. Poetry is slow of movement compared to fiction. It is surrounded with such a stately train of sentiments, images, and reflections—with such graceful descriptions, and such delicate analogies, that the rapidity of its motion is impeded: it marches also to the cadence of its own measured harmony. The very rhythm of poetry is as a golden fetter that impedes the full freedom of its step, but does not mar the gentle elegance of its movement. There is, too, a harmonising, modifying power, which softens and subdues the violent contrasts, and dazzling lights and shades, in which the novelist delights to dwell. The *Iliad* keeps no reader in breathless astonishment at the marvellous grandeur of its incidents, nor hurries and impels him with insatiable curiosity from one surprise to a greater still. The story of the *Æneid* hardly moves a passion, and scarcely ever commands a tear; yet though the empire of the poem is far weaker at first (for nothing can for the moment equal the impulse of curiosity) than that of the romantic fiction, it is nevertheless one which improves in the same ratio as the other decays, which receives at every perusal fresh accession of strength, and the power of which, when established and acknowledged, never can decay. Who ever thinks of the fable, of the invention of the successive events, when he takes up the *Æneid*?—Characters more attractive than that of *Æneas* or *Turnus*, and incidents more affecting than the death of *Dido*, can easily be imagined. If that poem delights us from youth to age—if its beauties never pall upon us, it surely does not arise from any superior illusion it creates of the reality of its fictions. In that respect it yields to the most vulgar production of the day, and *Macbeth* itself is inferior to the *Mysteries of Udolpho*. Poetry, therefore, it is clear, retains its power over our minds, not so much by creating an illusion, by which its fictions are made real, but by the more sober and chastened delights which it imparts to the cultivated taste, to the imagination, and the finer sensibilities of the mind; by the beautiful associations it awakens, and the pure, select thoughts, images, and feelings to which it gives rise. To these we can assign no date when they shall no longer please; and a fine poem may be read for the thousandth time with the same delight as at the first; nay, as our taste becomes more refined, and our poetical sensibility more delicate, new beauties will waken and start up that we had not before recognised. As we move on through the poetic landscape that blooms around, its verdure and fragrance will be more and more attractive; flowers of a brighter colour will be springing round our feet; gleams of richer and more purpureal lights will invest the scene; and we shall catch at intervals, as it comes swelling on the breeze, from the enchanted horn, tones that we never heard before, of a softer and more surpassing beauty.

These observations being we believe true, we shall apply them to the case of Scott in the words of a very ingenious writer which we have just met with, rather than in those we had ourselves prepared:

"Personal indulgence is a sufficient motive for the conception of poetry; but with respect to *illusion*, the case is widely different, from its transitory and perishable nature: its force will altogether be lost in the conception; and the very act of invention will dissipate the charms of the invention. Composing a story, is like reading one for the second time: no one

can feel much interest in the termination of events over which he himself has an absolute control; and the destiny of a hero will be an object of at least as little interest to him who has ordained it, as to those who already know how it has been ordained by others. Conscious skill and ingenuity in the disposition of the materials, may, indeed, be some slight grati-

fication to the accomplished story maker ; but even this consists rather in anticipating the effects they are likely to produce on others, than in the contemplation of an abstract tendency which he can enjoy by himself—ghosts, murders, haunted passages, and all other ingredients of the horrible, can in themselves be no greater

objects of interest to their compounder, than gunpowder and saltpetre to the maker of a skyrocket. And, indeed, the two cases are in many respects similar ; except that the latter may, in common with others, witness the explosion he is preparing, while the former, alone of all men, is precluded from enjoying it.”*

* See Remains of Rev. R. H. Froude, vol. i. p. 156.

Mr. URBAN, *Berwick, Jan. 12.*

I have just noticed the paragraph of INDIGATOR HERALDICUS respecting the *Furber* family in the *Gent. Mag.* for Sept. last. I cannot tell what arms they bore, but I have much pleasure in giving you references to a few authorities in which the surname occurs.

In 5 Ed. II. Johannes Fourbour was a “scutifer ad arma” with Joh’es de la Moille and others in the garrison of Berwick. (Cotton MS. Vesp. c. XVI. f. 4.)

A branch of the family was settled in Berwick during the reigns of Brus and David II. and possessed property there. In the reign of Alex. III. Thomas Horsho was seised in fee of a messuage “super le Nesse” (a street still so called) in Berwick, which became forfeited to the English Crown when Edw. I. took the town in 1296. That monarch gave the tenement to Henry de Deen, who was moved by Robert de Brus when he got possession of the town, and he gave it to John de London, who conveyed it to *Stephen Fourbour*. In 1333, after the battle of Hallidon Hill, Berwick was again captured by the English, and shortly afterwards Edward III. restored the tenement to Adam Horsho, the heir of the said Thomas. (1 Rot. Scot. 270.) Stephen Forbour at the same time lost two “places of land” in Briggate (nunc Bridge-street) in the same town. (Ibid. 400, and 2 Rot. Scacc. Abbrev. 112.) Another messuage at the corner of Briggate and Narougate. (Ibid. 400.) and another tenement in Uddyngate (the site of which street is now unknown.) (Ibid. 492.) In 1327, this Stephen, then a burgess of Berwick, (“Steph’s dict’ Fairbur’ B’gens. de Buico sup’ Twedam”) confirmed to the monastery of Aberbrothoc certain lands in Dundee in Scotland. (Registrum Monasterii de Aberbrothoc, f. 15,

a MS. in the Library of the Advocates in Edinburgh.) He also obtained payment of a debt of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* which David II. owed him. (I have lost the reference to the authority for this, but I am certain it is in “the Chamberlain of Scotland’s Accounts ;” an unpublished work by Mr. Thompson of the Register Office in Edinburgh.)

William Fourbour, probably the son and heir of Stephen, gave rents issuing from his tenements in St. Marygate (still called by the same name) and Sutorgate (nunc Church-street) in Berwick, for the support of Berwick Bridge; (1 Rot. Scot. 492, *bis.*) and David II. gave him a sum of money in aid of his marriage. (Chamberlain’s Accounts, *ut supra.*)

Stephen Fourbour, temp. Edw. III. had also lands in Nether Lamberton, in Scotland, about four miles north of Berwick. (1 Rot. Scot. 264.) In 1336-7 his son Thomas was an hostage to Edward the Third for the fidelity of the mayor and community of Berwick. (Ibid. 486.)

At a prior period a Richard le Furbur was a merchant and burgess of Roxburgh. He obtained letters of safe conduct from Edward I. in 1291. (1 Rot. Scot. 2.) and he occurs in 1296 as “tenens Joh’is de Soule vic’ de Rokesburgh.” (Ibid. 35.)

Robert Furbure, a merchant of Scotland, in 1358, was licensed to trade in England, &c. (Ibid. 830.)

This is all the information I possess of the family, save that which your correspondent has supplied. Should he meet with any further information respecting this northern branch of the family, I shall feel much obliged by his communicating it to me. I am engaged in collecting materials for a History of Berwick, and it may consequently be of much use.

Yours, &c, ROBT. WEDDELL.

THE LATE MR. COLERIDGE, THE POET.

LETTER OF MR. H. N. COLERIDGE
TO MR. STUART.

SIR,
*Lincoln's Inn,
May 4th, 1838.*

I return, with my compliments, the Gentleman's Magazine which you have sent to me, having perused those pages in it to which I presume you intended to call my attention.

I have a few words to say upon the subject.

In answer to an application made by me to you three or four years ago, to know if you were willing to communicate to Mr. Coleridge's representatives any of his papers in your possession, you wrote to me a letter containing, amongst a great deal of matter in which I was not personally concerned, two complaints against me in particular. One was, that in the Table Talk, I had published as a remark of Mr. Coleridge that you were "a very knowing person." In reply to this (I speak from memory, not having any copy of these letters), I expressed my regret at having caused you any pain by publishing the words in question. I assured you, as was the fact, that Mr. Coleridge meant nothing offensive by them, but was speaking of your quick insight into the ways and characters of political personages; and I promised, if I remember rightly, to remove the expression which had given you offence upon the first opportunity which should occur. Within a few months that opportunity occurred, upon the publication of a new edition of the book. In that edition I altered the passage in such a manner as fully to show Mr. Coleridge's intended application of the phrase. See p. 164, "Table Talk," 1836.

The other complaint was, that in the same work I had published a remark by Mr. Coleridge that "he had raised the sale of the Morning Post from some small number to 7000 in one year." In answer to this I said, as well as I can recollect, that I published what at the time I believed to be the fact; that you, however, were of course a conclusive authority upon the matter of the sale; that I certainly had always understood, not from Mr. Coleridge

only, but from others not interested in the question, that his services of one kind or other to the Morning Post and Courier had not been so very trifling and inconsiderable as you represented them to be; but that personally I had at that time little or no means of judging of the point in dispute. Nevertheless, that I might give you every satisfaction upon this subject also, I expunged the whole passage from the 2nd edition in 1836; see p. 90.

Further, with reference to your detailed statement of your intercourse and dealings with Mr. Coleridge, I told you in precise terms that I was not writing, nor intended to write, his life; but was simply collecting materials for a publication of his literary remains in one particular class. You were also informed who Mr. Coleridge's executor was, and it appears that you have long since known who intended to be his biographer. Under these circumstances permit me to ask how you justify your now speaking of me in print as having refused to do you justice, with regard to the only points on which you ever had a right, and, after my letters, could in fact have expected, to receive any satisfaction from me? If the satisfaction on these points promised and rendered was in your opinion insufficient, it was your part to have said so. You were silent for two years. If you sent your pages to the Gentleman's Magazine without making any inquiry on the subject, where slept at once your feeling of self-respect, and sense of justice to another, a stranger to you, of which you so constantly speak? If you did make the inquiry, in what language do you think an ingenuous person would characterise your silence as to the result?

Having, sir, never introduced your name in public except upon the single occasion before mentioned, having tendered you amends for so introducing it, and being an entire stranger to you, I must in pointed terms request that for the future you will be so good as to abstain from making my name, whether in an ordinary or a flippant tone, the subject of your contributions to the public press.

So much for myself—one word for another.

To the soundness of your judgment in "not setting much value" on Mr. Coleridge's "letter to Fletcher" and "on the Spanish war,"—to your gratuitous and mistaken statements respecting his intercourse with Sir James Mackintosh and Messrs. Wedgewood; to these and the like I say, as they require, nothing. But allow me to suggest that at one time in mentioning as if you believed a report of "Mr. Coleridge or his family at least being starving,"—and at another time in speaking directly of his "starving in Mr. Gillman's garret," you in both instances forgot your own express aim and intention of "wounding the feelings of no one;" and that in the latter instance at least, if not in the former, you said that which it is most extraordinary you should not have known to be in letter and spirit untrue. For surely you are not ignorant that Mr. Coleridge lived with Mr. and Mrs. Gillman as with an affectionate brother and sister; and you might in consequence have known that, with every room in a charming house at his command, he chose for his own convenience what you so kindly and tastefully denominate a garret—such a garret and so regarded by a great man's surviving friends, that the memory of its exact size, shape, and furniture was thought worthy of being perpetuated by the hand of a superior artist.

Sir, there is that in this publication of yours which might provoke and would justify a near relation of Mr. Coleridge's in addressing you in a graver tone. But remembering that you were once kind, and having no interest in heightening the painful contrast which you now voluntarily exhibit in this respect, I close the correspondence for ever, in the charity of a sincere regret that it was ever commenced.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. N. COLERIDGE.

Mr. URBAN,

My reply to the above is, that in a letter, 24th Sept. 1835, Mr. Henry Coleridge says, "I can be sure that I at least made no mistake; my uncle certainly always entertaining the belief, however erroneous, that his writ-

ing, or the reputation of his writing, had actually been a principal mean of the rise of the *Morning Post*."

In answer, under date the 22d October, 1835, I complained at length of Coleridge's misrepresentations, for reasons already described, and acquitted Mr. H. C. of any intentional misstatement; but before he published his "Table Talk," I said Mr. H. C. should have consulted me on the points in which I was personally concerned. This was a long letter, to the effect of what I have already published in your Magazine. With that letter I delivered at Mr. H. C.'s chambers a large parcel of copies of Coleridge's letters to me, that he might be rightly informed; but still in the second edition of the "Table Talk" he says nothing to correct the mistaken opinions he had imbibed from Coleridge. He cuts the matter short. In a letter to me dated 7th November 1835, he writes,—"With regard to all the matter which is contained in your letters concerning Mr. Coleridge's services to the papers, I have nothing now to say. As to the money statements, I do not exactly understand the precise character which you may intend to give to them, beyond the making known the simple fact of advances made to Mr. C. by yourself. If any thing more definite be meant, I trust you will not consider it either offensive or indecorous in me, as a near relation of Mr. C., to mention that Mr. Green of Lincoln's Inn Fields is his sole executor."

By the above, it appears, Mr. H. Coleridge declined to notice my representations of the exaggerated accounts of Coleridge's services; but when he referred me for a repayment of money, though in such civil terms, I thought he was laughing at me; and there ended my attempts and expectations of having that done by Mr. H. Coleridge, which I have been driven to do for myself in your Magazine. I no longer communicated with Mr. H. Coleridge, whose qualification of the phrase "knowing person," and omission of the passage asserting the rise to 7000 in one year, shew Mr. H. Coleridge well knew what it was I solicited. Whether he was writing a life or not, he was publishing such things as usually compose a life, and it would not have been inconsistent with them, to have placed among them

the representation I wished. Nay, he was confirming the very misstatements, which in his uncle's *Literary Biography* gave me uneasiness. "He would have nothing to say respecting Coleridge's services to the papers." But he had had to say in "The Table Talk" respecting them, and had said that which was untrue. He was bound either to apologize or persist in his statement. A silent omission in the second edition was insufficient. It might have been made by the printer or by accident, or for some other reason than the real one. Mr. H. C. no doubt preferred his uncle's representations to mine. He reproaches me with not consulting him before I sent my pages to the Magazine: I reply, why did he not consult me before he published his "Table Talk," in which I, having been Secretary to "the Friends of the People," was made to appear as if I had betrayed their secrets to Fox? Secrets, as I have already said, they had none. It was not the assurances of Mr. H. C. and of Mr. Gillman that Coleridge always spoke well of me, nor the paragraph to that effect in Mr. Gillman's book; all that was not to the point. Coleridge had *printed* that he had made my fortune while he had received but a very small recompense. That assertion was in substance repeated by Mr. H. C. and Mr. Gillman *in print*, and *in print* I determined to place my reply. For this purpose I chose a Magazine of an *Urbane* character, as a repository preserved in libraries to which future writers could at all times refer.

Mr. H. Coleridge must have read over hastily the article in the Magazine. I did not say his uncle was starving in Mr. Gillman's garret; but that the "Literary Biography," and the publications of Mr. H. Coleridge and of Mr. Gillman, might lead future commentators to say, while I was riding in my carriage, I left Coleridge, who had made my fortune, to starve in Mr. Gillman's garret. I am well aware of the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Gillman to Coleridge, of the comfort he enjoyed in their house, where, I may say, he was master of every thing they possessed; where he could and did receive his friends, as if the whole house, and every thing in it, had been his own. I will add, too, that he believed, and I believe, Mr. Gillman's

skill and attention prolonged his life many a day, and that his sense of this and his gratitude were unbounded.

When Doctor Currie published the works of Burns, upwards of thirty years ago, some one (probably Mr. Southey) applied to me, to explain a charge or insinuation in the work against me or one of my brothers. I did so; and proved that Doctor Currie had been misinformed. My elder brother Peter, who started the first daily evening newspaper, the *Star*, now exactly half a century ago, in consequence of the increased facilities of communication by Palmer's mail-coach plan, then just begun, had written to Burns, offering him terms for communications to the paper, a small salary, quite as large as his Excise-office emoluments. I forget particulars; but I remember my brother shewing Burns' letters, and boasting of the correspondence with so great a genius. Burns refused an engagement. And if, as I believe the "Poem written to a Gentleman who had sent him a Newspaper, and offered to continue it free of expense," was written in reply to my brother, it was a sneering unhandsome return, though Doctor Currie says fifty-two guineas per annum for a communication once a week was an offer "which the pride of genius disdained to accept." We hear much of purse-proud insolence; but poets can sometimes be insolent on the conscious power of talent, as well as vulgar upstarts on the conscious power of purse. In 1795, my brother Peter purchased the copyright of the *Oracle* newspaper, then selling 800 daily, for 80*l*. There were no house or materials; and I joined in purchasing the *Morning Post*, with house and materials, the circulation being only 350 per day, for 600*l*. What it was that occasioned such a depreciation of newspaper property at that time, I cannot tell. Then it was my brother again offered Burns an engagement, as appears by the account of Burns' Life, which was again declined. Burns began his style of Scottish Poetry on the model of that of Robert Fergusson, the schoolfellow and most intimate companion of my eldest brother Charles, who was also a poet, though of much inferior merit. Now, considering that a slur was cast upon the character of

my brother Peter by ill-informed, but honourably-meaning, Doctor Currie; I find in that circumstance an apology or a public justification of my own conduct to Coleridge, in explanation of the misstatements of the ill-informed Mr. H. Coleridge and Mr. Gillman. At the time of the *Star* in the years 1789 and 1790, my brother Peter engaged Mr. Macdonald, a Scotch poet, author of the play of '*Vimonda*,' an accomplished literary gentleman, with a large family, in very distressed circumstances. My brother rendered him important pecuniary services. But his poems attracted so much notice, that the *Morning Post* tempted him, after a time, by a large salary, to leave my brother. Burns might have had such an engagement. It would surely have been a more honourable one than that of an Excise gauger?

I think I have already shown that with my purse I was liberal to Coleridge to excess. A circumstance has occurred to my mind, which, still more conclusively, negatives Mr. Henry Coleridge's assertion, on his uncle's authority, that Coleridge raised the *Morning Post* in one year from a low number to 7000. The last time Coleridge wrote for that paper was in the autumn of 1802, and it was well known that he wrote for it, and what it was he wrote. I recollect a conversation at that time with Mr. Perry, of the *Morning Chronicle*, in the smoking room of the House of Commons, in which Perry described Coleridge's writings as poetry in prose. The *Morning Herald* and the *Times*, then leading papers, were neglected, and the *Morning Post* by vigilance and activity rose rapidly. Advertisements flowed in beyond bounds. I encouraged the small miscellaneous advertisements in the front page, preferring them to any others, upon the rule that the more numerous the customers, the more independent and permanent the custom. Besides; numerous and various advertisements interest numerous and various readers, looking out for employment, servants, sales, and purchases, &c. &c. Advertisements act and re-act. They attract readers, promote circulation, and circulation attracts advertisements. The *Daily Advertiser*, which sold to the public for two-pence halfpenny, after paying a stamp duty of three halfpence, *Genl. Mag. Vol. X.*

never had more than half a column of news; it never noticed Parliament, but it had the best Foreign Intelligence before the French Revolution. The *Daily Advertiser* lost by its publication, but it gained largely by its advertisements, with which it was crammed full. Shares in it sold by auction at twenty years' purchase. I recollect my brother Peter saying, that on proposing to a tradesman to take shares in a new paper, he was answered with a sneer and a shake of the head,—“Ah! none of you can touch the *Daily*.” It was the paper of business filled with miscellaneous advertisements, conducted at little expense, very profitable, and taken in by all public-houses, coffee-houses, &c., but by scarcely any private families. It fell in a day by the scheme of Grant, a printer, which made all publicans proprietors of a rival, the *Morning Advertiser*, the profits going to a publicans' Benefit Society, and they of course took in their own paper;—an example of the danger of dependence on any class. Soon after I joined the *Morning Post* in the autumn of 1795, Christie, the auctioneer, left it on account of its low sale, and left a blank, a ruinous proclamation of decline. But in 1802, he came to me again, praying for re-admission. At that time particular newspapers were known to possess particular classes of advertisements: the *Morning Post*, horses and carriages; the *Public Ledger*, shipping and sales of wholesale foreign merchandise; the *Morning Herald* and *Times*, auctioneers; the *Morning Chronicle*, books. All papers had all sorts of advertisements, it is true, but some were more remarkable than others for a particular class; and Mr. Perry, who aimed at making the *Morning Chronicle* a very literary paper, took pains to produce a striking display of book advertisements.

This display had something more solid for its object than vanity. Sixty or seventy short advertisements, filling three columns, by Longman, one day, by Cadell, &c. another—“Bless me, what an extensive business they must have!” The auctioneers to this day stipulate to have all their advertisements inserted at once, that they may impress the public with great ideas of their extensive business. They

will not have them dribbled out, a few at a time, as the days of sale approach. The journals have of late years adopted the same rule with the same design. They keep back advertisements, fill up with pamphlets and other stuff unnecessary to a newspaper, and then come out with a swarm of advertisements in a double sheet to astonish their readers, and strike them with high ideas of the extent of their circulation which attracts so many advertisers. The meagre days are forgotten; the days of swarm are remembered.

The booksellers and others crowded to the Morning Post when its circulation and character raised it above all its competitors. Each was desirous of having his cloud of advertisements inserted at once in the front page. I would not drive away the short miscellaneous advertisements by allowing space to be monopolized by any class. When a very long advertisement of a column or two came, I charged enormously high, that it might be taken away without the parties being able to say it was refused admission. I accommodated the booksellers as well as I could with a few new and pressing advertisements at a time. That would not do; they would have the cloud: then, said I, there is no place for the cloud but the last page, where the auctioneers already enjoy that privilege. The booksellers were affronted, indignant; the last page! To obtain the accommodation refused by the Morning Post, they set up a morning paper—"The British Press;" and to oppose the Courier, an evening one—"The Globe." Possessed of general influence among literary men, could there be a doubt of success?

As it is common in such cases, they took from me my chief assistant, George Lane; supposing that, having got him, they got the Morning Post, and that I was nobody. Mr. Lane, as he owned, was indebted to me for all he knew of newspapers. At first he was slow and feeble, but his language was always that of a scholar and a gentleman, rather tame, but free from anything low, scurrilous, or violent. After several years of instruction by me—I may say, education—he had become a valuable parliamentary reporter, a judicious theatrical critic, a ready translator, and

the best writer of *jeux d'esprit*, short paragraphs of three or four lines, I ever had. With poetry and light paragraphs I endeavoured to make the paper cheerfully entertaining, not filled entirely with ferocious politics. One of Lane's paragraphs I well remember. Theatrical ladies and others were publishing their memoirs. Lane said they would not give a *portrait*, but a *bust*. Legat, the eminent engraver, came to me in raptures and pointed out the merits of the paragraph during an hour's expressions of admiration. Lane had little knowledge of politics and little turn for political writing; but he was a valuable assistant. He resided near the office, was ready and willing, at all hours, to go any where, and report any thing, and he could do every thing. Sometimes I even entrusted the last duties of the paper, the putting it to press, to him: an important and hazardous office, in the discharge of which he was growing more and more into my confidence. Of the corn riots in 1800, he and others gave long accounts in leaded large type, while the Times and Herald had only a few lines in obscure corners, in black. The procession proclaiming peace, the ascent of balloons, a great fire, a boxing match, a law trial—in all such occurrences the Morning Post outstripped its competitors, and its success was rapid. Lane was my chief assistant, and no wonder the booksellers thought they had got the Morning Post when they got Lane. But they never thought of Coleridge!!! though he, as we are told, raised the paper in one year from a low number to 7000 daily! and though it was well known he did write, and what he did write, as Perry's remarks to me in the House of Commons two months before Lane was taken away prove. Coleridge's last writings in the Morning Post appeared in the autumn of 1802: a few months afterwards the booksellers set up a rival journal and took from me my chief assistant, but they never thought of Coleridge; no offer, or hint of a wish was made to him. And yet the booksellers were very "knowing persons," particularly knowing on such subjects as newspapers and authors.* Long before I

* Sir Richard Phillips was the most active of the booksellers on the occasion.

knew him, Coleridge had published volumes. I recollect his telling me of his offering a collection of poems to a bookseller in the west end, who recommended him to write some warm love pieces as the most saleable. Coleridge did not follow the advice, though much distressed for money at the time, and spoke of it with indignation. I can add nothing stronger to show that Coleridge did not produce any great effect on the *Morning Post*, than the choice the booksellers made of Lane and their neglect of Coleridge. Neither can I add any thing to his own letters in your last Magazine, Mr. Urban, to shew that, as far as money went, he was much overpaid for any thing he ever did for me. It was not between us a question of profit and loss. I regarded him as a man of extraordinary endowments, shipwrecked by habits, a baby in worldly affairs; and I had a pleasure in assisting him. I inserted in the last Magazine Coleridge's letter about 80*l.* between him and Wordsworth. I never paid or gave Wordsworth any money for services. What that letter alluded to, I cannot tell. I published it to shew the confusion of Coleridge's memory on money affairs. He never thought of money except when a necessity for it occurred, and then he applied to the readiest quarter, often to me; and such applications never failed, except twice; once when Mr. Street, as half-proprietor of the *Courier*, must have paid half the 50*l.* mentioned in the last letter in your last Magazine; and once when Coleridge resided with Mr. Morgan, near Chippenham, I being at the time far from London and much engaged. Coleridge never kept money a day. When he received a sum, it went to pay debts; it was dispersed as if it were a troublesome encumbrance, about which he could not bear to have his mind disturbed.

This subject leads me to an important feature in his character. When he went to Germany, the Antijacobin publications accused him of deserting his wife and children. In his "Literary Biography" he alludes to these charges. He never deserted them in the sense

and Mr. Lane, a few months ago, was conducting a daily newspaper. I desire nothing to be taken on *my single assertion*.

which the words imply. On the contrary, he always spoke of them to me with esteem, affection, and anxiety. He allowed to them the greatest part of his income, but that was sometimes insufficient for their comfortable subsistence, and he himself was usually more distressed for money than they were. This is the impression made upon me: Coleridge could not endure the cares of a family. Money was often required, and hints were as often given that he might earn abundance by his writings. In excuse for his retiring from his family, then at Keaswick, he said to me one day, among other things, that he was worried about domestic affairs: that he was perpetually teased, among other things, about the cow; the cow this and the cow that, he making two syllables of the word (kee-ow); the kee-ow was unwell; the kee-ow was going to calve, &c. he pronouncing the word peevishly. He never liked what may be called tavern or large dinner parties. A small quiet domestic circle, that he enjoyed; to be in a family where he could read and think and write, and walk and wander, both in body and mind, without care or calls of duty. I at times passed successive days with him when we were alone, and I never heard a sentiment or a word from him, either on morals or religion, that was not of a mild, honourable, a charitable kind, such as would have become any clergyman. He regretted that the Church of England did not yield a little to include in its bosom many of the Dissenters, who differed slightly from it; but he was full of horror at the thoughts of Catholic ascendancy, the evil consequences of which he pointed out by reference to principles, and still more by reference to history.

. Thus, then, I have disposed of the two assertions that Coleridge made the fortune of the *Morning Post* and was insufficiently rewarded. In your next number, Mr. Urban, I will give some anecdotes of him highly honourable to his memory, and in themselves of public interest.

June 9.

DANIEL STUART.

ERRATUM.—In the last Magazine, p. 579, first column, fourteen lines from the bottom, for, "as to its members, and told Fox so," read, "as to its numbers, and told Fox so." This is material to the meaning.

STOURTON CHURCH, WILTSHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

THOSE who have once visited the *village orné* of Stourton, will not forget its pleasing and delightful appearance. The houses, all inhabited by the married servants, or immediate dependants, of the tasteful lord of Stourhead, have been generally rebuilt or remodelled; and, covered with roses, jessamines, and various kinds of clematis, they breathe of sweetness and of peace. In the midst is the village inn, where the same benevolent spirit, with a truly public hospitality, has provided a large accession to the conveniences generally afforded at a small village, and where the tourist, attracted by the beauties of the adjacent domain, most liberally thrown open to his footsteps, is placed in the most convenient situation for enjoying the objects of his pursuit.

But, above all, the neatness of the Church, and the charms of its situation, enhance the delightful associations of Stourton. The churchyard possesses a beautiful prospect from its inclosure, extending over a well-wooded and undulated scenery, thickly covered with laurel.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave extending from the turret to the belfry forty-three feet six inches; and from the choir to the altar twenty-eight feet nine inches: its total breadth is thirty-one feet from the north door. It has one side aisle to the north, and a family pew projecting to the south. Its exterior appearance will be seen from the Plate; in the interior its original architecture is encroached upon by alterations in the Grecian style.

It contains many memorials to the family of Stourton, which are faithfully recited in Sir Richard Hoare's *History of the Hundred of Mere*. On one tomb are two effigies sculptured in stone, and recumbent on a richly-decorated base; of which the historian has given a plate. There is another effigy of stone, representing a female figure, habited in an antique dress, which lies recumbent on the edge of a window-seat in the north aisle, but it is hidden from view.

After the Family of HOARE became possessors of the estate which the *Barons of Stourton* had held for so

many centuries, *their* sepulchral memorials naturally formed a sequel to those of their predecessors on the river Stour. Of these, the following exist within and without the walls of the parish church.

Henry Hoare, with Jane Benson his wife, were buried *without* the walls of the church; and, till within these few years, their tombstones, exposed to the weather, became dilapidated, and threatened decay. They were, however, restored, and placed under cover, with a sarcophagus on each tomb, by the late worthy Baronet; who also restored the ancient cross, and erected a family mausoleum in the churchyard adjoining, which are both seen in our view.

The name of Henry Hoare, the first settler at Stourton, has been thus recorded by an inscription placed to his memory by his widow:

"To the pious memory of HENRY HOARE, Esquire, son of Sir Richard Hoare, sometime Lord Mayor, President of Christ's Hospital, and Member of Parliament for the City of London.

"His character is too great to be described, and yet too good to be concealed. His love of God and mankind were so ardent that he sought all opportunities of honouring the one and doing good to the other. He was strictly pious himself, without being censorious to others; truly humble without affectation; grave without moroseness, cheerful without levity; just beyond exception, and merciful without reserve. God blessed him with a good understanding, which he improved by conversing with the best books and wisest men, and by a constant course of serious meditation. He lived under a settled habit of private charities, and bore a noble share in all those public acts of piety and mercy which have continued the blessings and averted the judgments of God. Hence he was honoured with the esteem of all good men, and with the friendship of many of the most distinguished by their high rank and great merit. He had a well-grounded and therefore an inflexible zeal for the faith, discipline, and worship of the Church of England.

"He gave by his last will two thousand pounds for erecting and encouraging Charity-schools and Workhouses; the profits and produce of two thousand pounds more to be applied yearly, for ever, in purchasing and giving to the poor the Holy Bible, the Common Prayer, and

the Whole Duty of Man; and left one thousand three hundred pounds to other charitable uses. His soul went to God March the 12th, 1724, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

"He married JANE, daughter of Sir William Benson, Knight, by whom he had eleven children, of which two sons and three daughters now survive. This monument was erected at her expense, being now his mournful widow, as she was his most faithful and affectionate wife."

After the death of this munificent and public-spirited citizen, his widow resided at Stourhead, and, in the same spirit of charity which breathed so fervently in the breast of the husband, she made several charitable and religious bequests in favour of the parish of Stourton. She was interred in an arched grave without the eastern wall of the church, where a simple memorial records her birth and death:—

"In the same situation, and parallel with the grave of his mother, was deposited, by his own special order, the body of her son, Henry Hoare, Esquire, whose memory is commemorated by a handsome monumental tablet and inscription within the church, erected by order of his executor and son-in-law, Sir Richard Hoare, of Barn Elms, Bart.—In the year 1817 these tombs, by a long exposure to the weather, became so dilapidated, that Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in gratitude to his grandfather and generous benefactor, ordered the tombs to be repaired, and a porch to be built over them,

'Sic cineri gloria sera venit.'"

On the same wall, and adjoining to the aforesaid monument, within the church, is the following inscription to the memory of Henry, son to the late Henry Hoare, Esquire:—

"Henry Hoare, Esquire, to whom this memorial is erected, married, first, Anne, daughter of Samuel Lord Masham, by whom he had a daughter, who died in 1735, aged eight years. By his second wife, Susan, who deceased in 1743, daughter and heiress of Stephen Colt, Esquire, he had three sons and two daughters: 1. Henry, who died soon after birth in 1729; 2. Henry, born 22 December 1730, who died at Naples in 1752; 3. Susanna, born 15 April 1732, married, first, to Charles Lord Boyle, afterwards Lord Dungarvan, eldest son of John Earl of Cork and Orrery; secondly, to Thomas Lord Bruce, now Earl of Ailesbury; she died in February 1783; 4. Colt, born 11 November 1733, who died in May 1740; 5. Anne, born 27 June 1737, who, being married to Richard Hoare, of Barn Elms, in the county of Surrey, Esquire, and

having given birth to two sons, Henry Richard, born and buried in 1757, and Richard Colt, born 9 December 1758, expired on the 5th of May 1759, leaving a lively image of many amiable virtues impressed on the hearts of all who had the happiness of knowing her gentle and engaging character."

The above inscription is placed on a large tablet in Stourton church, and decorated with two cupids or angels, one of whom is represented entwining a wreath round a sepulchral urn; the other, weeping, holds a funeral torch in one hand and a scroll in the other, on which are the following lines, written by William Hayley, Esquire:—"Ye, who have view'd in pleasure's choicest hour

The earth embellish'd on these banks of Stour,
With grateful reverence to this marble lean,
Raised to the friendly Founder of the scene,
Here with pure love of smiling Nature warm'd,
This far-famed demy-paradise he form'd;
And, happier still, here learn'd from Heaven
to find
A sweeter Eden in a bounteous mind.
Thankful these fair and flowery paths he trod,
And prized them only as they lead to God."

The third and remaining monument, which is placed within the rails of the altar, records the memory of Hester Lyttelton, daughter of William Henry Lord Westcote, since created Lord Lyttelton, and wife of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.:

"To the memory of the Honourable Hester Hoare, wife of Richard Colt Hoare, Esquire, of Stourhead, in the county of Wilts, and daughter of the Right Honourable Lord Westcote, of Hagley Park, in the county of Worcester, who died on the 22nd day of August, in the year 1785, in the twenty-third year of her age."

This beautiful monument was sent from Italy, and represents a sarcophagus of Egyptian granite, surmounted by an urn of foreign marble, with two weeping boys.

The excellent Baronet, whose death we have now to lament (see the Obituary of our present number),—alike estimable as the paternal landlord and the munificent patron of literature and art, was interred beneath the Mausoleum erected in the churchyard; upon which is placed a tablet thus inscribed:

HOC SEPULCHRETUM
SIBI ET POSTERIS
RICHARDUS COLT HOARE
VIXIT CURAVIT
ANNO MDCCCXIX.

We trust we shall be excused in ap-

pending to this article the following extract from the hitherto unpublished History of the Hundred of Frustfield, contributed to Sir Richard Hoare's great work by George Matcham, Esq. LL.D. After recording the destruction of a stately and venerable mansion, situated in a village street, the writer remarks :

"The solitary grandeur with which the rich and noble now aspire to be surrounded, is little consonant with the feelings and habits of the ancient baronage and gentry of the realm. The village was *their* pride, as well as their own *habitation*; and if they valued the gigantic oaks, which witnessed so many generations of their race, they held in still greater estimation the attached tenantry and peasantry, who produced their revenues, maintained their rights, and shared in the pains and pleasures of their lives. But these days of mutual dependance and intercourse, in too many instances, have long since passed away. The lord of the manor is now rarely contented with his local distinctions, and according to his means and abilities seeks the honours and amusements of the Court, the town, and more frequently the all engulphing watering-place. The easy communication which tempts away the master, brings discontent and new desires to his retainers; the dispensers of misrule, both civil and religious, occupy the deserted post, and too often the carelessness, extortion, and disregard of one party, is met by coldness, distrust, and disrespect in the other. Hence probably then the love of seclusion and exclusion among our higher classes is generated and fostered, and the extent of the mischief gradually spreads into wider circles."

These observations form the text to the following very appropriate note:

"That many instances to the contrary exist, the face of the country, and the knowledge of individuals, prove alike; and all, perhaps, may point out one or more, where the imagination itself is satisfied, with the scene of comfort and beauty which such villages afford. Can I then in this place, with the recollection which so many annual visits have strengthened, forbear to record *my own* instance, in calling to mind the picture of the Village of Stourton, in all its exquisite beauty of situation, propriety, and tasteful ornament? Its church, (placed on that verdant knoll, backed by wood,) rich in Gothic decoration, true in its proportions, and tinted by the hand of time in the grey subdued propriety of age:—the precincts, marked by the cross, again exalted on its *pristine* site, the sculptured seat for the

awaiting congregation—the tombstones of the villagers, mossy and ancient but not ruinous—and the mausoleum of the lords of the soil:—at its termination the lake glistening through the foliage, which surrounds the magnificent cross, restored with the care due to a 'monument of kings;' the dwellings scattered over the sides of the narrow valley, duly varied in size and character with the degrees and employments of their inmates, but each exhibiting the carefulness of the master for the comfort of all, and the groves which clothe the heights where the mansion of that master stands? Can I pass over the *moral* beauty of this scene, or the happy effect which the residence of a great and beneficent landowner is here shown to produce on the face of nature, and what is of more consequence on the human face divine? To one individual alone, I trust, I need apply for this indulgence; and let him excuse the expression of that which so many others have felt for years, must pass away before his works cease to speak for themselves, and before the name of 'Sir Richard' will fail in calling up to that neighbourhood those feelings of respectful attachment which it now imparts to it. To those who, like me, have occasionally been domiciled in these scenes, the character of Atticus has probably recurred: '*Elegans non magnificus, splendidus non sumptuosus, omni diligentia munditiam non affluentem affectabat . . . Mendacium neque dicebat, neque pati poterat. Itaque ejus comitas non sine severitate erat, neque gravitas sine facilitate, ut difficile esset intellectu utrum eum amici magis venerentur an amarent. Nunquam suscepti negotii eum pertæsum est; suam enim existimationem in ea re agi putabat quâ nihil habebat carius . . . ex quo judicari potuit non inertia, sed judicio fugisse reipublicæ procuracionem. Nemo in conviviis ejus aliud acroama audivit quam anagnosten, neque unquam sine aliquâ lectione apud eum cœnatum, ut non minus animo quam ventre convivæ delectarentur; namque eos vocabat quorum mores a suis non abhorrerunt. Moris etiam majorum summus imitator fuit—nulla enim lex, neque pax neque bellum, neque res illustris est populi Romani quæ non in eo, suo tempore sic notata; et quod difficillimum fuit, sic familiarum originem subtexuit, ut ex eo clarorum propagines possimus cognoscere.'* But the Roman knight was contented with nature merely in its wildness: '*nullos habuit hortos.*' A wider range of usefulness appears in the labours of the master here, who in his advanced years might, with the elder Cato, rank his occupations in agriculture and gardening, among the pleasures of old age;

and in how many places of his wide estate might he truly say, 'atque ego omnia ista sum dimensus; mei sunt ordines, mea descriptio, multa etiam istarum arborum mei manu sunt satæ.' May these useful and elegant pursuits retain their interest till the latest period of desirable existence, and when that shall cease—

Εὐ μακροῦσι πόνον ἀνταξίος εἰν ἀποῦθῃ."

"And thou
Witness, Elysian Tempe of STOURHEAD!
Oh! not because, with bland and gentle smile,
Adding a radiance to the look of age,
Like eve's still light—thy liberal Master spreads
His letter'd treasures; not because his search
Has div'd the druid mounds, illustrating
His country's annals, and the monuments
Of darker ages; not because his woods
Wave o'er the dripping caverns of OLD STOUR,
Where classic temples gleam along the edge
Of the clear waters, winding beautiful;—
Oh! not because the works of breathing art,
Of Poussin, Rubens, Rembrandt, Gainsborough,
Start, like creations, from the silent walls—
To thee, this tribute of respect and love,
Belov'd, benevolent, and generous HOARE,
Grateful I pay;—but that, when thou art dead,
(Late may it be!) the poor man's tear will fall,
And his voice falter, when he speaks of thee!"

BOWLES'S *Days Departed*.

MR. URBAN,

May 15.

I HAD put together some notes in reply to FIOR GHAEIL, but the appearance of his second letter induced me to withhold my communication until this time.

I have to repent my dissent from the protestation of your correspondent, that he will listen to no "opinions of others," but will adhere to *facts* only. The decision from facts is undeniably the best way to determine any question, but I submit, with all respect, that to reject *in toto* the opinions of competent judges—writers who have had equal facilities for obtaining information, is much too exclusive and arrogant. Certainly few have ever adopted so very restrictive a mode of discussion, and as seldom have any been able to carry it wholly into effect; even FIOR GHAEIL himself cannot altogether resist the impulse, but quotes Sir William Betham, Balbi, and others, with as much apparent satisfaction, as I should have been inclined to do, had I conceived those authorities requisite to be adduced. Indeed he ex-

presses his "joy and pride that the opinion of Gesenius coincides with his own."

The learning of Gesenius* must be admitted, but was his knowledge of Gaëlic sufficient to enable him to give so decided an opinion? The professor delivers his dictum, *ex cathedra*, that the Irish being of a Celtic origin hath no affinity with Hebrew, and wonders that there are still those who do not sicken at the reveries of Vallancey. The authority of FIOR GHAEIL on this subject has much more weight with me.

The "triad" of comparison which FIOR GHAEIL is desirous of entering upon, is not, to my apprehension, exactly the mode to be adopted; I shall, however, endeavour to meet his views, and present some *facts* which, I trust, will be more satisfactory than reiterated "theories and authorities;" but I must first remark that if the affinity of many languages was to be judged by their grammatical construction, brought to its present state, as most of them are, by the inventive genius of successive grammarians; some cognate speeches would appear to have no relationship. According to Balbi, upon whose authority FIOR GHAEIL lays some stress, the copia verborum proves the radical affinity of languages.

I shall take then the five verses of St. John's Gospel as FIOR GHAEIL has given them, but I shall adopt a more just manner of comparing the two languages. FIOR GHAEIL has given some instances of difference between the Gaëlic and Irish versions of the Bible, in the use of words altogether dissimilar in sound and orthography, yet perfectly synonymous. With all due respect for the authorised translation of Scripture, I shall for the sake of exemplifying my position substitute another, the orthography of the words, which I hope FIOR GHAEIL will allow to be correct Gaëlic, showing a much closer identity with the Welsh; and I have thought it necessary to give several of the corresponding words in both, orthoepically, for the benefit

* "Geselius" was a *lapsus*, which, from not having an opportunity of revision, was left uncorrected.

of readers unacquainted with those tongues. To save the space of your Magazine, I shall dispense with the re-insertion of the Gaelic verses, referring to Feb. p. 142, where they appear; and the dispassionate reader will acknowledge that, instead of there being three words only that have a resemblance, there is in reality a very great

affinity, and should any Welsh scholar take the trouble to give us another version of the Cumraeg, there can be no doubt but that affinity will appear still more striking. This is my own conviction, and I conceive I have taken the most rational mode of determining the question.

GAELIC.

An Soisgeul a reir Eoin.

1. Ann an 'teachdread bha a' Ghairm, agus a' Ghairm bha 'cuid ri Dia, agus Dia b'e Ghairm.

2. So 'fhein ann an teachdread bha cuid ri Dia.

3. 'Trid es' 'chai' 'dheanamh' 'gach bith; agus asdo es ni dheanamh, dad a dheanadh.

4. 'Ann do es bha 'beatha; agus bi'a a bheatha eol 'dhaoinne.

5. Agus ta' n t 'eolas a 'leir anns an 'doille, agus ni'or 'umghabh an doille e.

Here we see something more than a word of similar sound and import occurring occasionally in the two languages. The orthoepy will draw closer their affinity.

1. *Teachdread*, pr. *teaghkread*, the *gh* having that guttural sound so difficult to be emitted by Saxon organs of speech. *Teachd read*, otherwise *ruid*, the coming of things—ergo the beginning, *Dechrtuad*.

2. *Gairm*, voice, cry; a calling, a proclaiming. *Focal*, a word, verbum. *Gair* in both Welsh and Gaelic signify a shout, report, resounding.

3. *Cuid ri*, *Cuid*, a share, *ri*, with. **FIR GHAEIL** must know that the Saxons use *w* where the Gael and Cumri use *g* and *c*, which are convertible letters; e. g. Gallia, Wallia; *Cuid*, *Gyd*, *Wid*, *With*, &c.

4. *Fhein*, one's own self, is pronounced *hein* and *hin* throughout the Highlands.

5. *Trid es*; *trid*, through or by, *es*, a contraction of *esa*, the emphatic form of *he*, *him*.

6. *Dheanamh*, pr. *Yeanav*, doing, acting.

7. *Gach*, pr. *goch*, each, every; *bith*, life, being, i. e. every thing.

8. *Ann do*, or *an es*; in him. *Do* "is of frequent use as a prepositive when no precise additional meaning is given to it."

WELSH.

Yr Efyngyl yn ol Sant Joan.

1. *Yn y dechreuad yn oedd y Gair, oedd gyd a Duw, a Duw, oedd y Gair.*

2. *Hwn oedd yn y dechreuad gyd a Duw.*

3. *Trwyddo ef y gwnaethpwyd pob peth; ac hebdo ef ni wnaethpwyd dim a'r a wnaethpwyd.*

4. *Ynddo ef yr oedd bywyd; a'r bywyd oedd oleuni dynion.*

5. *A'r goleuni sydd yn llewyrchu yn y tywyllwch; a'r tywyllwch nid oedd yn ei amgylfred.*

9. *Beatha*, life.

10. *Dhaoinne* is often pronounced *Dine*. It is the plural of *Duine*, man, and without offering much violence to common usage, it might be formed like a regular noun,—*Duinean* instead of *Daoine*.

11. *Eal* and *eolas*, mental light, which is, I believe, the meaning of the text. *Oilleun*, is learning.

12. *Leir*, visible. *An leir dhuit e?* Does it appear to you? *Leirachadhi*, throwing light upon.

13. *Doille*, dalladh and dallachd, darkness, from *dall*, applied to one who is blind.

14. *Umchadhi*, or *umaidh* about, or around you, embrace. The dictionaries seem deficient in giving the sense of embracing, as used in the Central Highlands, to this word, which occurs in some old MSS., as *umghabh*; *umfhasg*, Ir. a close embrace.

I trust there is here no great straining, to further my particular views. Of course every one will understand that the roots only of the words in the two languages are identical, the terminations being mere matter of chance or caprice.

From Sir William Betham's hypothesis I of course dissent, and presume it is untenable, notwithstanding the ability with which it is defended. The uncharitable and, I believe, very unjust

attack upon Llwyd and Rowland, I wholly deprecate as an unworthy aspersion on the characters of those writers. To be told that the man who wrote not only a Welsh Dictionary of high repute, but one of Gaëlic and another of Irish, had not sufficient honesty to record his conviction of the non-affinity of those languages, is somewhat startling; it is, to use the mildest expression, a severe reflection. Surely such animadversions savour very strongly of that "national prejudice" or literary bias, which FIOR GHARL so becomingly repudiates.

As I formerly stated, languages must have borne a closer resemblance to each other in remote ages, than when in the lapse of time they become

refined and lose their primitive simplicity; and in my work on the Gaël, of which F. G. does me the honour to speak with so much favour, I dilated considerably on the subject; under the necessity, at the same time, of citing many *authorities* in defence of my position. The following old Irish fragment of poetry, has been rendered into Welsh by the late Dr. Davies, author of "Celtic Researches," &c.* and if it does not beyond dispute prove these languages to be as closely allied, as different locality and long separation could well permit, I must confess my judgment to be so warped that I cannot come to a lucid or reasonable conclusion.

Goll mear mileata
Cesp na crodhachta
Laimh fhial arachta
Mian na mordhasa
Mur leim lanteinne
Fraoch nach bhfuarthear
Laoch go lan ndealbhaigh
Reim an richuraibh
Leomhan luatharmach
A leonadh biodhbhaidh
Ton ag tream tuarguin
Goll' nan gnath iorguil
Nar thraoch a threin tachar
Agh gan fuarachuaigh
Mhal aig meadachuagh
Laoch ghacha lamhac
Leomhan lonn ghnioimhach
Beodha binn dhuanaich
Creasach comhdhalach,
Euchteach iolbhudhach.

Coll mâr milëddau
Cyf y creuddogan,
Llaw hael aracha
Myn y mordasau
Mur-llam llawntandde
Grugawg vuarthawr
Lluch llawn dyvinaidd
Rhwyf y rhiwraidd
Llew-vin llwth arwawg
A ellynoedd buddvalidd
Ton a thrin terwyn
Coll y gnawd orchwyl
Nid trech yn trin tachar
Ag anhwyredig
Maelawg mywedig
Lluch a gwychlawwag
Llew-vin llawgniviawg
Biwawg, bendannawg,
Cresawg, cyvdalawg,
Eigiawg hollvuddiag.

It is quite unnecessary to mark the coincidences in the above. It may be simply observed that bh and mh in Gaëlic have the sound of v; h placed after d and f aspirates those consonants, and dd, in Cumraeg, has the power of th. Ll has a sound peculiar to the Welsh, the nearest approach to which is the Spanish ll. I would have given an English translation, furnished by an eminent Welsh scholar, but my communication is already getting too long; it may be furnished at another time, and the terms will be found to agree precisely with the Gaëlic.

I must now conclude, thanking Mr. Urban for allowing his columns to be the vehicle of a discussion both inte-

resting and instructive. I hope that enough has been brought forward to reduce the confidence of FIOR GHARL in the rectitude of his opinions; to convince him I can scarcely hope, but I am fortunate in having met an opponent whose oriental knowledge is so profound, and whose style of argument is so respectful to me personally. This courtesy, it seems, he has extended in my case, to one who has the honour of his acquaintance.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

JAMES LOGAN.

* "The Claims of Ossian considered." The competence of this writer in Keltic dialects is unexceptionable.

A VISIT TO A MONASTERY OF LA TRAPPE.

SINCE the restoration of the Catholic religion in France, the government has sanctioned the re-establishment of many of those monastic orders, the members of which devote themselves to objects of public utility. The services of the Sisters of Charity in the public hospitals were of too much value to Napoleon, for his wounded soldiers, not to be encouraged and fostered by him. The courage and utter abandonment of all selfish considerations, which distinguish these excellent women, not only in times of sanguinary wars and epidemic disorders, but in the ordinary routine of their duties in hospitals and poor-houses (displayed, too, as they sometimes are, by persons of noble birth and refined education) obtain for them universal respect and the highest approbation of the administrators of charitable institutions, who in their reports speak of their services as inestimable, such as money could not procure, and which can only be inspired by the purest sentiments of religion. When Louis the Eighteenth visited the hospitals in London, after expressing his admiration of the general arrangements, he qualified his praise with the observation, "Mais vous n'avez pas nos sœurs grises." Services as painful and as exemplary are rendered to the insane by the nuns of the order of Le bon Sauveur, while the Ursulines and the Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes devote themselves to the education of the poor. All these orders, distinguished by their ecclesiastical dresses, are to be seen in every large town in France; but the passing English traveller may not be equally aware that some of the severest monastic institutions, characterised by mysticism, mortification, and self-denial, have crept in during the Restoration, and, surviving the unfriendly Revolution of the Three Days, are still to be found in the midst of the general frivolity and scepticism of our neighbours, averse as the national character at present is, not only from bigotry, but even from serious religious observance.

The most severe of these is the order of La Trappe, which to the most rigid abstinence and seclusion adds the *absolute denial of speech* to its mem-

bers among each other. A monastery of this order has been established about thirteen years, near the small town of Briquebec, in the Cotentin, about five leagues from Cherbourg, where a farm of moderate extent had been bequeathed to it. Being in that country, and finding that strangers were admitted, curiosity to observe the austerities of this far-famed order with my own eyes led me thither. I found the convent on a rising ground, in a rough and woody waste; a substantial slated edifice is replacing the old thatched buildings of the farm, in the midst of which rises a recently-erected church, with a Gothic tower, imparting a conventual character to the whole mass. I entered under a stone arch surmounted by a cross, and knocked at a door on which the pilgrim's scallop, and the cypher of the cross and Roman M are embossed. The door was opened by a bare-headed lay brother, clad in a brown robe, fastened by a leathern girdle, who directed me to the strangers' waiting-room, where I was shortly joined by one of the brothers of the choir, a young man of about 25, of a florid complexion, which abstinence had reduced to the transparent white and red of a sickly female, and his eyes were feeble from night watching; his hair was clipped close, except a small circle round the centre of the skull; he was clothed in the scapulary, a white dress with a long band of black down the back; he afterwards appeared in the cowl, an ample loose robe of white, with a conical hood hanging on his shoulders. He readily consented to my request to see the establishment, and to dine with the brothers in the refectory. To a question as to his country, he replied that he was not permitted to give any information personal to himself or any of the monks, and that in the cloisters, chapel, dormitory, and refectory, speech was forbidden, as he would indicate to me by placing his finger on his lips. He further informed me, that even if I found in any of the monks a former acquaintance, I must not speak to him or give any sign of recognition, and that formerly this rule was peremptory even on a father or a brother. He first conducted me through the cloisters to

the chapel, where, after presenting me with holy water, he placed himself on his knees before the altar. The chapel is spacious; in the windows at each end of the transepts are, in the one, a picture of St. Benedict, in the other, of St. Bernard, in the dress of the order, and on one side the altar, St. Michael the Archangel. Several of the brothers were on their knees in the stalls of the choir; one of them, with his head reclined on his shoulders, and his eyes half closed, appeared to be in a religious ecstasy, resembling the portraits of saints by the old masters. From thence my guide conducted me to the library, where the number of books is but small; there are no seats, but benches round the walls. We next ascended to the dormitory; this is a long room, down each side of which the cells are separated from each other by wooden partitions: over the entrance of each, which is closed by a white linen curtain instead of a door, is written the name of its inmate—Abbas or Nonnus Petrus, Johannes, Placidus, Isidore, Stanislaus, &c.; their couch is a straw mattress a few inches thick upon planks; on this they lie in their clothes. From thence we proceeded to the refectory, where my conductor by signs appeared to direct that I was to be received as a guest; he then left me in the garden, desiring me to occupy myself there, and in seeing the mill, till the hour of dinner. I found one of the lay brothers superintending the mill, and another employed with a workman in sawing a beam. At noon the chapel bell tolled, and I proceeded to the refectory, where I found each monk taking water in his hands from the lavabo suspended at the wall near the entrance; some prayers were chanted in Latin, and then my place was pointed out to me at the high table, at which sat two persons, one of them a priest. These were "postulans," persons residing in a distinct part of the building with the view of trying whether they could habituate themselves to the mode of life. The frères du chœur arranged themselves at two tables against the walls, the frères convers (lay brothers) at a central table parallel with the others, and

at another facing the high table. The former were clad in white cowls, the latter in brown, apparently the natural colour of dark wool, and their heads were covered by their hoods. The number at table was about thirty. One of the brothers of the choir, sitting at a desk, during the repast, read passages from scripture in Latin, and some extracts from the rules of the order in French, inculcating the necessity of utter abstraction from the world, and the conduct to be adopted by the members towards each other. On the walls were inscribed sentences, pointing out the vanities of the world, the excellence of abstinence, and the shortness of life:—such as, "Labour not for the food which perisheth, but for that which endureth for ever"—"An austere life will be more consolatory at the hour of death, than one passed in pleasure and delight," &c. Acts of penance were performed by three of the monks during the time of dinner: two of them remained on their knees, with their arms covered by the cowl, stretched out to the full extent; the third, in a still more prostrate position, with his hands on the ground and his head touching or nearly touching the floor. The person who conducted me to the convent, on one of his visits had seen a monk extended at full length, with his face on the floor, at the entry of the refectory, so that it was difficult to pass without treading on his prostrate body. The dinner consisted of soup made of bread, cabbage, carrots, and other vegetables, a second dish of flour and water, dark but sweet bread of wheaten and rye flour, and at the high table a small jar of butter, and some cyder. Before each monk was placed his portion in an earthenware vessel, with a napkin and a wooden spoon. This is the sole repast in the twenty-four hours, except two or three ounces of bread in the evening. At the ringing of a small bell an interruption of eating took place, and a pause of a minute or two; when dinner was over, prayers were again said, the friars proceeded to the chapel and commenced the chant, the frères du chœur in the stalls, the lay brothers kneeling in front.* I shortly joined my former conductor,

* They pass eight hours of the day and night in prayer and chanting in the chapel, six or seven are allowed for rest, since they retire in winter at seven, in summer

the frère hôtelier, who showed me a part of the building in which are very neat apartments for the postulans or novices, and for priests who may wish to pass some time in retirement, and an apartment better furnished for the bishop. I requested the further hospitality of the monastery for the night, and having been introduced to the superior, who appeared to me to be a man of talent, he waved the objection against me as a heretic, and conducted me himself to my chamber, on the door of which was affixed a paper with words to the following effect:—"Those whom Divine Providence may conduct to this monastery are most humbly requested to take in good part the information which is offered to them on the following points. Perpetual silence is enjoined in the cloister. If a stranger requires any thing in the monastery, he should address himself to the steward (frère hôtelier), because the brothers, who are required to keep strict silence, are not permitted to give any answer to those who speak to them. Nothing is required in return for the hospitality and simple fare, which is offered as a duty enjoined by the order." A little before two in the morning the bell tolled, and the same brother came with a lantern and conducted me to the chapel, placing me in a stall opposite to where stood the abbot with a crozier before him. There was no light, save one lamp fronting the chief altar. After a chant of some duration, the monks fell on their knees, and remained in utter silence about a quarter of an hour; candles were then lighted, and the rest of the offices were chanted from the breviary, and concluded at four, when the monks retired, and re-assembled at seven: then the abbot, in the embroidered robes of the priesthood, read the morning mass, some female peasants attending in a part of the chapel divided by a grating. A few years back a ceremony used to be performed which is now discontinued as not being required by the rules; it has been described to me as one of exceeding solemnity: as soon as the monks assembled at the night service, they fell on their knees, and with their arms

extended like a cross, in a low deep voice chanted the 50th Psalm—"Miserere mei Deus, secundum magnam misericordiam tuam." All who have been present at the performance of the Miserere in the Sixtine chapel, at Rome, during the holy week, agree in representing it as a most imposing ceremony. When the last candle is extinguished, and the choristers burst forth with voices attuned by long practice to the most perfect harmony, the impression on the mind is most affecting; yet the solemnity is much disturbed by the struggling of strangers for places, and by the presence of the Papal guard in their dramatic parti-coloured dresses, and I can well conceive that the chant of the Miserere in a monastery of Trappists must be far more imposing. All the concomitant circumstances are of the most gloomy character; the solemn hour, the glimmering light, barely making darkness visible; above all, the conviction that these are not hired chorists affecting the harmony of sweet sounds, but men utterly abstracted from the world, who even deny themselves the use of speech, except in these supplications to their Maker—mistaken, as most will think them, but undoubtedly sincere; all these circumstances tend to make this service, as an act of deep humiliation and penitence, the most impressive that the heart can experience.

In answer to such inquiries as my conductor was permitted to entertain, and from information obtained in the immediate neighbourhood, I gathered, that the number of members of this community is at present thirty-eight,—that they are supported by the produce of the farm and garden,—by the dues paid in kind for grinding corn at their mills,—by sums put into the common fund by those persons of property who join them, and by payments made for the masses read by those who are priests, and for their prayers, amounting probably to a considerable sum; as by many zealous Catholics they are considered in the light of saints. When sick, the severity of the discipline is relaxed, the advice of a physician is permitted, and broth and even meat allowed, if ordered by him

at eight, and rise for the service at two in the morning; the rest of their time may be divided between religious reading in the library and labour in the farm and garden, if indeed their attenuated frames can long enable them to support bodily exertion.

and desired by the patient, probably on the principle that he is the best judge whether he is yet fit to die. At other times, nothing which has possessed life may be taken as food. When the hour of death approaches, some ashes are spread, covered with a little straw, and on this the body of the expiring monk is placed to await his last agony.

Though there are examples of some persons who attain a very advanced age, yet in general the lives of the Trappists are shortened by the severity of the discipline, the effect of which is strongly marked on their countenances. In fact, they may be said, in the language of Buffon, hardly to live, but rather to die each day by an anticipated death; and to expire, not by ceasing to live, but by completing the act of death.

Many romantic incidents have marked the early annals of La Trappe, and an occurrence of similar character, which happened a few years back, was related to me by a lady to whom it was communicated by the present superior of the monastery. The reverend father no doubt considered it a splendid instance of the triumph of religion over all worldly feelings; many will contemplate it as the sacrifice of the most tender charities of life to the spirit of inexorable fanaticism. There was living at Caen a young couple, who had formed a marriage founded on mutual affection; both of them were of serious temperament, and in moments of mutual confidence the husband confessed to his wife that he had formerly wished to enter the order of La Trappe, and the wife on her side said that, though confiding in his love, and happy in her present state, she too had aspired to a religious life. On one occasion when the husband repeated strongly his former views, the wife replied that, as there was so powerful an impression on both their minds, it was essential to their salvation that the advice of religious persons should be taken. After confession, and consultation with several priests, a separation was determined on: the wife retired to a convent of the order of the Visitation at Caen, and the husband was conveyed to the monastery of Trappists at Briquibec. From that day they were

utterly dead to each other, except that the superior on his visits to the convent at Caen, in passing the nun, whispered, "Brother—is well;" and on his return to his monastery, in like manner, communicated to the monk, "Sister—is well." The only answer of each was, "Deo gratias." After six years' residence, the constitution of the young man gave way under the severity of the discipline; and at the hour of death, no thought of his former partner found utterance: his only expression was, "How happy I am to die a monk!"

My visit to this monastery produced in me very painful sensations; though the first impression, so different was all I saw from the transactions of life, was that of a scenic representation rather than actual truth. It requires a little time to realize to the mind the awful and chilling fact that this same unvarying scene is acted day by day, with no change in prospect but death. Surely when Providence has opened to us in the world an almost unbounded field of exertion for the benefit of mankind, it is a strange perversion of the understanding to imagine it can be grateful to him to abandon those of his gifts which are granted to us for utility, even if we think it for our spiritual good to renounce all the pleasures he has vouchsafed to smooth our path in this life. Some will indignantly exclaim with Rousseau—"C'est renoncer à sa qualité d'homme, aux droits de l'humanité, à ses devoirs." This, however, would be too severe a sentence; an unjust one, indeed, on the modern Trappists, who have done good service to the state in reclaiming waste lands, and in introducing an improved system of agriculture among ignorant peasants, and who exercise an extensive and not indiscriminate charity in their neighbourhood. Rather let us admire in the abstract the sublime principle which leads man occasionally to despise and trample on his mortal nature, in aspirations to the Unknown and Unseen; and let us lament the want of knowledge in the application of this principle, which, not appreciating the intimate union of our corporeal and spiritual natures, not only shortens life, but frequently deadens and debases the faculties of the soul in proportion to the prostration of the

bodily powers,—a result which may be much apprehended from a total cessation of the faculty of speech.* In such a case, happy are they, who, from want of physical strength, fall early victims to the system.

The extraordinary nature of the establishment I had witnessed, induced me to refer to a work which gives an account of the institution and progress of the order. Rotrou, 2nd Count of Perche, during a voyage he made to England in the year 1120, with his wife, and William Adeling, son of Henry the First, escaped from the shipwreck in which they perished, and in consequence erected a church to the Virgin, according to a vow he had made in 1122, and endowed an abbey attached to it; the site was a wild valley, called La Trappe, in the forest of Perche, near the town of Mortagne on the borders of Normandy. Many of the dependents of Rotrou and the nobles of the country made donations to the abbey, which received a charter from St. Louis, and the special protection of the Popes by several bulls. The rules of the order were founded by St. Benedict and St. Bernard. The original charter is lost, but an ancient memorial of the abbey thus relates the foundation:—"Dignum est memorie commendare, et litterarum monumentis consignare, quo modo monasterium istud quod dicitur Domus Dei de Trapâ, fundatum fuerit: cum autem A. D. MCCC Rotrodus quondam Comes Pertici transportaret in Angliam, cum uxore sua Matthilde, Willelmo, Henrici regis Anglorum filio, et proceribus Angliæ, navis quæ vehebantur naufragium fecit: sed predictus Rotrodus, in tanta positus anxietate, Deo promisit, si intercessione beatæ Virginis Mariæ presens evaderet periculum, ut ecclesiam in ipsius honorem ædificaret. Incolumis et in patriam redux votum solvit anno MCCCXII. et in tanti beneficii recordationem, voluit quod ecclesia inversæ navis formam referret," &c.

From the fifteenth century till 1662, the abbey had ceased to be inhabited by a regular abbot, and had been held

in commendam; it had partaken of the general relaxation of monastic establishments, and degenerated from its ancient austerity, when an event happened which effected a complete reform, and raised it to a degree of celebrity for severe discipline unequalled in the Catholic world. Armand Jean le Bouteiller de Rancé was born in the year 1626 of an ancient family, holding high situations in the magistracy; by favour of the court he obtained, at the early age of ten years, various ecclesiastical benefices producing a revenue of nearly 20,000 livres, among which was the Abbey of La Trappe, held by him as Abbé Commendataire. He early distinguished himself by his classical attainments, and in 1639 published an edition of Anacreon with notes; when he attained manhood, he was equally remarkable for his talents and his dissipation: his abilities raised him to distinction in the church, and to the office of almoner to Gaston Duke of Orleans. He passed his time between the pleasures of the capital and the chace at his patrimonial estate, and he formed an attachment to the Duchess of Mont Bazon, one of the most distinguished women of the age for beauty and accomplishments. This connexion began during the life of her husband, was continued till her death, which took place somewhat suddenly from malignant fever, and was followed by circumstances which exposed the lover to a trial, perhaps the most severe to which a man of ardent feeling was ever subjected. He was in the country, and his servants fearing to make the painful communication to him, he arrived in Paris in ignorance of what had happened, went immediately to the hotel of the Duchess, and using the privilege of a favoured lover, proceeded to her apartment: the first object which met his eyes was a coffin containing the headless body of his mistress! It would appear that the coffin provided having proved too short, the hirelings employed had, with a brutality we can ill conceive, severed the head from the body; and

* If the brotherhood would submit to statistical inquiries, they might be able to give valuable information as to the silent system and the dietary in penitentiaries and prisons.

the cloth, which had been carelessly thrown over the former, having fallen off, discovered to him her features disfigured by blood. This appalling sight produced the effect which might be expected on the Abbé: he withdrew from the world, and strove, by acts of penitence and prayer, to atone for the licentiousness of his former life. The same ardour which had distinguished him in his career of worldly distinction and pleasure, became apparent in his reform; he sold his estate, and gave the proceeds to the hospital of the Hôtel Dieu at Paris; he resigned into the hands of the King all his preferments except the Abbey of La Trappe, of which he became regular abbot by election, and by application to the Pope obtained permission to bring back the monks to the strict observance of the Cistercian rules: he found the buildings in a state of dilapidation, and the number of inmates reduced to seven, leading most irregular lives; he restored the buildings, and in a few years raised the number of monks to eighty, and so completely did they share their bread with the poor, that besides the daily distributions, the convent gave alms twice a week to from 1500 to 2000 persons. Subsequently, the number of brothers increased to 150, and it is said that, at one time, 6000 strangers received food and lodging in the course of a year, attracted thither by the fame both of their sanctity and their hospitality.* La Rancé lived thirty-six years in the full observance of the austerities he had restored, and died on ashes and straw in the 74th year of his age, A. D. 1700. The following passage from a petition, which he presented to Louis the Fourteenth, when he had met with opposition in his plans of reform, will show the importance he attached to the sanctity of monachism, and may cause some surprise in a former courtier of the seventeenth century.

"Sire,—During the time that monks and those who lived in solitude pre-

served the perfection of their orders and the purity of their rules, they were considered as the visible and guardian angels of monarchies; they have been seen to defend towns against numerous armies which attacked them: by the power which they obtained in the sight of God, they supported the greatness and prosperity of empires; they have gained battles and victory which they had previously prophesied, and Christian emperors have had more confidence in their prayers than in their own valour and the power of their arms. It is well known that in Spain, at the end of the last century, a holy nun, living in solitude, knew in the spirit what passed in the memorable day of Lepanto, and that, even during the time of the combat, she obtained, by her tears and intercession with God, advantage and success in favour of the Church."

In the year 1789, on the motion of M. Talleyrand de Perigord, Bishop of Autun, the National Assembly decreed the suppression of monasteries; an effort was made by the council-general of the department to preserve that of La Trappe (an indication, surely, in the then state of public opinion, that they were not considered useless members of society). Two commissioners were sent to examine, but on their report it was determined that the institution was so anti-social in its character, that its preservation was inconsistent with the principles of liberty and reason. The commissioners found ninety members, viz. fifty-three priests and thirty-seven lay brothers. They were separately examined, and a large majority desired to continue their accustomed mode of life, having no thought but religion in their souls. Some were still in a high state of enthusiasm; others sunk into quietude, which may probably be translated—stupidity and deadened faculties; one was reduced to a total state of idiotcy, and another of insanity, said to be in consequence of the severe reproofs they had under-

* It is but justice to say, that the Trappists of Briquebec are not chargeable with these mistaken views of charity. They are said to be judicious and discriminating in their almsgiving, and to encourage labour in their poor neighbours rather than idle pauperism; one of their modes of relief to them is grinding their corn at a reduced price.

gone; a third was confined in the prison for having attempted to escape. What a sad picture does this present of the final result of self-devotion and enthusiasm too highly pitched, for no complaints were made of compulsory introduction into the order.

"When the time for their departure arrived," to use their own words, "they left in profound grief the retreat where they had been so long permitted to pray and to suffer; they raised from the tomb the bones of De Rancé, and found a refuge in La Val Sainte in the canton of Friburg, in Switzerland; a more profound valley than that they had left." From thence they were driven by Napoleon in 1812, when an asylum was offered them by Mr. (since Cardinal) Weld, at a farm in the woods of Lulworth, Dorsetshire. In 1817, they embarked at Weymouth on their return to France, where they took possession of the ancient Abbey of Meilleray, in the department of La Loire Inférieure, about twenty leagues from Nantes. They brought from England the most improved agricultural implements, obtained a flock of merinos, and the best breed of oxen, and introduced all modern improvements with such success, that it was proposed to consider their establishment as a ferme modèle, and to send young men to it for instruction: this, however, the government refused, from the fear that the pupils might imbibe notions injurious to their future prospects as citizens. After the Revolution of 1830, they interfered in political matters during the revolt in La Vendée, and were dissolved. I remember meeting one of them in a steamer on the Loire, in 1833, who informed me, unasked, who he was, and that he was a native of Dorsetshire, and seemed to have no objection to using his newly recovered liberty of speech; he was serving a church in Nantes. Another convent of Trappists exists near Amiens; and to judge from present appearances, that which I have described at Briquibec seems likely to become of considerable importance.

Admission of an Incumbent presented to the Commissioners for the Approbation of Ministers 1657.

KNOW all Men by these presents, That the five and twentieth day of Aprill in the year one thousand six hundred and fifty-seaven, there was exhibited to the Com^{mission} for approbation of publique preachers—A Presentation of James Howston Clerke to the Vicarage of North Feriby in the County of Yorke, made to him by his Highnesse Oliver Lord Protector of the Com^{on} Wealthe of England, &c. the patron thereof, under the great Seale of England. Together with a testimony in the behalfe of the said James Howston of his holy and good conversation. Upon perusal and due consideration of the premisses and finding him to be a person qualified as in and by the Ordinance for such approbation is required, The Com^{mission} above menc^{ioned} have adjudged and approved the said James Howston to be a fit person to preach the Gospell, and have granted him admission and doe admitt the said James Howston to the Vicarage of North Feriby aforesaid, to be full and perfect possessor and incumbent thereof, and doe hereby signifie to all persons concerned therein, that he is hereby intituled to the profits and perquisites, and all rights and dues incident and belonging to the said Vicarage, as fully and effectually as if he had been instituted and inducted according to any such lawes and customes as have, in this case, formerly been made, had, or used in this Realme. In Witness whereof, they have caused the Com^{on} Seal to be hereunto affixed, and the same to be attested by the hand of the Register, by his Highnes in that behalfe appointed. Dated at Whitehall, the five and twentieth day of Aprill, one thousand six hundred fifty and seaven.

(Signed) Jo NYE, Reg^r.

The seal is St. George's Cross, in an ornamented shield, round which is the inscription—"The Seale for approbation of Publick Preachers." It is not engraved in Vertue's Edition of Simon's Seals; the Diameter—two inches; no Reverse.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

THE following is an abstract of the important parts of all the orders in Council ratifying schemes of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, which have yet been gazetted.

No. 1. *Oxford and Salisbury*, dated Oct. 5, 1836.—The whole county of Berks, and those parts of the county of Wilts which are insulated therein, forming together the archdeaconry of Berks, transferred from the diocese of Salisbury to that of Oxford; and the right of appointing the Archdeacon vested in the Bishop of Oxford.

No. 2. *Salisbury, Exeter, and Bristol*, dated Oct. 5, 1836.—The whole county of Dorset (except the parish of Stockland) and the parish of Holwell, in the county of Somerset, forming together the archdeaconry of Dorset, in the diocese of Bristol, and the parish of Thornecombe, in the diocese of Exeter and county of Devon, but insulated in the county of Dorset, transferred to the diocese of Salisbury, said parish of Thornecombe included in the archdeaconry of Dorset and deanery of Bridport. The parish of Stockland, in the diocese of Bristol and in the county of Dorset, but insulated in the county of Devon, transferred to the diocese of Exeter, and the right of appointing the Archdeacon of Dorset vested in the Bishop of Salisbury.

No. 3. *Gloucester and Bristol*, dated Oct. 5, 1836.—The whole diocese of Bristol, except the archdeaconry of Dorset, united to the diocese of Gloucester. On the first avoidance of the see the warrant for the election of a bishop to be issued to the chapter of Bristol, and afterwards alternately to the chapter of Bristol and that of Gloucester.

The deanery of the Forest in the diocese of Gloucester, but within the archdeaconry of Hereford, transferred to the archdeaconry of Gloucester; and the deaneries of Bristol, Cirencester, Fairford, and Hawkesbury, in the archdeaconry of Gloucester, separated therefrom, and together with all parishes within the city of Bristol, which latter are to be included in the deanery of Bristol, constituted the new archdeaconry of Bristol.

The site of the episcopal palace at Bristol to be sold, and the proceeds, together with the sum lately recovered as damages for injury done to the said palace, transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to be applied towards the purchase or erection of a second episcopal residence at or near Bristol.

No. 4. *Foundation of Ripon*, dated Oct. 5, 1836.—The collegiate church of *GRNT. MAG. VOL. X.*

Ripon constituted a cathedral church, and the seat of a bishop, within the province of York. The dean and prebendaries styled dean and canons, and to be the dean and chapter.

The town and borough of Ripon, and all such parts of the deaneries of the Ainsty and Pontefract, in the archdeaconry, county, and diocese of York as adjoin to the western boundaries of the liberty of the Ainsty, and of the wapentakes of Barkston Ash, Osgoldcross, and Staincross respectively, and all that part of the county of York which is in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of Chester, and the whole parish of Aldborough, constituted the new diocese; to be divided into the archdeaconries of Richmond and Craven; the former to consist of the deaneries of Richmond, Catterick, and Boroughbridge, and so much of the deanery of Kirby Lonsdale as is in the county of York; and the latter of the deaneries of Pontefract and Craven.

No. 5. *York, Durham, and Endowment of Ripon*, dated Dec. 22, 1836.—

All places within the peculiar jurisdiction of Hexhamshire, in the diocese of York, but locally situate in the county of Northumberland and diocese of Durham, included in the latter diocese, and in the archdeaconry of Northumberland and deanery of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The deanery of Craven, transferred from the diocese of York to that of Ripon. The parish of Craike, in the county of Durham, but insulated in the county of York, included in the latter diocese and in the archdeaconry of Cleveland. Certain estates at Ripon belonging to the see of York, transferred to the see of Ripon. All the estates of the see of Durham situate in Howden and Howdenshire, Northallerton and Allertonshire, Borrowby, Brompton, Romanby, Osmotherly, and Sowerby Grange, co. York, transferred to the see of Ripon; the Bishop of Ripon to be entitled to the rents and profits from the day of the death of William late Bishop of Durham (21st Feb. 1836). The Bishop of Durham (for the purposes of the Act 6 and 7 William IV. c. 77, and so as to leave him an average annual income of 8000*l.*) to pay to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England the fixed annual sum of 11,200*l.*

The average annual income of the Bishop of Ripon to be 4500*l.* and to that end the Commissioners to pay him and his successors, out of the same monies, the fixed annual sum of 2200*l.* And a further annual sum of 500*l.* until an episcopal house of residence shall be provided.

The advowson of the vicarage of Birstall, co. York, transferred from the Archbishop of York to the Bishop of Ripon. The advowsons of the rectory of Birkby, the vicarage of Osmotherly, the vicarage and perpetual curacy of Leak and Nether Siltan, in the county of York, and of the rectory of Craike aforesaid, transferred from the Bishop of Durham to the Bishop of Ripon.

No. 6. *Lichfield and Worcester*, dated Dec. 22, 1836.—The archdeaconry of Coventry, in the county of Warwick and diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, transferred to the diocese of Worcester. The remaining part of the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, named the diocese of Lichfield, and the bishop thereof styled Bishop of Lichfield.

The right of appointing the Archdeacon of Coventry, and the advowsons of the rectory of St. Philip, and the perpetual curacy of Christ Church, Birmingham, transferred to the Bishop of Worcester.

No. 7. *Lincoln, Norwich, and Ely*, dated April 19, 1837.—The archdeaconry and county of Bedford, and so much of the archdeaconry of Huntingdon as is co-extensive with the county of Huntingdon, transferred from the diocese of Lincoln to that of Ely. The parish of Rickingham Inferior, in the deanery of Blackburn, the deanery of Hartismere, and that of Stow, transferred from the archdeaconry of Sudbury, to that of Suffolk, in the diocese of Norwich, and the remainder of the archdeaconry of Sudbury transferred to the diocese of Ely.

The deanery of Camps, in the diocese and archdeaconry of Ely, included in the said archdeaconry of Sudbury.

The right of appointing the archdeacons of Bedford, Huntingdon, and Sudbury vested in the Bishop of Ely.

The Bishop of Ely (so as to leave him an average annual income of 5500*l.*) to pay to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the fixed annual sum of 2500*l.*

No. 8. *Welsh Language*, dated May 10, 1837.—Approval of a special report of the Commissioners, to abstain for the present from suggesting any scheme for carrying into effect the provisions of section 11. of the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 77, for preventing the appointment of any clergyman not fully conversant with the Welsh language to any benefice with cure of souls in Wales, in any parish the majority of the inhabitants of which do not understand the English language. Intimation from his Majesty in Council that the Commissioners are to keep the subject in view.

No. 9. *Durham Benefices Augmenta-*

tion, dated June 21, 1837.—Augmentations of the following poor benefices, which the late William Bishop of Durham had agreed to grant, but which he left uncompleted at the time of his death, viz.: Esh, 125*l.*; St. Helen's Auckland, 82*l.*; Etherley, 130*l.*; Shildon, 225*l.*; and Escomb, 120*l.*; to commence from the 21st Feb. 1836, the day of the bishop's death. Certain lands, which had been set apart for the purpose by the late bishop, permanently annexed to the perpetual curacy of Etherley, in addition to the above payment.

No. 10. *Payments from certain Larger Sees*, dated June 21, 1837.

The See of Canterbury to pay	£7300
— York	1100
— London	5000
— Winchester ..	3600
— Bath and Wells ..	1000
— Worcester ..	2300

towards the augmentation of the incomes of the smaller bishoprics.

No. 11. *Lichfield See Augmentation*, dated July 12, 1837.—In order to raise the average annual income of the Bishop of Lichfield to 4500*l.*, the fixed annual sum of 850*l.* to be paid to him.

No. 12. *Chichester See Augmentation*, dated July 12, 1837.—In order to raise the average annual income of the Bishop of Chichester to 4200*l.* the fixed annual sum of 650*l.* to be paid to him.

No. 13. *Salisbury, Gloucester and Bristol, Bath and Wells, and Worcester*, dated July 19, 1837.—The deaneries of Cricklade and Malmesbury, in the county and archdeaconry of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury, transferred to the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol and the archdeaconry of Bristol. The deanery of Pottern, transferred from the archdeaconry of Salisbury to that of Wells. The parish of Shenington, in the county and archdeaconry of Gloucester, and diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, but locally situate between the counties of Warwick and Oxford, and in the deanery of Campden, transferred to the diocese and archdeaconry of Worcester and deanery of Kineton. The parish of Icomb, in the county, diocese, and archdeaconry of Worcester, but insulated in the county of Gloucester and Bristol, transferred to the archdeaconry of Gloucester and the deanery of Stowe. The parish of Bedminster, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and in the archdeaconry of Bath and deanery of Redcliffe and Bedminster, to be transferred on the first vacancy of the see of Bath and Wells, to the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, and the archdeaconry and deanery of Bristol.

No. 14. *Lincoln, Oxford, and Gloucester*

ter and Bristol, dated July 19, 1837.—The parish of Widford, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol and archdeaconry of Gloucester, but insulated in the county of Oxford, transferred to the diocese and archdeaconry of Oxford and deanery of Witney. The archdeaconry of Berks having been annexed to the diocese of Oxford, with the consent of the Bishop of Oxford (*vide* No. 1. *antea*), the fixed annual sum of 750*l.*, to be paid to him by the Commissioners, during his incumbency of the See of Oxford. With the consent of the Bishop of Lincoln, already signified, and upon the first avoidance of the See of Oxford, or before such avoidance, with the consent of the Bishop of Oxford, the county and archdeaconry of Buckingham, in the diocese of Lincoln, to be transferred to the diocese of Oxford. On the next avoidance of the See of Oxford, in order to raise the average annual income of the bishop thereof to 5000*l.* the fixed annual sum of 3500*l.* to be paid to him. After the archdeaconry of Buckingham shall have become part of the diocese of Oxford, the right of appointing the archdeacon to be vested in the Bishop of Oxford.

No. 15. *Durham Castle*, dated July 18, 1837.—The Bishop of Durham to hold the castle of Durham in trust for the University of Durham, subject to such right of access as the clergy of the diocese then had to Bishop Cosin's library within the precincts, and to all right of way to which the same premises had been theretofore legally subject—to the right of all such officers of the see or diocese or of the palatinate as had performed for thirty years then last past and still perform the duties of their respective offices in any building within the precincts, and to the enjoyment, by the bedesmen of the cathedral, of the almshouses wherein they reside, until the warden, masters, and scholars, shall have provided, to the satisfaction of the bishop, sufficient buildings elsewhere; and as to the offices of the palatinate, so long as any of those duties remain to be performed by officers who held their offices at the time of passing the act for separating the palatine jurisdiction from the bishopric of Durham. Certain apartments described, with coach-house and stables, to be reserved for the accommodation of the Bishop of Durham, as visitor of the University; and to be at all times ready for his use, on three days' notice of his wish to occupy them. The warden, mas-

ters, and scholars, to maintain and repair all parts within the precincts, and to indemnify the bishop and his successors against repairs and dilapidations.

No. 16. *Hereford See Augmentation*, dated Aug. 21, 1837.—In order to raise the average annual income of the Bishop of Hereford to 4200*l.*, the fixed annual sum of 1400*l.* to be paid to him.

No. 17. *York, Lincoln, and Peterborough, and Augmentation of the latter See*, dated Aug. 21, 1837.—With the consent of the Bishop of Lincoln, already signified, and upon the next avoidance of the see of Peterborough, the county and archdeaconry of Leicester, in the diocese of Lincoln, to be transferred therefrom to the diocese of Peterborough. And after such avoidance, in order to raise the average annual income of the see of Peterborough to 4500*l.*, the fixed annual sum of 1150*l.* to be paid to him. At the time of such avoidance, with the consent of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of Lincoln, already signified, the county and archdeaconry of Nottingham, in the province and diocese of York, to be transferred to the province of Canterbury and diocese of Lincoln, and the right of appointing the Archdeacon of Nottingham to be vested in the Bishop of Lincoln.

No. 18. *Carlisle and Chester Sees Augmentation*, dated Aug. 21, 1837.—In order to raise the average annual income of the Bishops of Carlisle and Chester to 4500*l.* each, the fixed annual sum of 2000*l.* to be paid to the Bishop of Carlisle, and 1450*l.* to the Bishop of Chester.

No. 19. *Palace for the See of Ripon*, dated Dec. 11, 1837.—Lands containing 109 acres, of the annual value of 80*l.*, part of Bramley Grange Farm, held by Miss Lawrence of Studley Royal, under the Archbishop of York, transferred to the Bishop of Ripon, as a site for an episcopal house and demesne. The sum of 1111*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* granted for the purchase of Miss Lawrence's lease.

No. 20. *Lincoln See Augmentation*, dated April 3, 1838.—In order to raise the average annual income of the Bishop of Lincoln to 5000*l.*, the fixed annual sum of 1250*l.* to be paid to him. The episcopal house at Buckden, which is not now within the limits of the diocese, to be partly pulled down, and the materials sold; and a fixed annual sum of 500*l.* to be paid to procure a temporary residence within such limits.

ON A TRUMPET FOR DEAFNESS,

*Recommended by Mr. Southey, who said "You will again hear the birds sing,
the bees hum, and the waters flow."*

FAITHFUL interpreter of sounds—to me
How faithful! for I hear, indeed, the birds
Sing, and the low of home-returning herds
Once more, and murmurs of the morning bee
In summer lanes; but ah! too faithful, spare,
Nor let me hear that song,—those chords that bring
Back the loved music of life's pleasant spring,—
Lest, rapt in tenderness by the sweet air
That charm'd my youth, of my great MASTER'S HEST
I be forgetful or repining, now
Age's cold hand has character'd my brow:—
Who calmly waits, shall serve THAT MASTER best,
Forgiven, if one song of old he hears,
That swells his heart and fills his eyes with tears.

Bremhill, 1838.

ON THE PRESUMED INTERCOURSE OF DUCKS AND TOADS.

AN ingenious and friendly reader of our Magazine has sent us the following very curious remarks on a circumstance mentioned by us in our review of Mr. Bucke's work on "The Beauties and Sublimities of Nature," (Feb. p. 55), of the presumed *hymeneal union* of the toad and the duck. It is more authentic than anything we have before read on the subject; and is worthy of preservation.

"I remember a farmer bringing from his residence of Thomas Lane, in the borough of Wakefield, to Mr. Renhardt, druggist of Wakefield, a dead toad with part of a duck shell adhering to its back, and so hatched by one of his ducks, as he averred; Renhardt kept the toad many years in spirits in his window. I once set a hen on thirteen ducks' eggs. When the time of incubation had expired, myself and servants frequented the nest. One morning we found a broken shell and a young toad dead lying near it. The next morning another broken shell, and another dead toad; both toads somewhat shrunk and dried. I now took the eleven eggs and broke them one by one before my servants. Not one contained the rudiments of either toad or duck, nor yolk—nor white; but a blackish matter resembling toad spawn. I will not aver that the two toads found

by the broken shells, and evidently broken by the hen, were hatched in these shells, though the contents of the eleven which I broke seemed to support that opinion. My theory is, that the toad has no intercourse with the duck; the idea is ridiculous, but, as the drake carries on his flirtation in the water, which may, at the time, contain a great quantity of toad spawn, some of that spawn may find admittance in utero anatis. If my recollection serves, a small snake found in a duck's egg was taken to the Newspaper Office of Mr. E. Baines at Leeds."

With regard to what the same correspondent says on the 'rook,' if he does not believe us, let him order some rooks to be shot, and look into the crops. This will be much more reasonable than continuing this apparently endless argument; if he finds nothing but grubs—why then, "*det veniam corvis*."

As for the mermaid, we beg to add to what we observed, that the invention of this fabulous animal has been owing to the desire we possess of finding analogies and correspondences in the works of Nature, and thus, as it were, simplifying and generalising our knowledge. The animals on the earth being known first, and most familiar to men,

received their names; and then the creatures of the watery element took similar ones, whenever a fancied resemblance would appear to warrant the application. Thus we have a sea-lion, a sea-horse, a sea-cow, a sea-calf, a sea-dog-fish, a sea-hog (porpoise), a sea-unicorn, a sea-otter; and many more which we do not recollect off-hand:—what wonder we should have a sea-man and a sea-woman (a merman and mer-

maid)? But why is not the merman seen as often as the mermaid?—simply because, that those who believe they see them, are males,—the sailors and fishermen. Were those who live on “the great sea,” women instead of men, we should hear far less of mermaids, and more of mermen; the sexual feeling affecting even this question. Our correspondent, whom we thank, is T. T. L. L. of West Yorkshire.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

*Old French Literature.—Mysteries of St. Geneviève—Romances of Robert the Devil, and King Flore, &c.**

WE have been hindered during several months from continuing our notices of the various foreign publications on Middle Age literature, by a press of other matter, and in the mean time they have been collecting on our table until they are become rather numerous. On the whole, in France the publication of early French and Anglo-Norman poetry has not been so brisk as it was some months ago; but we are happy to say that there are several important works now nearly ready, among which may be enumerated the Romance of Witichind, or the Conquest of the Saxons by Charlemagne, edited by M. Francisque Michel, and the works of the trouvère Rutebeuf, as well as a new Collection of Fabliaux (supplementary to the volumes by Barbazan and Méon), both by M. Jubinal. We have the two first volumes of the Chronicle of Benoît, by Michel; the Brut of Wace, by Le Roux de Lincy; and two volumes of Paulin Paris's useful Catalogue of the French MSS. of the Bibliothèque du Roi; to each of which works we intend successively to devote a separate article.

The Collection of Mysteries edited by M. Jubinal from the MS. of the library of St. Geneviève, is a very important addition to our materials for the early history of the stage. On a former occasion we noticed at some length the first volume of this work, whose contents came more properly under the title of Miracle Plays: the present volume contains four rather long mysteries founded on subjects taken from the New Testament, viz.—The Nativity of Christ—The Play of the Three Kings—The Passion of our Lord—and The Resurrection of our Lord. In their general style these dramas, which are printed from a MS. of the 15th century, are similar to the ordinary run of our English Mysteries, and they are not embellished with any episodic scenes. The clownish conversation of the shepherds in the play of the Nativity, the swaggering of Herod and his soldiers, with the wrangling between the former and the women whose infants they come to kill, in that of

* *Mystères inédits du Quinzième Siècle*, publiés pour la première fois, par Achille Jubinal, d'après le MS. unique de la Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève. Tom. 2, 8vo. Paris, Techener, 1837.

Le Roman de Robert le Diable, en Vers, du xiii^e Siècle, publié pour la première fois . . . par G. S. Trebutien. Paris, Silvestre, 4to. 1837.

Le Roman du Roi Flore et de la belle Jeanne, publié pour la première fois . . . par Francisque Michel. Paris, Techener, 12mo. 1838.

Lettre au Directeur de l'Artiste, touchant le MS. de la Bibliothèque de Berne, No. 354, perdu pendant vingt-huit ans, suivie de quelques pièces inédites du 13^e siècle relatives à divers métiers du moyen âge tirées de ce manuscrit, publiées par Achille Jubinal. Paris, 8vo. 1838.

All these publications may be had in London of Mr. Pickering.

the Three Kings, the bullying behaviour of the soldiers in the play of the Passion, with their cowardice at the tomb which they are put to guard, are a relief to the otherwise serious character of the dialogue.

The play of the Nativity, as well as that of the Resurrection, commences with the Creation. The Creator is introduced reflecting on his works, and in conclusion resolves to make man, in order to occupy the Paradise which Lucifer, by his pride, had forfeited—

“ Pour recouvrer de Paradis
Les sièges dont jay jadis*
Lucifer, par son grant orgueil.”

“ To recover of Paradise
The seats from which fell formerly
Lucifer, by his great pride.”

The process of creating Adam and Eve is managed in a very ingenious manner, and is a curious specimen of old stage machinery. While the Creator is making the introductory speech, Adam and Eve are lying down on the stage, each of them covered with a blanket. After the speech is ended, “God takes some mud and pretends to make Adam” (Cy preingne Dieu du limon et face semblant de faire Adam), who thereupon jumps up from under his blanket, and praises his Maker. Soon Adam becomes sleepy, and goes to lay himself down by the side of Eve’s blanket; God approaches him, takes him by the ribs, and Eve rises from under her covering behind him.

Eve, from the moment God leaves her with her husband, begins to wish to eat of the forbidden apple tree, and to wonder why it is forbidden. A devil, called *Belgibus*, appears beside the tree and tempts her. She eats of the fruit, and, after some conversation, persuades Adam to do the same. The apple sticks in Adam’s throat (a circumstance from which is derived a popular name for the protuberance of the throat, *Adam’s apple*, *pomme d’Adam*), and he cries out—

“ Ha hay! je suy mal avoiez:
Ce morcel ne puis avaler.
Las douloureux! qu’il est amer!
En la gorge la mort me tient.
Hélas! trop à tart me souvient
De la parole que me dist
Nostre Seigneur quant il [me]
fist,” &c.

“ Oh me! I am in a scrape:
This morsel I cannot swallow.
Wretch that I am! how bitter it is!
It sticks in my throat, and will be
the death of me.
Alas! I bethink me too late
Of the speech which made to me
Our Lord, when he created me,” &c.

Then God comes forward, and causes Adam and Eve to be turned out of Paradise. Adam asks what they are to do, to keep themselves—

“ Or prens à ii. mains une besche
Et la terre fouiz et besche,
Et te veste de robe de honte.
Ton péchié tout autre surmonte:
Tu peuz asses gémir et plourer.

“ Take a spade in your two hands,
And turn up and dig the earth,
And go dress yourself, for shame.
Thy sin surmounts all others:
Thou mayest groan and lament
enough.

ADAM.

ADAM.

En terre me fault labourer
Sanz plus atendre.

In the earth I must labour
Without any more ado.

Cy preigne une besche et laboure.

Here let him take a spade and dig.

EVE.

EVE.

Il me convient aussy entendre
Sanz delay à faire besoigne,

I also must learn
Without delay to do some business,

* M. Jubinal prints this line thus:—

“ Les sièges dont j’ay (jeté) jadis,”

supposing the word *jeté* to have been overlooked by the scribe. The addition of this word, however, clearly spoils the rhythm of the line, and we venture to suggest that the line needed no alteration, but that *jay* is only a variation of *châi*, fell. The sentence would certainly be better thus interpreted.

Et filler tantost ma queuloigne
 Pour faire draps et cravechiez,
 Nappes, touailles, et orvilliez,
 Faire le fault quant le convient,
 Car tel ovraige m'appartient."

And to spin immediately my distaff,
 To make cloths and kerchiefs,
 Napkins, towels, and pillows.
 I must do it, since it must be so,
 For such work belongs to me."

And so "Adam delves, and Eve spins."* There were innumerable legends abroad, in the Middle Ages, concerning the holy cross, one of which appears in this Mystery. Time has passed on, and Adam, in his advanced age, is dying. He sends his son Seph (Cep) to Paradise, to pray to God for him. God orders Raphael to give him a branch of the apple-tree.

"Cy vois Raphael à Cep, et ly baille
 la branche, et die :

Cep, beaus amis, entens à moy :
 Dieu le père m'envoie à toy,
 Et par moy t'envoie ce rain,†
 Qui est du pommier, pour certain,
 Dont ton père menga la pomme.
 Va-t-an de cy, congié te donne,
 Et quant ton père sera mors,
 Dedans sa fosse, suz son corps,
 Le planteras, Dieu te commande ;
 A présent plus ne li demande,
 Car de luy plus n'enporteras."

"Here let Raphael come to Seph, and
 give him the branch, and say :

Seph, my good friend, listen to me :
 God the father sends me to thee,
 And by me sends thee this branch,
 Which is of the apple-tree, for certain,
 Of which thy father eat the apple.
 Go away from hence, I give thee thy
 leave,
 And when thy father shall be dead,
 Within his grave, over his body,
 Plant it, God commands thee ;
 At present ask nothing more of him,
 For you will get nothing more from
 him."

Seph plants the branch, as he is ordered, and in course of ages out of it grew the tree which furnished the wood to make the cross on which Christ was crucified.

Before we leave Jubinal's book, we will observe that it contains an interesting preface and notes, in the latter of which he has printed the *Songe d'Enfer* of Raoul de Houdaing, and another ancient poem entitled *A dispute between the Synagogue and the Church*.

The curious old Romance of *Robert the Devil* (a name which has been rendered so famous by the opera of Meyerbeer) is printed very elegantly in quarto, double columns, with the beautiful fac-simile of the old gothic type which was cast at the expense of the Prince d'Essling. To produce a still more close resemblance to the ancient MS. the ten illuminations which adorned it have been re-produced in so many wood-cuts which are given in their several places in the poem. It is altogether a very beautiful book. The English reader has become well acquainted with the legend of Robert the Devil by the re-print of the Old English prose translation in the three volumes of *Early English Prose Romances* by Mr. Thoms. M. Trébutien has prefaced his edition of the French Metrical Romance, which is of the thirteenth century, by a long and curious introduction, in which he examines the historical allusions which it is supposed to contain, collects the popular traditions concerning it, and gives a list of the different forms in which the romance has, from time to time, appeared.

The name of Robert the Devil is still preserved in traditions and names of places in different parts of Normandy. One of the towers of the Tower of London, now called Devereux's Tower, was, in the reign of Henry VIII. known by the name of *Robin the Devyll's Tower*. We think that M. Trébutien has misunderstood the words of Britton and Brayley, who confess themselves ignorant of the origin of this name. They could scarcely be ignorant of the Legend of Robert the Devil, but they might be uncertain why his name came

* See the proverb illustrated both by a picture and a song, in our Review of Wright's *Early English Poetry*, Gent. Mag. May, 1837, p. 518.

† Rain, a branch, from the Latin *Ramus*.

to be given to the tower, a difficulty which the present editor of the romance has not cleared up by saying it is derived from the name of his hero. The real solution probably is, that in the reign of Henry VIII. some room in this tower was fitted up with tapestry representing this curious legend.

The beautiful little prose romance of *King Flore and the fair Joan*, edited by M. Francisque Michel, is written with much naïveté in a very rustic dialect. Its plot resembles that of the *Roman de la Violette*, which we noticed in January, 1835. The father of Joan was a knight who lived on the borders of Flanders and Hainault. He married her to his favourite esquier, whom he knighted on the occasion, and gave with her a rich dowry. The squier, whose name was Robin, proceeded to fulfil a vow which he had made to go in pilgrimage to St. James of Compostello before he consummated his marriage; and one of the knights at the court of his father-in-law made him a wager that before his return he would obtain the favours of his wife. The false knight bribed the old woman who attended on the lady, but no persuasions could prevail, and news had already come that Robin was on his way back; when the knight, fearful of losing his wager, was secretly introduced by the old woman into the house when Joan was naked in a bath. He seized upon her, and, while carrying her to the bed with the purpose of obtaining what she denied by force, he observed a mole on her thigh. Unable to effect his purpose, he retired with disgrace; but by describing to her husband the mole which he had seen, he persuaded the latter that the wager was gained. Robin, in disgust, leaves his wife and home, and goes secretly to Paris. The faithful Joan follows him, and in disguise lives long with him as his page; till they return, Robin challenges and defeats the false knight, recovers his wife, and lives happily with her to his death; after which, as a reward for her many virtues, she is married to the rich King Flore. This little volume is a beautiful addition to the various forms in which appeared this popular story, until at last it was embodied in the *Cymbeline* of Shakspeare, and therefore it is one of those books which should be in every Shakspeare collection.

The last book which we shall notice at present, is a tract by Jubinal relating to a valuable MS. of Romances and Fabliaux which had been long missing from the library at Berne, but which has been recently discovered at Paris, and finally restored to its ancient repository. The first part of this tract is a reprint of a letter to a periodical, giving the history of the MS., with the circumstances connected with its discovery and restoration. This is followed by five poems on the different trades of the Middle Ages, taken from the Berne MS. The several trades that are celebrated in these poems, which are curious illustrations of the manners and costume of the thirteenth century, are the Changers, the Shoemakers, the Clothiers, the Butchers, and the Rope-makers. An extract from the second of these poems, will shew us how great a point it was with the gallants of those days to be *bien chaussés*.

“ Ne chevaucher ne porroit

Nus prodrom s'il nuz piez estoit,

Qui de plusor ne fust gabé

Ainz qu'il fust gaires loin alé ;

Que j'ai véu, si com moi sanble,

Quant cele gent siént ensanble,

Que aucuns passe par la voie

Jà n'i aura nul qui lo voie.

Qui ne l'esgart devers les piez

Se il est bien ou mal chaucié.

Por ce di-je, selon mon san,

Que miaux vaudroit, si con je pans,

Avoir un po mains vesteüre

Et avoir bone chaucüre :

Car ce sevent grant et petit,

Que l'an dit piech en respit :

“ Qui bien est chauciez, n'est pas nuz.”

“ Neither could a respectable person

Ride out, if he were bare-foot,

But he would be mocked by everybody

Before he had gone far.

For I have seen, as it seems to me,

When these people sit together,

If any one pass by the way,

There is not one of those who see him

Who does not look towards his feet,

If he has good or bad shoes.

Therefore I say, in my opinion,

That it would be better, as I think,

To be a little deficient in clothing

And to have good shoes.

For this is known to great and small,

That is sometimes said as a proverb,

“ He who has good shoes is not naked.”

The last article of M. Jubinal's tract is a table of the contents of the Berne MS., with the two first lines of each piece.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Remains of the late Rev. Richard Hurrell Froude, A.M. 2 vols.

WE have been more than usually interested in these volumes, and very grateful to the editor for having in so judicious and affectionate a manner performed his act of duty to his friend's memory, and given us so true and lively a picture of his profound piety, his brilliant talents, and his accurate and varied knowledge. The author of the volumes was the eldest son of the the Venerable R. H. Froude, Archdeacon of Totnes, and was born and died in the parsonage house of Dartington, Devon. He was born in 1803; was at Otley free school, in the family of the Rev. George Coleridge; went to Eton in 1816; resided at Oriel as a commoner in 1821; took a high degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1824; was elected Fellow of his college in 1826; in 1827 took his M.A. degree; the same year he held the office of tutor till 1830; and he was ordained in 1828. The disorder which terminated his life showed itself in 1831. He therefore passed the winter of 1832 in Italy, and the shores of the Mediterranean; and the two next winters in the West Indies. He died of consumption on the 28th Feb. 1836, when he was nearly thirty-three years old. The two present volumes are formed from papers left behind by the author, but never prepared for publication. The editor justly remarks, that if an apology is requisite for the magnitude of the collection, it will be found in the truth and extreme importance of the views to the development of which the whole is meant to be subservient; and also in the instruction derivable from a full exhibition of the author's character as a witness to those views. The editor, after having expressed the natural reluctance which all persons of delicacy must feel in having the familiar thoughts and habits of those with whom they are connected unreservedly exhibited before the public eye, makes a reserve when the singularity of the case appears to justify it. He says,

"Let him suppose a person in the
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prime of manhood, devoting himself ardently and soberly to the promotion of the one great cause, writing, thinking, speaking of it for years, as exclusively as the needs and infirmities of human life would allow; but dying before he could bring to perfection any of the plans which had suggested themselves to him for its advancement. Let it be certainly known to his friends that he was firmly resolved never to shrink from any thing not morally wrong which he had good grounds to believe would really forward that cause; and that it was real pain and disquiet to him if he saw his friends in any way postponing it to his supposed feelings and interests. Suppose further, that having been for weeks and months in the full consciousness of what was soon likely to befall him, he departs leaving such papers as make up the present collection in the hands of those next to him in blood, without any express direction as to the disposal of them; and that they, taking counsel with the friends on whom he was known chiefly to rely, unanimously and decidedly judged publication most desirable for that end, which was the guide of his life, and which they too esteemed paramount to all others. Imagine the papers appearing to them so valuable, that they feel as if they had no right to withhold such aid from the cause to which he was pledged; would it, or would it not be their duty, as faithful trustees, in such case to overcome their own scruples? The case of a person sacrificing himself altogether to one great object, is not of every day occurrence. It is not like the too frequent instances of papers being ransacked and brought to light, because the writer was a little more distinguished or accounted a little wiser and better than his neighbours. It cannot be fairly drawn into a precedent, except in circumstances equally uncommon."

It was impossible that the editor could pass over unnoticed the probable expression of a feeling, that many of the sentiments and expressions encouraged a dangerous tendency to Romanism; and he has successfully met it, from the author's own repeated declarations.

"The view," he says, "which the author would probably take of his own position is this: that he was a minister not of any human Establishment, but of

the one Holy Catholic Church, which, among other places, is allowed by her Divine Master to manifest herself locally in England, and has in former times been endowed by the piety of her members. That the State has but secured *by law those endowments which it could not seize without sacrilege*, and in return for this supposed boon, has encumbered the rightful possession of them by various conditions calculated to bring the church into bondage; that her ministers, in consequence, are not bound to throw themselves into the spirit of such enactments; rather are bound to keep themselves from the snare and guilt of them, and to observe only such a literal acquiescence as is all that the law requires in any case, all that an external oppressor has a right to ask. Their *loyalty* is already engaged to the Church Catholic, and they cannot enter into the drift and intentions of her oppressors without betraying her. For example, they cannot do more than submit to the statute of *premunire*: they cannot defend or concur in the present suspension in every form of the Church's synodal powers and of her power of excommunication; nor can they sympathize in the provision which *hinder their celebrating five out of the seven daily services*, which are their patrimony equally with the Romanists. Again, doubtless the spirit in which the present Establishment was framed, would require an affectionate admiring remembrance of Luther and others, for whom there is no evidence that the author of these volumes ever entertained any reverence."

This extract will put the reader in possession of the great object of the author's wishes and hopes, and the constant employment of his thoughts and writings—the *restoration* of the British Church. And when we look around at the desolate and decayed aspect she now presents, despoiled of her ancient patrimony, shorn of her ancient privileges, and deprived of her ancient power; when we view the effect this has produced on the habits and feelings of the people; the low opinion they form of her station and her rights; the cool apathy and indifference of the laity who still adhere to her forms and ordinances; the insulting language of the sectaries towards her; the manner in which this

church, so weakened and disfigured, has been placed, with all her sacred offices, her mysterious gifts, her holy claims, at the feet of a semi-laic commission; when we find the very persons who, by virtue of this tenure of office, have a disposal of her emoluments, and should be the jealous guardians of her rights, taking praise to themselves *because they are not hostile to her*; when in fact we see the evil produced throughout the body of the people by the disuse of church discipline, and the loss of her spiritual authority; when we contemplate the wretchedly cold, lifeless, hopeless indifference and carnal-mindedness with which the *services*, as they are called, of the church are partaken of by the people; the dishonouring of the sacraments; the exaltation of the sermon, and the rage after Gospel-preachers; we say, considering such things, we want no apology for the expression of the very strong feelings we meet with in our author's writings, seeing, that if we go not with him to the full extent of his opinions,—and that not so much differing from him as to their soundness or correctness, as by reason of their being hopeless to accomplish under present circumstances,—we are yet convinced of the rectitude of his judgment, and of the absolute necessity of many of the changes and restorations he so fondly advocates. At present, however, the appointment of political bishops, and the institution of political parsons to the Crown livings, and the new tithe-bill, and the church-rate question, are all tending the contrary way. We know what end what we called *liberal* men come to; and it will not be difficult to foretel the end of a *liberal church*. As a specimen of the extent to which this pseudo-charity has reached, even among the watchmen of Israel, we heard a late-instituted bishop declare that his pride should be to adhere to the steps of his predecessor; and yet we know that this predecessor had declared over and over again that he would live and die in the opinions of Hoadly!*

* Lord Grey's gratuitous insolence to the bishops in the House ought never to be forgotten; it was a speech of wonderful presumption and folly. What did he mean? what could he? We recollect who it was in Scripture who "put his house in order

The first volume of this work contains, the *Private Journal of the Author—Letters to Friends—and Occasional Thoughts*. The journal shows the deep attention which he paid to the regulation of his thoughts and actions in accordance with the precepts of Christianity; his attention to the religious duties of prayer and fasting; his dissatisfaction with the state of his temper and conduct: while a considerable degree of eccentricity and singular thoughts and confessions, more or less, pervade the whole journal. We must give a short specimen of the *Occasional Thoughts*, in which many subjects connected with religious faith are discussed with great clearness and power of reasoning, but are too long to transcribe.

"Feb. 19. He remarked in a sermon yesterday that, in the same sense as the Jews were *nationally elected* into God's household before other nations, and likewise some Heathen nations before others, without any other apparent or assigned reason than the *good pleasure of God*, we all have been *individually elected*, inasmuch as no reason can be assigned for our having been born in a Christian country rather than a Heathen, except the *good pleasure of God*. In this sense, and in this alone, can the 'Calling' and 'Election' of individuals be called arbitrary. Whether in the other sense we are elect, depends on what we ourselves are, whether we are leaning on the arm of God, outstretched to help all to whom it has been revealed, on condition that they will lean on it. It is God that worketh in us *to will and do* of his good pleasure, but not so as to leave us nothing to do ourselves; while it is *he* that will, we have the power not to will.

"June. *Ἀπορία*, about Absolution, Anathemas, &c. When our Lord breathed upon the Apostles, he said to them, 'Receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whosoever sins ye retain, they are retained.' What are we to understand was the nature of the power com-

municated unto them? Was the validity of their sentence to depend upon the truth of its grounds?—It is not easy to conceive the contrary: by it, supposing them to be correct, we believe that their effects would follow them *independent* of any authoritative assurance. So that a scoffer might say, What does the sentence of the Church come to? for you do not seem to assert its validity except in cases where you would allow the sentence of any one else to be equally valid: its authority does not ensure its execution, unless without authority it would have been equally executed. It seems to me altogether a very puzzling difficulty: an excommunicated person is either worse off, or not worse off than he was before. If he is not, how can it be looked upon as an evil and a punishment?—it degenerates simply into a matter of expediency."

So far the author, from which we must remark that if the remission or retaining of sins by the Apostles were accompanied by any acts of power, such as *readmission into the Church*, or *excommunication*, the effect of that power might be very different, from the simple conviction that pardon or punishment would hereafter follow, according to the religious dispensation of God with Man and the declarations of Scripture. But if no act of power further than the announcement, authoritatively declared, of the spiritual state of the person follow; then it might be considered as a gift bestowed on the Apostles to corroborate their faith, and convince them of the high powers bestowed on them; and also as a proof of the power Christ had bequeathed to his Church here on earth. In both cases a distinct and important object is gained.

We end our brief extracts from these *Occasional Thoughts*, with the concluding passage:—

"The 'array of talent' which has marshalled itself on the side of the Romanists as regards their political claims, is pointed out to us as a *two-fold* argument for

and went and hanged himself." Such we suppose was the sting of the *facelia Grey-fans*; but perhaps there was sitting on the bench at that time a Bishop who heard the advice given to set his house in order, who might have answered, if his Christian humility would have permitted, that he, during his possession of Durham, had given away in charity about the very same enormous sum (200,000*l.*) which has been calculated to be the worth of the places, pensions, civil and military offices which Lord Grey distributed among his relations and friends, &c. Now, whose house was in best repair? And those opprobrious words were spoken when such persons as the present Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Landaff, Exeter, Chester, and the late Bishop of Durham, were on the Bench.

abandoning our position. The intelligence of their supporters is urged as an *authority* to which we should in common modesty defer; our inability to do *without* them as a reason why we should court their services on their terms. I do not mean to admit the power of either separately; but what I assert is, that both together, they are utterly untenable. When the *authority* of these persons is used, their friendship is assumed, while their threatened *desertion* supposes them disaffected. As to the first point, it is here presumed that they are quoted against us, not to shake our principles, but our mistaken way of supporting them. The weight, then, which we should attribute to their advice must depend on their attachment to our *principles*. We must know what they intend to support, before we can rely on them as supporters. Next, it would be no very consistent display of attachment to abandon the principles themselves, to punish the deluded obstinacy of their unenlightened adherents. No folly which we can show will alter the character of the *ends* we have in view; and he who will not desert *them*, cannot desert *us*. I shall assume, then, that whatever may be the inexpediency of our present line of conduct, no part of that inexpediency arises from the chance of detaching from our cause any true friend, however enlightened. They who support the Romanists, to *advance* the interests of the Church, will not adhere to them, in spite of its interests; nor suffer it to sustain unnecessary injury because they cannot benefit it their own way. On these grounds, then, it seems to me quite evident that those whose services must be bought by *concession*, can have no authority as advisers. It may be true that 'all the talent of the country' hold the safety of the Established Church second to their theories of political convenience; and to such talent we may submit as conquered enemies, but we can never coalesce with it as allies."

His opinion on church matters may be gathered from many such short passages and hints as the following:

P. 250.—"All the Methodists in these parts are cocking up their ears at the news of his approach. May he escape becoming a Gospel *minister*. I have read the lives of Peacock and Wickliffe in Strype; but must read much more about them and their times before I understand them. At present I admire Peacock and dislike Wickliffe. A great deterioration seems to have taken place in the spirit of the Church after Edward the Third's death. . . . I have been very idle lately, but have

taken up Strype now and then, and have not increased my admiration of the Reformers. One must not speak lightly of a martyr; so I do not allow my feelings to pass the verge of scepticism; but I really do feel sceptical, whether Latimer was not something in the *Bullefinch* line—whether the catholicism of their formulae was not a concession to the feelings of the nation, with whom puritanism had not yet become popular, and who could scarcely bear the alterations which had been made; and whether the progress of things in Edward the Sixth's minority may not be considered as the jobbing of a faction. I will do myself the justice to say, that those doubts give me pain, and that I hope more reading will in some degree dispel them. As far as I am gone, I think better than I was prepared of Gardiner and Bonner; certainly, the *Reformation* is to me a *terra incognita*, and I do not think that it has been explained by any one that I have heard talk about it."

Again,—

"I have been looking into Strype's Memorials and Burnet a good deal without finding much to like in the Reformers, but I do not see clearly the motives of the different parties. The sincerity of the leading men on both sides seems so equivocal that I can hardly see what attached them to their respective positions. I have observed one thing, and only one, in favour of my guessed-at theory, that is, that Cranmer had a quarrel with Gardiner about admitting poor people's children to a foundation school at Canterbury; the latter insisting on their exclusion. Certainly, this was a change in the tone of the high church party since William of Wykeham's time.

—The only *μάθησις* on which I can put my hand, as having resulted from my travels, is that the whole Christian system all over Europe—'tendit visibiliter ad non esse.' The same process which is going on in England and France is taking its course everywhere else, and the clergy in those Catholic countries seem as completely to have lost their influence, and to submit as tamely to the State, as ever we can do in England."

But we must change the subject. In a letter from Rome he makes an observation on the use of coloured stone in architecture, which we ourselves had strongly felt when we first entered St. Paul's with the recollection of St. Peter's fresh in our mind.

"Before I came here I had no idea of the effect of coloured stone in archi-

ture; but the use M. Angelo has made of it in St. Peter's, shows one at once how entirely that style is designed with reference to it, and how absurd it was in Sir Christopher Wren to copy the form when he could copy nothing more. The coloured part so completely disconnects itself from the rest, and forms such a decided and elegant relief to it, that the two seem to be independent designs that do not interfere. The plain stone-work has all the simplicity of a Grecian temple and the marbles set it off, just as a fine scene or a glowing sky would. I observe that the awkwardness of mixing up arched and unarched architecture is thus entirely avoided, as all the arched work is coloured, and the lines of the uncoloured portion are all either horizontal or perpendicular. So Michael Angelo adds his testimony to my theory about Gothic architecture."

One more quotation, and we must, per force, abstain:

"P. 306. Monseigneur —, the head of the — College, who has enlightened me on the subject of our relations to the Church of Rome. We got introduced to him to find out whether he would take us in on any terms to which we could trust our consciences, and we found to our dismay that not one step could be gained without swallowing the Council of Trent as a whole. We made our approaches to the subject as delicately as we could. Our first notion was that the terms of communion were within certain limits under the control of the Pope, or that, in case he could not dispense solely, yet at any rate the acts of one Council might be rescinded by another; indeed, that in Charles the First's time it had been intended to negotiate a reconciliation on the terms on which things stood before the Council of Trent. But we found to our sorrow that the doctrine of the infallibility of the Church made the acts of each successive Council obligatory for ever; that what had been once decided, could never be meddled with again. In fact, that they were committed finally and irrevocably, and could not advance one step to meet us, even though the Church of England should become what it was in Laud's time, or indeed what it may have been up to the atrocious Council, for M — admitted that many things, *e. g.* the doctrine of mass, which were fixed then, had been indeterminate before. So much for the Council of Trent, for which Christendom has to thank Luther and the Reformers. — declares, that ever since I heard this, I have become a staunch Protestant,

which is a most base calumny on his part, though I own it has altogether changed my notions of the Roman Catholics, and made me wish for the total overthrow of their system. I think that the only *révolus* now — is 'the ancient Church of England;' and as an explanation of what one means, — 'Charles the First and the Nonjurors.'"

There are in the volumes, besides what we have already mentioned, some very good Sermons, and an exceedingly ingenious and interesting essay on Church Architecture and the Rise of the Pointed Arch. A few pieces of poetry are also preserved, from which we make the following extract:—

"DANIEL.

"Son of sorrow! doom'd by fate
To a lot most desolate,
To joyless youth and childless age,
Last of thy father's lineage—
Blighted being! whence hast thou
That lofty mien and cloudless brow?"

"Ask'st thou whence that cloudless
Bitter is the cup, I trow; [brow?
A cup of weary, well-spent years—
A cup of sorrows, fasts, and tears;
That cup whose virtue can impart
Such calmness to a troubled heart!"

"Last of his father's lineage, he,
Many a night on bended knee,
In hunger many a live-long day,
Hath striven to cast his slough away;
Yea, and that long prayer is granted,
Yea, his Soul is disenchanted.

"Oh! blest above the sons of men,
For thou, with more than prophet's ken,
Deep in the secrets of the tomb
Hath read their own eternal doom;
Thou, by the hand of the Most High,
Art sealed for immortality.

"So may I read thy story right,
And in my flesh so tame my spright,
That when the mighty one goes forth,
And from the east and from the north
Unwilling ghosts shall gather'd be,
I, in my lot, may stand with thee."

We leave these volumes with every feeling of respect to the author's memory. His mind was strong and ably exercised; he had a powerful intellect and a discriminating taste; while every page of his writings bears witness to the virtuous principles which regulated his conduct, and the strong religious faith which it was the object of his life to maintain and to dif-

fuse. Fortunately, the manuscripts left by the author have found an editor who has performed his somewhat delicate task with the very qualities which it was desirable for him to possess, but so difficult to find—affection for the author's memory, similarity of sentiments among important questions touched on, and an intimate acquaintance with all the points connected with their discussion.

The Primitive Doctrine of Justification investigated, &c. By George Stanley Faber, B.D.

THIS volume has had its origin in some opinions advanced in the works of the late Mr. Knox, on the subject of justification, which Mr. Faber was solicited by some of his clerical brethren to examine, and to communicate to them the result of his inquiry. The subject itself, it is needless to say, is of the greatest interest that can possibly come under investigation; those who maintain the different systems are persons of eminent learning, piety, and character; and the argument is conducted with such feelings of respect as are due to the sanctity of the subject and the respectability of those who are conscientiously examining it for the discovering of truth. We must give a very short outline of it in Mr. Faber's own words:—

"The one system (that of Mr. Knox and his followers) grounds our justification upon our own intrinsic righteousness infused into us by God, through our faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; the other system grounds our justification upon the extrinsic righteousness of Christ, appropriated and forensically made our own by faith, as by an appointed instrument. The one teaches that we are not only *reputed*, but actually *made* righteous to an amount sufficient, through this precise medium, to procure and effect our justification before God; the other teaches that we are justified only on account of the perfect righteousness of Christ, through the medium of faith, which we *have* imputed to us (as the apostle speaks), instead of righteousness which we *have* not. The one identifies the righteousness of *sanctification*, which is inherent but not perfect, with the righteousness of *justification*, which is perfect, but not inherent; the other carefully distinguishes both in office and character and order of succession the perfect righteous-

ness of *justification*, which is Christ's, and the imperfect righteousness of *sanctification*, which is our own. The one maintains that the confessedly imperfect, but inherent righteousness of sanctification *justifies* those, who, before the infusion of that heaven-born, but in the world sin-intermingled quality, were among the impious and ungodly; the other maintains that, although the imperfect and inherent righteousness of sanctification is ever *present* (as the writer of the Homily speaks) with those that are justified, yet it has no hand in *procuring* and *effecting* their justification, inasmuch as the one *follows* after the other, and therefore in the very nature of things cannot be its antecedent cause; for each system alike the authority of Scripture is claimed."

Mr. Faber, in the following section, shows with what just impressions of the subject, he enters on the inquiry:

"So far as I am able to judge, a difference thus marked, and thus important, requires for each individual's own satisfaction, a sifting as complete as an union of honesty and labour can render it; and this sifting is the more necessary, because the difference lies not between religion and irreligion,—not between seriousness and profaneness,—not between caution and carelessness,—not between a strong intent and a real indifference,—not between a holy regard of God's word and an unholy disregard of it; but between men alike impressed with the importance of the gospel,—alike aiming in all sincerity at the practice of godliness, and alike claiming Christ as their only Lord and Saviour: in a word, between the departed piety of Mr. Knox united with the living excellence of his adherents, on the one hand, and the departed piety of Hooker united with the living excellence of Hooker's disciples, on the other hand."

In St. Paul's sense, says Mr. Knox, "to be justified, is not simply to be *accounted* righteous, but also and in the first instance to be made righteous by the implantation of a radical principle of Righteousness." This doctrine Mr. Faber thinks was first propounded by Peter Lombard in the 12th century, and Thomas Aquinas in the 13th, and adopted by the tridentine divines. The difference between the two schemes lies in the *procuring* cause of Justification. Mr. Knox and the tridentine fathers, and the schoolmen, make the *procuring* cause of justifi-

cation to be our own *infused and therefore inherent or intrinsic Righteousness*. The Church of England and the Reformed Churches make the procuring cause of Justification to be the extrinsic *Righteousness of Christ apprehended and appropriated by the instrumental hand of Faith*. With respect to the necessity of holiness both in thought and word and work, as an indispensable qualification for the Kingdom of Heaven—all parties are agreed, but when they come to treat of the place, which, in the economy of justification, is occupied by holiness, they differ considerably and indeed essentially; for *this*, in truth, is the hinge on which turns the whole controversy; the one party make justification and sanctification substantially the same. Man's sanctification by an infusion of inherent righteousness being no other than his intrinsic moral justification, *and on the ground of this intrinsic moral justification*, as Mr. Knox theologises, man's chief hope is to be viewed as resting, or as the divines of Trent speak, the inherent righteousness of moral justification is properly called our righteousness, because, though it is inherent in us, we are justified. The other party, widely differing from their opponents, make sanctification altogether, in point both of place and ideality, distinct from justification; inasmuch as they define justification to *precede* sanctification, and thence, of course, maintain that Sanctification, instead of being identical with, and indeed the very essential constituent of Justification, follows *after* it, and in truth never appears at all until the man shall *first* have been freely and forensically justified by the alone perfect, and relatively to ourselves entirely extrinsic, righteousness of Christ. Mr. Faber deeming the views of Mr. Knox not only erroneous, but *highly dangerous and essentially unscriptural*, and thinking it to be his duty to answer the respectful appeal made to him, produced the present work in answer. From the inherent importance of the subject, from the authorities in Scripture which are cited, from the opinions and doctrines of the Fathers illustrating the scriptural text, and from the fairness and closeness of the moral reasoning throughout, this work of Mr.

Faber's will be of the highest interest to all serious minds, and to those versed in scriptural interpretation, whatever may be the result of the discussion on their minds. We only withhold giving our opinion, from seeing other works on the same subject under course of publication, which we have not had an opportunity of reading.

Etymological Geography: being a classified list of terms entering into the composition of Geographical Names. By T. A. Gibson. Edinburgh and London. 1835.

IN imparting a knowledge of Geography, it was thought heretofore scarcely necessary to give the etymologies of local appellations. It is, however, highly advantageous for the student to be made acquainted with the derivation and signification of names, especially in Europe, where the Kelts designated natural objects by terms expressive of their appearance, position, character, qualities, &c. The combination of this knowledge with Geography would improve the science; for it would not be merely curious to trace the etymologies, but, as Pliny observed, the old words being so expressive, the name of a place describes its character, as mountainous, marshy, woody, watery, black, red, grey, green, &c. and, as Mr. Gibson remarks, "the appellation given to a settlement not unfrequently indicates the degree of advancement in civilization to which the original founders had attained."

It is remarkable that the primitive topographical appellations have been retained through so many successive generations, and among different races. In England innumerable names applied by the Britons, have remained unchanged by the Saxons, Danes, or Normans. In Scotland and Ireland also, local terms have been generally retained and incorporated in the dialect of those who were entire strangers to the language in which they are significant; but we recollect cases where the original denominations have given place to names recently imposed. Sometimes indeed the new appellation is a translation of the old, as the Car-

lin Know, for Knock Cailleach (the old woman's hillock); Edinburgh, for Dun eidan, &c.: but in many cases proprietors, from affected delicacy of ear, have altered the designations of their estates, sinking the barbarous titles of their fathers. Thus Balgorkar, for which the less harsh sounding 'New Mains,' is substituted; and Ashcorishclet, which gave way to the more euphonious 'Flowerbank.' A Mr. Orrock purchases the lands of Culpna, but he gives his own name to the estate, and is now "of Orrock," or that ilk. But these corruptions appertain more to the province of the heralds.

We do not like this nicety, but for our own parts would rather adhere to the original name, however uncouth, than adopt one which loses all smack of antiquity, and sounds to our ears like "the Clarence cottages," the "Victoriabuildings," "George IV. terrace," and other familiar designations imposed by retired citizens of Cockaigne on their little doll's-house-looking boxes.

Mr. Gibson, who is known for some other works, and is master of Cauvin's Hospital, Edinburgh, has very properly given "to geographical names in the British islands that decided prominence which their relative importance to the youth of these countries seems to claim;" but he has incorporated some Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and German words, "recommended by their frequent occurrence in systems of Geography." There is still an extensive field before our author, and we hope that he may meet the encouragement which he says will induce him to reprint the work with extensive additions. It ought to be in every school library.

Some of his etymologies are ingenious, if not altogether satisfactory. "Abernethy in Perthshire," he says, "derives its name from Nethan or Nechtan, a Pictish king, who made it his principal residence." Of Abernethy in Strathspey he gives the proper etymology, viz. the confluence of the Nethy (with the Spey). The artificial mounds of Duinipace, he tells us, with less discrimination than he usually evinces, are from the Latin *Duni pacis*—a pleonasm, signifying "Hills of Peace:" but surely the word

is *Dun na bas*, the "mounds of death," appropriately so termed, whether ancient moot-hills, or sepulchral tumuli. He conjectures Liverpool to signify "the port of the river." No more probable etymology has presented itself to us than the *pool* where vessels are *livered*, i. e. unloaded, *delivered*.

The Normans in Sicily. By Henry Gally Knight, Esq. M.P.

IN his preceding work, bearing the title of "An Architectural Tour in Normandy," the author has taken a view of the architecture of the Normans in France and England; the present is dedicated to a survey of their operations in the third scene of their conquest and dominion, the island of Sicily.

The annals of this adventurous and chivalrous people fill but a comparatively brief space in the volume of history; yet that space is bright and glorious: it shines as a luminary amidst a general gloom and darkness. At the time when the Normans rose into power, the Greek empire, sunk in sloth and effeminacy, had preserved only the luxury of imperial Rome; the energy, the valour, and the talents of the conquerors of the world had departed, and the learning of the Augustan æra had retired to the seclusion of the cloister. In the Western branch of the Roman Empire, anarchy and disorganisation were fast paving the way for civil and religious despotism.

A precarious sovereignty in a small portion of the former Western Empire still remained in the imperial diadem of Byzantium; but even half of that scanty dominion had been wrested from it by the conquering Saracens, who seemed to threaten to raise the standard of Mahomet upon the ruins of the ancient empire. During this period, and while the Mahomedan power seemed to be fast gaining an ascendancy, a band of little more than forty Normans returning from Jerusalem landed at Salerno, and joined the Greek commander in repulsing an attack of the Saracens. The valour and discipline of the Normans made them powerful auxiliaries to the Greeks and their Italian subjects: at first employed as stipendiaries, and augmented

by repeated emigrations from their own country, they at length became the sovereigns of Apulia, Calabria, and Sicily, the former Greek provinces of the West. Forty years after the appearance of this band of pilgrims, a Norman ruler governed the first-named province, and during the two centuries which witnessed the duration of the Norman sway these provinces were blessed with a government far above what they had previously enjoyed, and infinitely better than any which succeeded it. A zeal for religion joined with an extended toleration—a devotion to the fine arts—a mild and to a certain extent a representative government—and, for the period, even a peaceful sway—characterised the Norman dynasty. The unbelieving Saracen enjoyed equally with the schismatic Greek and the orthodox Catholic, the benefits and privileges of a regular government, and the people knew not what it was to how to the absolute sway of one man. It was reserved for Spanish intolerance to destroy the first benefit, for German despotism to lend its aid to overthrow the latter.

An excellent summary of the history of the Norman period forms an appropriate preface to the architectural portion of the work, and it shews the influence which an energetic but protective government has ever exercised upon the fine arts.

The beneficial influence of the Normans in our country will be readily acknowledged when the multitude of churches and the vast number of other works are taken into consideration: what they effected for these Italian provinces is shewn by the same description of evidences.

The author made a personal survey of the remaining architectural specimens of the Normans, with the view of ascertaining the correct character of their style of building. The result of his researches is given in the following summary.

"The buildings still existing in Sicily prove, 1st, that the Normans in Sicily employed the pointed style; 2nd, that it was used in that island before it was used on the continent of Europe; and, 3rd, that it was borrowed from the Saracens. But the Norman Sicilian style was not Saracenic alone:—Saracenic in its arches, it was Roman in its pillars and capitals,

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Byzantine in its cupolas and mosaics, Norman and Greek in its enrichments; a combination only to be found in Sicily, and natural there, from the mixture of the different nations."—(P. 339.)

From this it will be seen, that, in the author's opinion, the Pointed arch was employed in the works of the Sicilian Normans at an earlier period than in the buildings of any other European nation; this naturally leads to an exposition of his opinion upon the origin of the arch itself, to which he assigns an oriental parentage. We prefer giving his arguments, which are ingenious and forcible, in his own language.

"Having seen that the Sicilian Normans employed the Pointed style, and that they adopted it from the Saracens, we must not exactly leave the matter there. How came the Saracens of Sicily by it:—was it invented by them or for them in Sicily, or did they bring it with them? Sicily at the time of the Saracenic invasion was exclusively occupied by the descendants of Greeks and Romans, who invariably adhered to as close an imitation of the Roman style as the state of the arts enabled them to accomplish. It was not in Sicily, therefore, that the Pointed arch could be found by the Saracens. Sicily was conquered by the Saracens in 832. By that time the Arabs had extended their empire over Persia, Syria, Egypt, Africa proper, and Spain, and wherever they went had become great builders. The Arabs, therefore, had already had a considerable practice in architecture, and were likely to have acquired a predilection for some particular forms. The earliest Saracenic buildings, of which the date is accurately known, are to be found in Cairo. The Nilometer was rebuilt where it now stands, and as it now appears, by Motawukel, 10th Kaliph of the Abbassides, in 859. The Mosque of Teyloun was built in 879, and the Mosque of Hakem in 1003. The dates are recorded in Cupbic inscriptions still existing on the walls of the buildings, and in all the buildings the Pointed arch appears. That the Pointed arch was the form which pleased the Arabs, and for which they acquired a decided preference, is sufficiently proved by their having used it ever afterwards, and introduced it wherever they went—in Persia, at Byzantium, in Syria, and in India. Finding the Pointed arch, therefore, employed by the Saracens in Egypt, at a period so nearly simultaneous with

the Saracenic conquest of Sicily, and that it was introduced by the Saracens wherever they went, must we not believe that it was employed by the Saracens who conquered Sicily before they possessed that island, and that they prescribed it to the architects of the conquered nation, in the same way as the Norman conquerors prescribed the Norman zig-zag?"—(P. 349.)

If the dates given mark the period of the actual erection of the structures in question, they go far to establish the claims of Egypt to the invention of the style; but the inscription may only record the founder of the institution, and the mere restorer or repairer of the structure has been overlooked, or they may have been preserved from an older pile. As antiquaries, we know the excessive difficulty of reconciling dates, the more so when all record of subsequent alterations and reconstructions has been lost.

The following description of the Cathedral of Messina will assist us, in the examination of the specimens of early Pointed work. Of this structure, Mr. Knight says,

"The most ancient architectural work in Messina is a portion of the present Cathedral. This was begun by Count Roger in the latter years of his life, about 1092, and finished by the king his son. As this was the first Norman building which I saw in Sicily, I was naturally induced to compare it in my mind with the contemporary works of the Normans in France, and found it to be constructed on very different principles, but containing many points of resemblance. It is of considerable size. The plan is the long or Latin basilica. It has a large crypt. The arches of the original work (with the exception of those of the crypt) are varied, with a slight inclination to the horse-shoe in the form of those of the nave. The windows are round-headed and undivided. The windows in the apses have on each side the small recessed Norman pillar, and enriched architraves, in which the Norman zig-zag appears as well as on the impost. The parapet is supported on Norman brackets. On the other hand there is none of that grandeur and solidity in the building which I had admired in the early work of the Normans in France. Neither does this Church appear ever to have had a central tower. The arches of the nave, instead of resting on massive piers and half columns built in courses, as in Normandy, here rest upon single shafts of granite, taken from earlier

buildings, with capitals, however, of the time; to a certain degree attempting to imitate, but still widely departing from, the Roman models. It is, however, manifest, that persons intimately acquainted with the architecture of France, must have been concerned in the work. The Norman capitals, the brackets, and above all, the chevron mouldings, must have come direct from Normandy. In this church, though internally there is a transverse aisle between the choir and the nave, there is, externally, no appearance of transepts. The arches of the vault of the crypt are *obtusely Pointed*, and are supported by short columns with Norman capitals."—(P. 120.)

The appearance of circular and horse-shoe arches in this church agrees with the date which Mr. Knight has assigned to its erection; but the existence of pointed arches in the crypt, which must of necessity have been the older portion of the structure, seems either to mark the workmanship of a later date, or to show that pointed architecture prevailed at an earlier period in the Norman works in Sicily than in the buildings of Northern Europe: but in a note appended to this description, it appears that in 1160 the church was called the *New St. Mary's*. Now, unless it is contended that this appellation means nothing, this latter date appears more likely to mark the true age of the present building than the period of its first erection by Count Roger; the destruction and rebuilding of a church in forty years was no uncommon occurrence in those times. If this latter date be the true one, the pointed arches are not earlier than many examples in our own country.

Another objection to the supposition that the pointed style existed at an earlier period in Sicily than elsewhere in Europe, may be discovered from the architecture of another church at Messina. This is described as

"An edifice which *does* reproduce the pointed style of the north, and of which the plain lancets would, if it stood in England, assign to the church of San Francesco the date of the reign of John. But this church was built at the joint expense of three pious countesses of Messina, in the latter part of the thirteenth century. Its foundation-stone was blessed at Naples by Pope Alexander III. in 1254."—(P. 127.)

This building is evidently behind its contemporaries in England, and would rather offer an argument that its pointed architecture was derived from the north; and if so, the backwardness of its architectural features would be readily accounted for by the lapse of time occupied by the importation; the same cause which always occasions an exotic fashion to be posterior to its original.

San Giovanni degli Eremiti, at Palermo, is another early example of the use of the pointed arch; but its date is not early enough for the author's argument.

"This church and an adjoining monastery were built by King Roger, and they must have been finished before the year 1132, because in that year he wrote to William, the head of a congregation of hermits at Monte Virgine, in Apulia, to request he would send him some of his fraternity to inhabit the monastery. The church is again mentioned in a diploma of King Roger bearing the date of 1148. It has so oriental an appearance that, if its history were not so accurately known, it might have been mistaken for one of the mosques of the Saracens, afterwards converted to Christian uses. The singularity of its exterior arises from the number of its little cupolas, in shape exactly like those which are seen all over the East. It had originally five cupolas, three over the nave and one over each transept. Of these, four remain. The cupolas are supported by a curious process of corbelling at each corner, the necessity for which expedient arises from the imposition of a circle on a square. The whole (cupolas as well as walls) is constructed of squared stone. The building is in the shape of the Latin cross, with three apses at the east end: it has no side aisles. It is plain throughout, with no traces of mosaic on the walls, and is by no means large in size; affording a proof that it was not usual for the Normans of Sicily to build on a great scale in those days. The arches under the cupolas are pointed, as well as the doors and windows. About this building there is more character and peculiarity than any we have hitherto seen. There is nothing at all like it either in France or England. The dissimilarity arises from the oriental manner which the Normans acquired in Sicily."—(P. 258.)

The most striking peculiarity in the Sicilian churches is that mixture of style, which so completely shews the state of the country, and presents such complete and interesting monu-

ments of the history of the period. The church last noticed is a fine example of these structures, and the following is another, upon a grander scale:—

"Monreale (cathedral), which was begun in 1174, is the latest and most splendid of the works of the Norman kings. Latin in its shape, Roman in its colonnade, Byzantine in its mosaics, Greek in its sculpture, Saracenic and Norman in many of its mouldings, features, and details, it exhibits a most curious combination of styles, and is one of the most splendid monuments of the middle ages."—(P. 291.)

The castles erected in Sicily by the Normans partake greatly of the character of similar erections in England. At Paternò was a castle, built by Count Roger in the latter part of the eleventh century.

"The keep is the only part which remains. It is a huge, oblong pile, very lofty, and perfect to the top. The walls are extremely thick, built of rubble, with ashlar coignes. The door, which seems to have been the original entrance, is small, on the second story, and was probably approached by a moveable staircase."—(P. 160.)

This feature is seen in Guildford castle, Surrey, Conisborough, &c.

"At Aderno is another lofty keep,—square, and built of rubble, like the one at Paternò. All its original walls and doors are round headed. Out of the great hall, in the second story, opens a small chapel, in the pointed style; the arch, however, of its little apse is circular. The principal entrance is an insertion. It is pointed, and of a late character."—(P. 165.)

It appears from this chapel that it assimilates closely with the keeps at London, Hedingham, and elsewhere. The existence of Arabic inscriptions in several of the churches, might lead to the supposition that they were originally built for mosques; but this circumstance alone cannot be adduced as evidence of the fact, as various causes may be assigned for their presence in such structures. Sometimes they have been removed from other buildings, as in the following instance:

"The Arabic inscriptions on either side of the principal entrance, and which gave the church (*La Nunziatella*, at *Measina*) the reputation of having been a

mosque, are nothing but the fragments of some Saracenic building. They are to the honour and glory of Messala, the son of Haram, a Saracenic chief; but the sense of the inscription is incomplete, as part of it is wanting."—(P. 124.)

An inscription on the pillars attached to the portal of San Francesco di Assessi, at Palermo, has evidently been taken from a mosque:—

"On each pillar is inscribed, in Arabic characters, an extract from the Koran. One of these inscriptions recites the usual Mahomedan profession of faith—'There is no God but God, and Mahomet is his prophet.'"—(P. 31.)

Or they have been placed there with the view of conciliating the Saracenic population, as in the ensuing instance:—

"The roof of the Capella Palatina (at Palermo) is of wood, fashioned and ornamented in the Saracenic manner. The centre is composed of a series of large roses and stars, with pendants between each; and on the edges of their compartments are inscriptions in Coptic characters, associating Mahomedan recollections with a Christian temple."—(P. 243.)

This chapel was built by the Norman King Roger, and was finished in 1132, after the dominion of the Saracens had ceased. The same cause may have produced the succeeding inscription:—

"On two of the pillars of this church (La Mortorana, Palermo) are inscriptions in Coptic characters, but expressive of sentiments that belong to the Christian as much as to the Mahomedan. It is not therefore necessary to conclude that these pillars ever formed part of a mosque; it being equally probable that the inscriptions were placed there by the Christian founder, at a time when Arabic was commonly spoken in the country. This is the more probable, as the act of endowment concludes with exactly the same expression which appears on one of the pillars—'God is all sufficient and propitious to those who put their trust in him.'"—(P. 264.)

We conclude our remarks with another extract:—

"On the outside of the chapel (the Capella Palatina, at Palermo) is inserted in the wall an inscription, which records the existence of a clock which King Roger put up, at a time when clocks, moved by a pendulum, were great rarities. The inscription is in three languages—Latin,

Greek, and Arabic; another proof that in those days the three languages were equally employed in Sicily. The Latin inscription is,

Hoc opus horologii præcepit fieri
Dominus magnificus Rex Rogerius,
Anno Incarnationis Domini 1142,
Anno vero regni ejus 13 feliciter."—
(P. 243.)

We presume the date has been altered in the copy, as Arabic numerals did not come into common use until three centuries subsequent to the above date; if the figures are in the original, it deserves great attention. But we have no means of ascertaining the fact beyond Mr. Knight's book.

The student of ancient architecture is indebted to Mr. Knight for bringing before his notice a class of buildings of a highly interesting character, which, in common with the structures of the middle ages, are valuable monuments, admirably illustrating the history of the period in which they were erected.

A portfolio of plates, beautifully coloured, in imitation of the original drawings which were made by Mr. Moore, an artist of great talent, and well known by his accurate and artist-like views of foreign buildings, are published as an accompaniment to the work of Mr. Knight: they represent various structures referred to in the work, and, independently of their use as illustrations, form a very fine collection of architectural drawings.

A Description of St. Mary's Church, Warwick, and the Beauchamp Chapel. By John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. 4to. seven folio plates.

An Abridgment of the Same, 12mo. with a Frontispiece.

TO the honour paid to the illustrious dead in former ages are we indebted for some of the most splendid examples of architecture and decoration in this country. Among them, the Beauchamp Chapel, the burying-place of the powerful Earls of Warwick, stands in the foremost rank, surpassed only by the gorgeous mausoleum of Henry the Seventh at Westminster. Of this chapel and its monuments, Mr. Gough published a description illustrated with plates, taken from his learned and voluminous work on "Sepulchral Monuments," which, having been long out of print, the

want of an adequate account of this noble monument of the fifteenth century has been regretted by the inquiring visitor. To supply this deficiency has been the object of Mr. Nichols' description; and, although the plates previously used in the "*Sepulchral Monuments*" are retained, the literary portion of the work is entirely new. The deficiencies in Mr. Gough's work are amply supplied, and the inaccuracies corrected.

The church of St. Mary, to which the Beauchamp Chapel is an appendage, is for the greater part modern. The western portions were destroyed by fire in 1694, and the tower and main body rebuilt in 1704, and designed in a corrupt pointed style by Sir Christopher Wren. The new works are marked by a degree of grandeur which they owe to the necessity the architect was under of following the proportions of the former edifice to suit the eastern part which had escaped the fire.

"The details," it is observed, "are tasteless, incongruous, and deformed; and seem strongly to demonstrate into what total neglect the pointed style had fallen in the augustan age of Anne. To the æra at large it may fairly be ascribed, for its most eminent architect, the great Sir Christopher Wren, was counselled on the occasion; but that illustrious man, whose mind was occupied with the simple grandeur of Greece and Rome, is known to have despised the 'Gothic' style; of his ignorance of which he gave another practical proof in the towers of Westminster Abbey."

Mr. Nichols does the justice to the memory of our greatest architect to remove at least a part of the disgrace which the present edifice seems to cast upon him, as he informs us that "the drawings still remain among his architectural designs in the library of All Souls College, Oxford, but it is said they were not adopted, except for the tower;" and adds, "that the immediate superintendent of the rebuilding of Warwick Church was John Smith, a native architect of some repute." Sir Christopher Wren was attached to the classical orders of architecture to a degree amounting to prejudice; yet there exists evidence that he was not blind to the beauties

of Gothic architecture, although, following the spirit of the age in which he lived, and the opinions of the men with whom he associated, he disdained to study the style in detail, and hence arose the mixture of Italian ornament with the pointed form, which is displayed in the Westminster towers and in Aldermay Church, London, in which a fine design, containing many excellent features, and showing what he might have effected, is marred by the presence of the decorations of the "Louis Quatorze" style. It follows, then, that there is little for the architectural antiquary to admire in the church of Warwick; but in the Beauchamp Chapel his most enthusiastic feelings will be fully gratified. Of this structure, Mr. Nichols gives a full description, together with the remains of the painted glass, which are but small when compared with the quantity which has been destroyed. To the eastern window many fragments have been removed from the side ones; and although the general effect may be an improvement, the antiquary cannot but regret the removal of such memorials from their original situation, which always tends to create a confusion. The glass had been described by Mr. Gough, but, with the rest of the chapel, in a meagre and hasty manner. Mr. Nichols takes as his guide, Dugdale's notice of the window in its original state. The figure assigned by Mr. Gough and his copyists to the Founder of the chapel, is shown by the help of Dugdale's engravings to have been, in truth, the portrait of the Duke, his son; the Earl occupied a higher light in the window, and his statue is now supplied by another figure. A number of inscriptions remaining in the windows are given with far greater correctness in the present work than in its predecessor.

The monuments are minutely described, and, in particular, the unrivalled tomb of Richard Earl of Warwick; the fine collection of heraldic decorations are blazoned and appropriated; supplying, in this respect, deficiencies equally in Gough and the description published in Blore's "*Monumental Remains*;" and the statue described by Gough as Alice (Mon-

taque) wife of Richard Earl of Salisbury, Mr. Nichols shows to be Anne Countess of Salisbury in her own right, the grand-daughter of the deceased, the former having no claim to the arms of Beauchamp; and the bearings on the shield being quarterings and not impalements. The inscription so curiously interspersed with the family badges of the bear and ragged staff is more minutely correct than in either Dugdale, Gough, or Blore. In fact, the latter author contents himself with copying the first.

It is here necessary to remark that it is far from our wish to disparage the works of the older antiquary; the labours of Mr. Gough have been of the most infinite service to the student of our national antiquities, for no writer perhaps has done more to create a love and veneration for our national antiquities, and a zeal for the investigation of their history, than the author of the "*Sepulchral Monuments*." When it is recollected that the study of the remains of ancient architecture and decoration was in his time neglected, and when the increased facilities for acquiring knowledge of this branch of antiquities which have arisen since his day, are taken into consideration, it cannot be a matter of surprise that a work now written should avoid the errors into which an older author has fallen; we only mention these discrepancies to show that Mr. Nichols has not contented himself with blindly following an authority, however respectable (not even his own godfather the learned editor of Camden), but has read and investigated before taking up his pen, and hence arises the greater accuracy of his work.

In addition to the monuments at Warwick, Mr. Nichols has followed Gough in appending to his work the description of the Chantry Chapel at Tewkesbury, commemorative of the consort of the founder of the chapel at Warwick. A remarkable direction in the Countess's will has given rise to some discussion. Her words are, that her tomb should display "my statue, all naked, and nothing on my head but mine hair cast backward." "This," Mr. Nichols says, "is extraordinary, if understood as applying to the whole

body, which Dugdale and others have done," and with which we are inclined to agree, having met with an example of the same kind, which, although of a later record, will serve to illustrate the Countess's intention. On the brass of Katharine Incent in Berkhamstead Church, Hertfordshire, the deceased is represented in the same manner as the Countess wills her statue to be, a naked figure, the hair thrown backward; it lies on a shroud which is drawn across the middle; the only difference is, that the garment of Mortality is gathered upon the head of the figure, which, it is to be remarked, represents the deceased not as a cadaver, but evidently alive, and was intended as a representation of penance and humility, not uncommon in old monuments.

The very curious agreements for the monument of Earl Richard are placed in an appendix, and several corrections have been made in the copies already published from a MS. copy lent to the author by R. B. Wheeler, Esq. the historian of Stratford-on-Avon; and from the same source has been printed, for the first time, an equally curious document, being "a booke collected of the chardges of the chapell in St. Mary's Church in Warwicke, called the Ladye Chapell, builded by the executors of the Earll of Warwicke Richard Beauchampe, there buried, taken out of the accompts of Thomas Huggefurd, Esq., Nicholas Rodye, gent., and Sir William Barkswell, present executors of the said Earle."

These accounts throw light upon the wages and prices of materials at the time of the erection of the chapel and tomb. It is to be regretted that they have not been so minutely kept, or arranged, as to show what was the entire cost of a "great image of latten," lying on the tomb, which William Austen, citizen and founder, of London, contracted to cast and make for xli. and Bartholomew Lambespring, Dutchman, and goldsmith of London, agreed to gild, burnish, and polish, for a sum not exactly defined, but considerably above the cost of founding the statue. Who the sculptor was who designed and finished the effigy, and what he was paid, is lost in oblivion.

Another valuable appendix is a catalogue of the successive generations of the Earls of Warwick, drawn in a chronological series, with a statement of their places of sepulture and existing monuments. This, though a simple and obvious arrangement, we believe has not been done before; and it would be so useful if applied to the whole of the ancient peerage, that we shall extract it, in order to make the plan more generally known:

"*Series of the Houses of Beauchamp, Neville, and Plantagenet, Earls of Warwick, with the places of their sepulture and monuments.* (The Roman figures denote the Generations.)

"I. William de Beauchamp, the first of that name, Earl of Warwick; died 1268, buried in the Grey Friars' church, Worcester. Isabella his Countess, sister and heiress of William Mauduit, Earl of Warwick; died 12. . . , buried in Cokhill nunnery, Worcestershire.

"II. William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; died 1298, buried at the Grey Friars, Worcester. Matilda (Fitz Geoffrey) his Countess; died 1301, buried in the Grey Friars' church, Worcester.

"III. Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; died 1315; buried at Bordesley Abbey, co. Worcester. Alicia (Tony) his Countess (remarried to William de la Zouche of Mortimer, buried at Tewkesbury; having married secondly Alianor, dowager Countess of Gloucester, widow of Edward the Second's favourite Hugh Despenser); she died 1325.

"IV. Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, K.G.; died 1369, buried in St. Mary's church, Warwick. (*Monument in Plates I. and II.*) Katharine (Mortimer) his Countess; died 1369; buried with her husband. (*Effigy in Plate I.*)

"IV. Sir John Beauchamp, K.G. younger brother to Earl Thomas; died 1360; buried at St. Paul's cathedral, London. (*Effigy engraved in Dugdale's St. Paul's.*)

"V. Sir Guy de Beauchamp (eldest son of Earl Thomas); died 1351; buried at

Vendôme.* Philippa (Ferrars) his wife; survived him, and took an oath of perpetual chastity. (*Brass plate in Necton church, Suffolk; engraved in Colman's Suffolk Brasses.*†)

"V. Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, K.G. died 1401; buried in St. Mary's, Warwick. (*Brass Figure in Plate III.*) Margaret (Ferrars) his wife, died 1406; buried in St. Mary's, Warwick. (*Figure in same Plate.*)

"VI. RICHARD EARL OF WARWICK, K.G. Regent of France, died 1439; buried in the centre of the Beauchamp Chapel, which was erected for that purpose, and the subject of the beautiful Effigy in Plates IV. and V. Elizabeth (Berkeley) his first Countess; buried at Kingswood Abbey, Gloucestershire.‡ Isabella (Despenser) his second Countess; died 1439; buried at Tewkesbury. (*Monumental Chapel in Plate VII.*)

"VII. Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick; died 1446; buried at Tewkesbury (no monument). Cecily (Neville) his Duchess; died 1450; buried at Tewkesbury (no monument).

"VIII. Anne their only daughter, died 1449, aged 6; buried at Reading abbey.§

"VII. Anne (Beauchamp) Countess of Salisbury and Warwick, sister and heiress to Duke Henry; died 14. . . Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, K.G. her husband; slain at Barnet field 1470.

"VIII. Isabella (Neville) their daughter and heiress, Duchess of Clarence; died 1476; buried at Tewkesbury (no monument). George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, K.G. Earl of Warwick in right of his wife, murdered in the Tower 1477; buried at Tewkesbury (no monument).

"IX. Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick; beheaded 1499 (being the last male of that royal house); buried at Bisham abbey, Berks.

"*The Family of Dudley, Earls of Warwick, Leicester, &c.*

"I. John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and Earl of Warwick, K.G.; beheaded 1553; buried at St. Peter's

* There was a monument for him there, with "his statue on it finely carved, and over his harness a surcoat of arms" (Dugdale), bearing this inscription—"Icy gist monseigneur Guy de Beauchamp, einne lieux de tres noble et puissant home monseigneur Thomas de Beauchamp, conte de Warrewyke, Mareschal d'Engleterre, qui trespassa l'an MCCCij. le xxvij jour d'Averill. Priez pur l'ame de li."

† Mr. J. G. Nichols will perceive we have added this monument; of which, it seems, he was not aware. *Rev.*

‡ "I will that a goodly tombe of marble be erected in the Abbey of Kingswood, in Gloucestershire, on the grave of Elizabeth my first wife."—Will of the Earl.

§ Being in ward to William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, she died at his manor of Harpenden, in Hertfordshire.

chapel, Tower of London. Jane (Guilford) his Duchess; died 1555; buried at Chelsea, Middlesex; monument there, with a small brass plate representing herself and four daughters; another which represented her husband and sons being lost. (*Engraved in Faulkner's Chelsea.*)

"II. Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, K.G.; died 1596; effigy in the Beauchamp Chapel (*described before*). Anne Whorwood, his first wife. Elizabeth Tailboys, his second wife. Anne Russell, his third wife; married 1565; died 1604; effigy at Cheneys, Bucks.

"II. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, K.G.; died 1588; effigy in the Beauchamp Chapel (*described in p. 21*). Amy Robsart, his first wife; died 15—, buried at Cumnor, Berkshire (no monument). Lettice Knolles (dowager Countess of Essex), his second wife; died 1634; effigy in the Beauchamp Chapel.

"III. Robert Lord Denbigh, his only legitimate son; died 1584; effigy in the Beauchamp Chapel.

"III. Sir Robert Dudley, base son of the Earl of Leicester, by Douglas dowager Lady Sheffield; created a Duke by the Emperor Ferdinand II. and styled Duke of Northumberland; died 1650, and buried at Florence. Alice Leigh his wife, created Duchess Dudley, by Charles II. in 1662; died 1669, aged 90; buried in Stoneleigh church, co. Warwick. (*Effigy there, engraved in Dugdale's Warwickshire.*)

"Their children:—

"IV. Lady Alicia Dudley, died 1621; buried at Stoneleigh. (*Effigy with her mother's.*)

"IV. Lady Katharine, wife of Sir Richard Leveson, K.B.; died 1673, buried at Trentham, Staffordshire. (*Tablet in the Beauchamp Chapel.*)

"IV. Lady Frances, wife of Sir Gilbert Knyveton, of Mercaston, co. Derby, Bart.

"IV. Lady Anne, wife of Sir Robert Holborne."

It will now be seen that this publication is not only to be viewed in the light of a guide to the Beauchamp Chapel, but as a work replete with antiquarian information. It is highly creditable to the author to have given so much valuable matter in the compass of forty pages: and much is it to be wished that every structure of a similar nature may receive an equally able illustration.

History of England, vol. 1. By Thomas Keightley. 12mo.

IT is of importance to the interests of literature to have compendious sum-

maries and abridgments of its great and valuable works. The learned will use them as synoptical tables of reference; the common readers will find in them as much as they desire to know, perhaps as much as they can investigate with advantage. The Greeks and Romans, our masters of the historic style, had numerous abridgments of their larger works; and several very judicious and elegant compendiums remain, bringing with them the additional advantage of their being representatives of great original histories that have perished. In our own country, though we abound in most curious and useful histories, from Bede and the Saxon Chroniclers downwards to the present day; and though we have many original works of great intelligence and research, yet we have been sadly deficient in shorter and more succinct relations: many of the books of this kind used in schools and seminaries, bearing as much resemblance to real histories, as a daub upon a japan tea-board does to the inspired creations of a Claude or Carracci. But granting that we possessed such a work composed half a century since, and supposing also that it possessed the required merits and qualifications to recommend it,—it must every day be falling back and becoming less and less useful, as the stores of historical knowledge are every day receiving fresh accessions, and as new facts must materially affect the opinions that were formed, and the conclusions that were previously drawn. Since the days of Goldsmith the accession to the stores of history from the publication of State Records, Family Papers, Memoirs, Letters, to say nothing of large and laborious histories like those of Henry, Laing, Turner, and Lingard, has been far greater than at any previous time; and without the additional knowledge which they have imparted, and the views they have suggested, any general view of our constitutional and civil history would be most imperfect. This desideratum Mr. Keightley has now supplied, or rather is in the act of supplying; and we really know no one to whom we could more willingly commit so honourable and so important a task, whether we consider the general ability with which his previous works are

executed, his diligence in collecting materials, and his judgment and integrity in using them. We do not know who first said "that an historian should be of no party;" but whoever he was, we neither envy the originality of his observation, nor agree in its propriety and truth. He who is of no party has formed no opinion, and whoever has himself not formed any judgment on the great points of importance that have come before him; on the motives, the influence, and the consequences of human conduct, on the principles by which men have been guided, and the ends they have desired to attain, would be but a blind and sorry guide through the varied field of historical information. Facts are of no value, but as they furnish the materials of opinions; what we want in a historian is, that he should represent the circumstances he engages to narrate with veracity, collect them with care and circumspection, and comment on them with temperance, and without any fraudulent and sophistical perversion. With such provisos, let him hold what opinions he may, it matters not, for the cause of truth will advance, and the great and useful purposes of history will be fulfilled. We have read Mr. Keightley's volume, and we pronounce it to be eminently the best, we almost mean to say, the only compendious History of England that is extant. The author has availed himself of the labours of all his predecessors, and we see little that has escaped his observation. His reflections are candid, sensible, and judicious; his sentiments on controverted points expressed with that propriety and moderation which alone command respect and attention; his style is clear, plain, and suitable to the subject: and we think that a just and sound constitutional feeling pervades the work. All we have to observe on particular points are most trifling indeed.

P. 125. For Farnham in Suffolk, we believe the author ought to have written Farnham St. Genevieve, near Bury St. Edmund's. There is no place called Farnham in the county.

P. 330. "We are told of a dilemma used by the Chancellor Morton on this occasion, which some called *his fork*, others *his crutch*." Here Mr. GENT. MAG. VOL. X.

Keightley has followed Hume and others in an error arising from ignorance of an obsolete expression. *Crutch* is not the proper word, but *crotch*, which is a fork, and is used in the eastern counties universally in the present day;—a *crotch* stick, a *crotch* branch of a tree, the *crotch* of the human body, are words of daily and hourly occurrence. We have seen this mistake in many histories copied one from another, and it is as well to put an end to it. We do not know the original book from which the phrase is taken; but there *crotch* and not *crutch* will undoubtedly be found. Those writers who used the old word, used *crotch*; those who adopted the late form of expression substituted *fork*, but they meant one and the same thing.

P. 413. "He now openly aimed at the Queen." This was Queen Katharine Parr: but Mr. Keightley has not previously mentioned her name or marriage, and the reader is at loss to know to whom he alludes.

P. 449. "A more humane and enlightened historian." Why not give his name?

P. 465. We are glad to see Mr. Keightley summing up the character of Gardiner with more candour and far better judgment than most of his predecessors. There was much (*not something*) in his conduct to respect.

P. 512. We do not quite approve the idiom in the sentence, "but liberty was offered to her if she would resign her crown, or associate her son with her in the government, Murray to have the regency during the prince's minority."

P. 515. "On the moral virtues of the regent," the less said the better: he himself, in his last hours, confessed and lamented the great looseness of his life.

P. 557. "The Queen animated her soldiers," &c. There is reason to suppose that the English soldiers, mostly raw levies, would have been totally unequal to the desperate conflict that would have ensued with the veteran legions of the Prince of Parma and of Spain. And it was the strong confidence in their own military superiority that made the Spaniards approach our shores with all their prepared insignia of victory. Thus the storm that dispersed the Armada was

indeed providential; for who could assign a limit to the disasters which would have ensued, had these experienced and warlike troops once landed, under the command of their brave and skilful leaders.

Historie of the Arrivall of Edward IV. in England and the Finall Recoverye of his Kingdomes from Henry VI. A.D. M.CCCC.LXXI. Edited by John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. [Being the first publication of the Camden Society.] Small 4to.

THE formation of the Camden Society, which we announced in our Magazine for April, p. 407, has been attended with such happy auspices—the list of its members has filled so rapidly, and at the same time with so many distinguished names, that its present success and its powers of usefulness need no longer be doubted; and all that can be wanting to its entire and permanent prosperity, is a judicious selection and a well-sustained succession of interesting works, to support as nearly as possible the expectations to which its early announcements have given birth.

The first publication of the Society is a short but very important historical narrative, relating to one of the most critical periods that occurred during the struggles of York and Lancaster. The editor, in some introductory observations, has discussed its merits, and pointed out its value, in a most judicious and satisfactory manner. After noticing that the five principal historical authorities for the period under consideration are the *Second Continuation of the history of Croyland*, the chronicler *Fabyan*, an anonymous writer in *Leland's Collectanea*, *Polydore Vergil*, and *Philip de Comines*, whose various qualities he describes, Mr. Bruce proceeds to remark:—

“The present narrative has higher claims to authority than any of those I have noticed. It was written upon the spot; immediately after the events to which it relates; by some person possessed of full means of knowledge; and it will be seen that it was adopted by Edward IV. as an accurate relation of his achievements. All the other narratives either emanated from partisans of ‘the

adverse faction,’ or were written after the subsequent triumph of the House of Lancaster, when it would not have been prudent—perhaps not safe—to publish any thing which tended to relieve the Yorkists from the weight of popular odium which attached to the real or supposed crimes of their leaders. We have here an authorised relation put forth by the Yorkists themselves, and giving their own account of the events upon which many of the heavy charges brought against their ‘house’ have been founded.

“The author says of himself, that he was a servant of Edward the Fourth, and that he ‘presently saw in effect a great parte of his employtes, and the resydewe knew by true relation of them that were present at every tyme;’—(p. 1.) and these assertions are corroborated, not merely by the narrative itself, which possesses all the characteristics of a relation of an eye-witness, but in a singular manner also by a communication made to the Society of Antiquaries in the year 1820.”

The document here alluded to is preserved in the records of the town of Ghent, and there is no doubt that it is a copy of the communication transmitted by King Edward himself to his friends on the Continent, and that communication proves to be an abridgment (though “lifeless, uninteresting, and almost useless for historical purposes”) of the more important work now published.

“If we inquire further whether its contents be of sufficient importance to justify its publication, the result will be most satisfactory. The events to which it relates have few parallels in history. A fugitive and an exile, Edward IV. at the commencement of the year 1471, seemed to have lost all present chance of restoration. The imbecility of the actual monarch was amply compensated by the vigour of the Earl of Warwick, the principal Regent, a nobleman whose importance both parties in the state had by turns seen ample reason to appreciate, and whose present measures gave sufficient indication of the energy with which he was prepared to defend the throne he had raised. The inhabitants of the eastern coast, from the Thames to the borders of Scotland, were raised and arrayed to oppose any hostile landing; the Duke of Clarence, one of Edward's brothers, was bound to the restored dynasty by being associated, according to some of the authorities, with the Earl of Warwick in the regency, by a marriage with War-

wick's elder daughter, and by a parliamentary entailment of the crown upon him, in exclusion of his elder brother, in case of failure of the descendants of Henry VI.; and the new order of things was further strengthened, and the three great families of Lancaster, York, and Neville bound together, as it were, with a triple cord, by the union of the Prince of Wales with Warwick's younger daughter, the sister of the Duchess of Clarence. Nor was there wanting that only sure foundation for the throne—the affection of the great majority of the people. The simplicity and meek piety of Henry; the generous hospitality of Warwick; the hard fortunes of the youthful Prince of Wales; the licentiousness of Edward the Fourth's life; his undignified marriage; and the unpopularity of his friend Worcester, 'the butcher of England;' all these circumstances, operating upon various classes of the community, produced a wide-spread feeling in favour of the cause of Henry VI.

"The aspect of affairs upon the Continent seemed equally encouraging to the House of Lancaster. The Duke of Burgundy, the only prince to whom Edward could look for support, was little likely to enter warmly into his cause; for, although married to his sister, he was connected by relationship with Henry VI. and was involved in a war with France, which would become doubly perilous if, upon any opposition to the Lancastrian party, the influence of England were thrown into the scale against him.

"Whilst every thing seemed thus secure and prosperous, Queen Margaret and the Prince of Wales prepared to pass into England. Warwick went to the sea coast to receive them; and, if they had landed at that time, their progress to the capital would have resembled a triumph. Detained on the coast of Normandy from February until April by the unusual boisterousness of the weather, they at length, with some difficulty, secured a landing at Weymouth; and what were the tidings with which they were greeted? That, amidst the tempests by which they had been detained, Edward and a small band of followers had landed in the north amongst a people up in arms to oppose him, but whom he had deceived by false representations of the purpose of his coming; that he had obtained possession of the metropolis and of the person of the King; that Clarence—false, fleeing, perjured Clarence—had deserted the cause of Lancaster; that a great battle had been fought; and that Warwick, the centre of all their hopes, had been defeated and killed."

From the battle of Barnet, at which the King-maker closed his versatile career, the narrative continues, describing the decisive field of Tewkesbury, the assault of the bastard Fauconberg upon London, and the death of the deposed King Henry, concluding three days after his death with the reception to King Edward's mercy of the rebels in Kent. This was on the 26th of May, and the narrative comprehends altogether a period of nearly three months.

Edward had first sailed from Flushing on the 2d of March, and after a perilous passage of twelve days, at length landed with a handful of followers at Ravenspurn, on the north bank of the Humber, "even in the same place where sometime the Usurpator Henry of Derby, after called Kynge Henry the IV. landed, after his exile, contrary and to the disobedience of his sovereign lord Kynge Richard the II." A gentleman of Holderness, named Martin at Sea, or De la Mere,* was at the head of the armed forces of the district, in the name of King Henry, but he failed to make any resistance, in consequence, as is acknowledged by this Yorkist historian, of Edward and his followers deceptively concealing his purpose of recovering the throne, and asserting that he merely came to claim his hereditary dukedom of York. On similar grounds, the citizens of York and others permitted the invader to pass: the Marquis of Montacute, then lying in the castle of Pomfret, did the same, being even supposed to be secretly favourable to the cause of Edward, though he was the brother of the Earl of Warwick, and shortly after slain with him at Barnet: and what is said of the tenants of the Earl of Northumberland, is particularly curious as illustrative of the feudal dependance of the times:

"Grete partye of [the] noble men and comons in thos parties were towards th'erle of Northumberland, and would not stire with any lorde or noble man other than with the sayde Earle, or at leaste by his commandement. And, for

* We may remark that in Thompson's *Ocellum Promontorium* is an engraving of a monument in a neighbouring church, ascribed to this individual, but the style of its architecture is in reality of another age.

soo muche as he sat still, in suche wise that yf the Marques wolde have done his besines to have assembled them in any maner qwarell, neither for his love, whiche they bare hym non, ne for any commandement of higher auctoritie, they ne wolde in no cawse, ne qwarell, have assisted hym. Wherein it may right well appere, that the said Erle, in this behalfe, dyd the Kynge right gode and notable service, and, as it is deemed in the conceipts of many men, he cowthe nat have done hym any beter service, ne not thowghe he had openly declared hym selfe extremly parte-takar with the Kynge in his rightwys qwarell, and, for that entent, have gatheryd and assemblyd all the people that he might have made; for, how be it he loved the Kynge trewly and perfectly, as the Kynge thereof had certayne knowledge, and wolde, as of himselfe and all his power, have served hym trwely, yet was it demyd, and lykly it was to be trewe, that many gentlemen, and othar, whiche would have be arrayed by him, woulde not so fully and extremly have determynd them selfe in the Kynge's right and qwarell as th'erle wolde have done hymselfe, havynge in theyr freshe remembrance, how that the Kynge, at the first entrie-winning of his right to the Royme and Crowne of England, had and won a great battaile in those same parties, where there Maistar, th'erills fathar, was slayne, many of theyr fathars, theyr sonns, theyr britherne, and kynsemen, and othar many of theyr neighbours, wherefore, and nat without cawse, it was thought that they cowthe nat have borne verrey good will, and done theyr best service, to the Kynge, at this tyme, and in this quarell. And so it may be reasonably judged that this was a notable good service, and politiquely done, by th'erle."

The "great battaile" here referred to was that fought at Towton; the mention of which, and the general subject of feudal dependence, leads us to notice a remark of Dr. Whitaker in his *History of Craven*, that "Lord Clifford must have been accompanied to Towton by the flower of Craven; yet, though one half of the Lancastrian army was cut off, I cannot discover a Craven name among the slain." Lord Clifford was slain the day before the battle by an arrow discharged from an ambush; and Dr. Whitaker also remarks, that "the following night was an interval of busy and anxious preparation, and the event of the battle left the surviving followers of Clifford no leisure to celebrate his obsequies."

But is not the circumstance that this observant historian has pointed out, that the name of no follower of the Cliffords occurs in the lists of the slain, a presumptive proof that the men of Westmerland, when they had lost their leader, no longer deemed it incumbent upon them to join the Lancastrian army, but rather felt it to be their duty to carry homewards the remains of their departed chief?

On the tragic deaths of Edward Prince of Wales, at Tewkesbury, and of King Henry at London, which have given rise to such well-known "historic doubts," and so much consequent discussion, this Yorkist chronicler states,

"Edward, called Prince, was taken fleing to the townewards and slayne in the felde;"

and of the latter event,

"The certaintie of all whiche [the fatal events at Tewkesbury] came to the knowledge of the sayd Henry, late called Kyng, being in the Tower of London; not havynge, afore that, knowledge of the said matars, he took it to so great dispite, ire, and indignation, that, of pure displeasure and melencoly, he dyed the xxiiij. day of the monithe of May."

Mr. Bruce remarks upon these subjects:—

"The deaths of the Prince of Wales and Henry VI. are popularly considered to constitute deep blots upon the escutcheon of the House of York; and, although the acuteness of some modern writers has a little shaken the general faith in the justice of the share in those deaths attributed to the Duke of Gloucester, it has not at all affected the almost universal belief that those Princes were murdered—and murdered through the instrumentality of the heads of the House of York. * * * In the notes, I have brought together the statements of the various contemporary authorities relating to the deaths of the Prince and Henry VI.; and the juxtaposition will not only be useful to those who are desirous to approximate towards the truth, but, by displaying the contradictions between the existing authorities, will be found to prove the importance of obtaining further information."

With one further extract from the curious narrative before us, we must conclude. The belief in a miraculous interference of heaven in favour of a cause polluted by violence and treachery, if not by unblushing murder, is a

singular example of the deep and gross superstition of the times :—

"On the Saturday, the Kyng [Edward], with all his booste, came to a towne called Daventre, where the Kyng, with greates devocion, hard all divine service upon the morne, Palme-Sunday, in the parische churche, wher God, and Seint Anne, shewyd a fayre miracle; a goode pronostique of good aventure that after shuld befall unto the Kyng by the hand of God, and mediation of that holy matron Seynt Anne. For, so it was, that, afore that tyme, the Kyng, beinge out of his realme, in great trowble, thought, and hevines, for the infortune and adversitie that was fallen hym, full often, and specially upon the sea, he prayed to God, our Lady, and Seint George, and, amonges othar saynts, he specially prayed Seint Anne to helpe hym, where that he promysed, that, at the next tyme that it shuld hape hym to se any ymage of Seint Anne, he shuld therto make his prayers, and gyve his offeringe, in the honor and worshippe of that blessyd Saynte. So it fell, that, the same Palme Sunday, the Kyng went in procession, and all the people after, in goode devotion, as the service of that daye askethe, and, whan the processyon was comen into the churche, and, by order of the service, were comen to that place where the vale shulde drawne up afore the Roode, that all the people shall honor the Roode, with the anthem, Ave, three tymes begon, in a pillar of the churche, directly afore the place where the Kyng knelyd, and devoutly honoryd the Roode, was a lytle ymage of Seint Anne, made of alleblastar, standynge fixed to the piller, closed and clasped togethars with four bordes, small, payntyd, and gowynge rownd about the image, in maner of a compas, lyke as it is to see comonly, and all about, where as suche ymages be wont to be made for to be solde and set up in churches, chapells, crosses, and oratories, in many placis. And this ymage was thus shett, closed, and clasped, accordynge to the rulles that, in all the churchis of England, be observyd, all ymages to be hid from Ashe Wednesday to Estarday in the mornynge. And so the sayd ymage had bene from Ashwensday to that tyme. And even sodaynly, at that season of the service, the bordes compassynge the ymage about gave a great crak, and a litle openyd, whiche the Kyng well perceyved and all the people about hym. And anon, after, the bordes drewe and closed togethars agayne, without any mans hand, or touchinge, and, as thowghe it had bene a thinge done with a violence, with a gretar might it openyd all abrod, and so the ymage stode, open and disco-

vert, in syght of all the people there beyng. The Kyng, this seinge, thanked and honoryd God, and Seint Anne, takynge it for a good signe, and token of good and prosperous aventure that God wold send hym in that he had to do, and, remembre his promyse, he honoryd God, and Seint Anne, in that same place, and gave his offryngs. All thos, also, that were present and sawe this worshippyd and thanked God and Seint Anne, there, and many offeryd; takynge of this signe, shewed by the power of God, good hope of theyr good spede for to come."

We shall only further give our opinion, and we cannot express it better than in the Editor's own words, that

"The interest which attaches to the persons and situations of the chief actors in these events; the controversies to which the events themselves have given rise; the picture they present of the state of moral degradation to which the English people were reduced by the long civil war,—to which alone Edward's rapid recovery of the throne and the success of the deceptions and crimes by which it was accompanied are to be attributed,—are quite sufficient to justify the addition to our historical authorities of a writer whose means of information were more ample, and whose narrative is anterior in date to any that we possess."

A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language, containing the Accentuation, the Grammatical Inflections, the Irregular Words, &c. &c. with a Preface on the Origin and Connexion of the Germanic Tongues, a Map of Languages, and the Essentials of Anglo-Saxon Grammar. By the Rev. J. Bosworth, LL.D. Royal 8vo. Longman. 1838. pp. ccviii + 722.

WE are very glad to see that, at last, the great difficulty which lay in the way of a more general study of the Anglo-Saxon language is cleared up by the appearance of a portable and useful dictionary. The volume we have now before us is, we believe, the work of many years, during which Dr. Bosworth has been most industriously collecting together and incorporating not only all that has been done before, but he has also added much from his own collections, and from the private collections of his friends. All the old dictionaries, of which there are only one or two, are so incomplete as to be of very little use to scholars in the language,

not to speak of their great rarity, with the exception of the expensive and cumbersome dictionary by Lye and Manning, which also is not without numerous defects. Dr. Bosworth's dictionary, at a very moderate price, and in a most convenient form, contains all that is requisite in the former dictionaries, not excepting Lye's; and we should judge, by the hasty examination which we have yet been able to bestow upon it, nearly twice as many words.

To his Dictionary, Dr. Bosworth has prefixed a long introduction of upwards of two hundred closely-printed pages, on the different branches of the Germanic tribe of languages, in which there is very much curious and valuable matter brought together, which, from being spread over many expensive volumes in our own country, or contained in rare volumes in foreign languages, is otherwise inaccessible to the general reader, besides much that is entirely new. What is also of great utility, he gives the history of each language, with lists of the works written in it at different periods or in different dialects, and of the books which treat upon it. Thus, under the head of Anglo-Saxon, we have specimens of the chief English provincial dialects, with a copious list of books which have been published concerning them. The long treatise on the Friesic language, and its comparison with the Anglo-Saxon, by the author's friend Mr. Halbertsma, is exceedingly curious and valuable. There is strong reason for supposing that a portion of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, and particularly the men of Kent, came from Friesland, and on this account it is very desirable to know something of the Old Kentish dialect. Fortunately there is in the British Museum a MS. of the fourteenth century written in it, and we hope that before long it will be published.

The account of the Friesic tongue is followed by that of the rest of the Low German languages; the Old-Saxon, in which was written, in the early part of the ninth century, the *Heliand*, and at a later period the famous poem of *Reineke Vos* (*Reynard the Fox*); and the Dutch, in all its varieties. Then comes the Gothic. Next we have the *High German*, with all its numerous

literary productions and its different dialects.

This part of the introduction closes with the chapter on the Scandinavian family, the Icelandic, the Old Danish, the Swedish, &c., and is followed by some chapters on general philology. A second introduction contains the essentials of Anglo-Saxon Grammar, with an outline of the systems of Rask and Grimm.

At the end of the volume are some very valuable indexes. On the whole, we recommend this Dictionary strongly, and we hope and trust that there will soon be a call for a second edition. We ought to mention that, in order to make it as accessible as possible, the Dictionary may be had without the first Introduction, at only one half the price of the whole.

Lympsfield and its Environs, and the Old Oak Chair. George, West-
ham. Svo.

THIS is a series of views of interesting objects in the vicinity of a Kentish village, accompanied with brief but tasteful descriptions. Its original was a MS. illustrated with drawings, contributed to a fancy fair held by the ladies of Lympsfield in 1832; this pleasing volume was purchased by the late Samuel Welch, esq. of Dunsdale; upon whose death, as it was likely to leave the neighbourhood, the bookseller of Westerham obtained permission to multiply and publish the copies, of which one is now before us. The drawings, now printed in lithography, are chiefly representations of the residences of the neighbouring gentry; and the subjects are, Dunsdale, Lympsfield village, Titsey Place (once the seat of a branch of the Greshams, those Barings of an elder day), Squerries, Chart's Edge, Barrow-Green House, Tanridge Priory, Rook's Nest, Tenchley's, and Lympsfield church. In his notice of Chart's Edge, the writer speaks with extraordinary freedom of the pursuits of "Mr. Antiquary Streatfeild," a liberty which nothing but the most intimate friendship could justify; and in the preface it seems to be intimated that the gentleman in question has lately been more occupied in the

"erection of a Gothic wing at Chart's Edge, designed to contain the works of literature and art which its owner has accumulated beyond the means of accommodation in his present library," than in the labours of his History of Kent. We trust, however, that he will now have "ample space and verge enough" to arrange all his valuable materials, and pursue his great work without inconvenience.

"The chief value," it is well remarked in the preface, "of this little volume will consist, not in any statistical or topographical information, which it might be expected to contain; but in the moral and social picture which it gives, of a district, rich alike in the beauties of nature, and in the cultivation, among its residents, of those qualities which enhance every other attraction, and the absence of which nothing could compensate."

However, we shall quote one of the descriptions, as a specimen of the playful grace with which they, as well as the drawings, are sketched.

"**SQUERRIES.**—The family which affixed its name to this estate, became extinct in the male line in the reign of Edward IV. when Margaret Squerrie conveyed its inheritance to the Crowmers of Tunstall, in Kent. The next family which made it their residence for any length of time was that of Beresford, from a younger branch of which sprang the Earls of Tyrone, &c. In the convulsed times of the Rebellion and Revolution, it was in the transient possession of those of Strode, Lambarde, Leach, Crispe, and Villiers; and probably during the ownership of the latter, saw the present noble fabric replace the ancient mansion. We say 'probably,' for tradition assigns the building to Secretary Craggs, who does not *appear* to have been in possession; and the arms on Badeslade's engraved view of it, suggest still another family in the rapid succession. Of this trick of casting its riders, we are pleased to find it broken:* a branch of the old baronial family of Warde, having now maintained their seat for upwards of a century. The park is dignified by forest trees of great age and beauty, and scenery unrivalled in any tract of equal magnitude. The interior of the house is graced by many works of the highest rank in their

several classes of art. An attraction, however, paramount to every other, is the picture displayed by its owner of the Old English Country Gentleman, most celebrated, perhaps, as a sportsman, but by those who know him best, most valued for higher qualities."

With respect to the ballad of "The Old Oak Chair," which has no other connexion with the other part of the volume but identity of authorship, we must take leave to transfer it at once to our pages, as when it is read, neither the composition nor its moral will stand in need of our commendation. We need only premise that it is illustrated by four designs by George Cruikshank, conceived in his truest and happiest manner:

THE OLD OAK CHAIR.

1.

My good sire sat in his Old Oak Chair,
And the pillow was under his head,
And he raised his feeble voice, and ne'er
Will the memory part
From my living heart
Of the last few words he said:—

2.

"When I sit no more in this Old Oak
Chair,
And the green grass has grown on my
grave,
And like armed men, come Want and Care,
Know, my boys, that God's curse
Will but make matters worse
How little soever you have.

3.

"The son that would sit in my Old Oak
Chair,
And set foot on his father's spade,
Must be of his father's spirit heir.
And know that God's blessing
Is still the best dressing,
Whatever improvements are made."

4.

And he sat no more in his Old Oak Chair,
And a scape-thrift laid his hand
On his father's plough, and he cursed the
air,
And he cursed the soil,
For he lost his toil;
But the fault was not in the land.

* "The lands in Berkshire," says Fuller, "are very skittish, and often cast their owners; which I impute not so much to the unruliness of the beasts as to the unskillfulness of the riders." This reference is necessary to vindicate us from the imputation of plagiarism.

5.

And another sat in his father's chair,
And talk'd, o'er his liquor, of laws;
Of the tyranny here and the knavery
there,
Till the old bit of oak
And the drunkard broke;
But the times were not the cause.

6.

But I have redeem'd the old rickety chair,
And trod in my father's ways;
Have turn'd the furrow with humble
prayer
To profit my neighbours,
And prosper my labours;
And bind my sheaves with praise.

Historical View of the Poor and Vagrant Laws, from the earliest period upon record to the present time. 1838.—A pamphlet full of the most ample and interesting information, accompanied with views upon the subject which in our mind are truly correct. We disapprove entirely the removing the poor from the local control of their own parishes, and the care of their own magistrates, clergy, and occupiers of the soil, and placing them at the tender mercy of a paid board of Attorneys and Commissioners. We deprecate the system which thus destroys all attachment to their native places, and weakens all respect to their masters and employers. We disapprove of the substitution of Union Houses for the Old Parochial Work-Houses; we deny the propriety of the rule which forbids out-of-door relief; we consider the offer which the New Law makes to parents to enter their children into these Unions as an insult on parental feeling and a mockery of the spirit of christian charity; in fact, we argue, that our legislators had no right to turn round, as they have done, on a people educated under one law, with the increased severity of another. Should we want commentators and interpreters of this declaration, we shall find them, in the great distress which we can answer has been brought on the most industrious and worthy part of our population by the cruel operation of this law. But we must take some other opportunity to enlarge on this subject, and lay our opinions before our readers.

The Lowly Station dignified: a Sermon preached at St. James's on behalf of the Burlington Schools. By the Rev. R. C. Coxe, A.M.—Another very sensible and forcible discourse on the same subject as the last.

Religious Education, a Sermon preached at Cardel Chapel. By Henry Melville. 1838.—A very interesting, well reasoned, and most eloquently-written discourse, to which we beg to direct the attention of all those who desire to see a truly Christian education spread over the country. The author justly observes, "that education can be nothing but detrimental, unless it be actually based upon the Bible; and that merely to expand the intellect of

a people, to furnish them with various kinds of knowledge, but to leave them to make a theology for themselves, is a far worse thing than the consigning them to ignorance. I prefer the untutored savage to the well-informed infidel; he is not half so dangerous, and twice as noble. Educate on the principle that you educate for eternity, deal with children as with immortal beings, let the Bible be the first book in the list of instruction, permit not the great vital truths of Christianity to be weakened, diminished, or sacrificed from popular views or secular interests, and sooner or later the richest fruits of an improved and regenerated people will reward the labour."

Il Traduttore Italiano. By A. Cassella, R.S.G.—This is an instructive and amusing collection of extracts from the classical prose authors of Italy, preceded by short literary sketches of the different writers. The selection appears good, and the difficult words and idioms are well translated into both the French and English languages, which renders it a desirable work for the young Italian scholar. By means of the table of contents the name of the author of each extract may be ascertained; but we should recommend M. Cassella in his next edition also to attach them to each extract, that the young student may be aware whose pages he is reading.

Mr. Geo. Lewis's Address to the Manufacturers on the subject of Education, &c.—A very sensible and well-written pamphlet on the importance of instruction to youth to fit them as designers and artisans, and for the establishment of schools throughout the kingdom, in which the principles of those useful and elegant arts may be taught which would add to the value of many branches of our manufacturing industry, by giving to them forms of more acknowledged beauty and excellence; thus raising them above the mere mechanical and imperfect rules by which they are now too often guided, and bestowing on the commonest arts of life a truth, a spirit, and a dignity, which they have lost ever since they have forsaken the shores of Greece, and which have been buried in the deserted quarries of Paros and Pentelico.

FINE ARTS.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS IN THE
ROYAL ACADEMY.

THIS is a portion of the annual exhibition which has never received from the council of the academy the attention which the subjects demand: either the designs sent in are deficient in numbers, or a want of judgment must have influenced the selection of those which are exhibited. This fault was very apparent in the former gallery; it is not remedied in the present. The room appropriated to the architectural drawings is not sufficiently large to display them to advantage, and even the brief space which is allotted is still incroached upon by another class of subjects.

If any designs have been rejected, it would be a curious speculation to endeavour to ascertain the causes which led to such a step; for among those which are exhibited we notice some which had better have been left out—puffs for railways, which will never be heard of out of the share-market, and the fittings-up of rooms by paper-hangers, neither of which description of designs have any business in the exhibition, however useful they may be as advertisements.

We give priority, both on account of its originality and artist-like character, to a fine drawing by Mr. C. R. Cockerell, R. A. entitled,

1111. *Tribute to the memory of Sir Christopher Wren, being a collection of his principal works.*—The principal, if not all the known works of the great master, are brought together and grouped in a pyramidal form with great taste and skill. The summit of the eminence is crowned with the grand masterpiece of Wren, St. Paul's; on one side, the towers and intended spire of Westminster just show themselves; below the cathedral, Greenwich and Chelsea are exhibited as examples of palatial architecture, and the observatory seen in the distance of the domestic class; the vast collection of London spires spring up in the foreground and middle distance, each with its proper elevation, and every one distinctly marked in detail; the interior of a church or two in section, the Oxford Theatre, and the dome of the Physicians' College, are also shown: the entire composition forming one of the most splendid architectural groups imaginable. The well-known epitaph forms an appropriate motto; and the whole is worthy of the deepest regard, not only as a collection of fine architectural objects, but as a just tribute to a wonderful exercise of human genius. *What would be the feelings of a*
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stranger to Wren and London when he witnesses this aggregation of beautiful objects, to be told that the whole were the production of one individual?—What powers of mind must that man have possessed—what an inexhaustible fund of imagination must have been at his command? We hope Mr. Cockerell will not omit to engrave this design.

In ecclesiastical architecture, there are many subjects; but the majority do not rise above common-place. Of this class the following are examples:

1063. *View of the Catholic Church of St. Edmund at Bury.* C. Day.

1199. *The Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier, Broude-street, Hereford.* C. Day.—A plain unbroken body or nave, with a recess on the principal front, in which is placed two columns, is the leading feature of each design: the first is Ionic, the second Doric; both are of Grecian architecture. In the second design, a cupola peeps above the roof, an excessively correct addition to a Grecian portico: the cross alone marks the character of the edifice; remove the sacred symbol, and the design will suit any other description of building for which it may be needed—an assembly or auction-room, a court house, or a mechanics' institution.—Why was not the Pointed style used?

1084. *The new Church erecting on the Tinter-ground for the Metropolis Church fund, by Wyatt and Brandon.*—A plain structure with a diminutive spire set on a square tower. The chief fault is an attempt to produce more than the means of the architects allowed.

1157. *New Gothic Church as approved by the Metropolitan Church Commissioners, and now commencing in the New North Road, Islington, from the designs and under the superintendence of Messrs. W. and H. W. Inwood.*—W. Inwood, H. W. Inwood, and E. N. Clifton.—An exceedingly bald elevation, showing a square naked wall for its principal front, in three divisions, the centre being carried up to form a tower. And what a concentration of talent is necessary to raise this pile! We here witness three architects conjoined in building a brick wall: a century ago one was deemed sufficient to design and execute a cathedral.

1249. *Model of Christ Church, Alstone, now building in the parish of Cheltenham.* R. W. and C. Jerraud.—An attempt at Gothic architecture; a genuine meeting-house set off with a stock of pinnacles. It would be desirable to know the mode by which joint-stock productions in architecture are created. Are the designs in-

dividually the work of more than one hand? Or does the plurality of names merely denote a partnership in trade?

1085. *Design selected by the Committee for the New Church to be erected on Blackheath Hill.* J. W. Wild.—This is a lancet Gothic church, the east end polygonal, situated between two towers crowned with spires; to be grand, such a design should be executed on a large scale, and with a greater degree of expense than is likely to be allowed to a church built by subscription. The design is foreign: towers in such a situation are exceedingly rare in England, and the ridge ornaments seen on the roof are in this country confined to a solitary example.

1196. *The New Parish Church of St. Martin, Dorking, Surrey.* W. M. Brookes.—One of those structures which seems to make the antiquary the more keenly regret the loss of the older church. So much of the preceding structure as exists tends to give an ecclesiastical appearance to the pile, but the tower and transepts are marred by the long ugly body with a slated roof, which serves as the nave.

1221. *Sketch of the Roman Catholic Church, proposed to be erected in St. George's Fields.* J. Newman.—A cruciform design in the lancet style, with a central tower and spire; it appears to possess character in the general design, but the sketch does not show the detail sufficiently.

1226. *The Church just erected at Honiton.* C. Fowler.—A Norman design, but too lofty in its proportions: a plain spire is intended, but it is not yet completed.

There are but few designs in Grecian architecture; among which the most important are the following:—

View of the Principal Front of Downing College, Cambridge, now in Progress. W. Wilkins, R.A. *View of the East India College, built at Haileybury.* W. Wilkins, R.A.—These drawings appear to be placed in juxta position, to show how far an exceedingly common-placed design can be varied to suit two buildings, a very favourite process with modern architects. The second is the parent design; a long line of front broken by three porticoes, one in the centre of the design, the others in the wings—equidistant from the centre. The same arrangement appears in the Cambridge College, except that two lateral porticoes appertain to separate piles of buildings, and so far are in better taste. Neither of the porticoes, however, occupies its right place at the extremity of the building, but all are placed against the

side—the common fault of a modern Grecian example.

In street architecture the following design is marked with originality.

1198. *D'Oyley's Warehouse, 346, Strand, corner of New Wellington Street, now re-building.* S. Beazley.—The style of the decorations is that of the age of Louis XIV. upon the whole a bad school to follow, but in the present instance it is very well adapted to an extensive shop and warehouse.

1119. *View in Albemarle Street of the new Front of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.* L. Vulliamy.—A clever adaptation of the principal elevation of the Dogana at Rome to an older building: the principal variation from the original is in the division of the pilasters in the attic.

1098. *An Attempt at a Polychromic Restoration of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates.* C. Vickers.—The principal restorations consist of the golden tripod raised on the beautiful finial which crowns the tholus, the volutes of which are strengthened by golden dolphins resting on the marble scrolls which still exist on the monument. Colour is applied to the frieze, and has a very pleasing effect.

1753. *Sketch of a Design for a Cast-Iron Necropolis, adapted for Churchyards or other Cemeteries.* J. Gaudy, A.—We mistook it for a retort house, in some extensive gas works; packing the undistinguished dead in cast-iron pipes and laying them one upon another in rows, and those of more importance in vats and boilers, would create ludicrous sensations, and give rise to any but proper feelings.

1105. *Westminster and Greenwich Railway, View of the Terminus adjacent to the foot of Westminster Bridge, Surrey side.* J. D. Paine.

1218. *Westminster and Greenwich Railway. View of the Bridge crossing the Kent Road near New Cross.* J. D. Paine.—We are pretty well acquainted with both these localities, and are now writing in the latter, yet have never seen either of these objects. Why is language employed to give to structures, whose erection is extremely problematical, the appearance of a present existence?

In the old English domestic style of architecture, the following designs are the most attractive:—

1068. *Entrance Hall at High Cliffe, now erected for the Right Hon. Lord Stuart de Rothsay.* W. J. Donthorn.

1103. *Interior of the Great Hall forming part of a Gentleman's residence in Surrey, erected under the Superinten-*

dence of B. Ferrey.—The above are specimens of the timber roofed halls of our old mansions: the roof of the first named consists of arched beams of oak, but more light and slender than ancient timber work; the hall is embellished with a large window of stained glass and paintings on the walls. The second example is a portion of the same design which appeared in last year's exhibition; it possesses more decidedly the character of an old hall, the principals are larger, and the smaller beams between them marked by the ornamental detail, usually met with in such situations; the windows are of the Tudor description, and the hall is furnished with an oriel. The architect does not state in what part of Surrey it is to be erected.

1070. *The Rectory House, Kingsworthy, Hampshire.* J. Buckler.

1074. *Cossey Hall, Norfolk.* J. Buckler.—The rectory house is a pleasing structure of red brick in the Tudor style of architecture; the chimnies and gables are introduced where they are required; they form, it is true, ornamental accessories, but are not merely ornaments without utility. *Cossey Hall* appears in one of the many points of view, in which this very picturesque mansion shows itself to so much advantage, the view comprises the magnificent oriel windows, the great tower, and the chapel. Both these structures are highly creditable to Mr. J. C. Buckler, from whose designs,

with the exception of the chapel at Cossey, both structures were erected.

The Turkish Empire illustrated, by Views of Constantinople and the Seven Churches, by Thomas Allom, Esq. With an Historical Account of Constantinople, by the Rev. Robert Walsh, LL.D. and Descriptions of the Seven Churches, by John Carne, Esq. 4to. Fisher and Son.—If beauty and fidelity of graphic illustration, fulness and discrimination in historical and descriptive narration, and cheapness in price, will insure extensive patronage and popularity, "Fisher's Constantinople" must be pre-eminently successful. It is one of the most distinguished amongst the host of cheap and elegant publications of the age. It shows the boldness, the liberality, the enterprize of a London publisher, and at the same time manifests the resources within his power in the combination of literary and graphic talent. At no other period in England, and consequently in Europe, could such a work be produced as that now under notice. Combining, as it does, the most exquisite productions of the draftsman, Mr. Allom, and engravers of the first skill, with the literary essays of such a traveller and scholar as Dr. Walsh, the reader and purchaser may safely calculate in seeing a work replete with the excellencies of art and literature. It will consist of twenty-four monthly numbers, each containing four engravings, with appropriate letter-press.

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The Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God as displayed in the Animal Creation. By C. M. BURNETT. 8vo. 15s.

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Part I. of a Flora of Shropshire. By W. A. LEIGHTON, B.A. 8vo. 4s.

The Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden (forming the article Horticulture in the Encyclopædia Britannica). By PATRICK NEILL, LL.D. F.R.S.E. Sec. Caledonian Horticultural Society. Post 8vo. 6s.

Preparing for Publication.

A Collection of ancient Highland Piobachd, with historical Origins and Biographical Accounts of the older Bards, by MR. ANGUS MACKAY.

The Speeches of Henry Lord Brougham, at the Bar, and in Parliament, from 1810 to 1833 inclusive, upon subjects connected with the Liberties and Improvement of the People; with a Critical Dissertation upon Ancient Eloquence, illustrated with Translations from the Greek and Roman Orators. 3 vols. 8vo.

THE ROXBURGHE CLUB.

The Roxburghe Club held their anniversary meeting on the 16th June, at Grillon's Hotel. There were present—Viscount Clive, *President*, the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., the Duke of Sutherland, Earl Cawdor, Viscount Mahon, Viscount Acheson, the Hon. Mr. Justice Littleale, the Hon. Mr. Baron Holland, Hon. and Rev. George Neville Grenville, Sir S. R. Glynn, Bart., Benjamin Barnard, Esq., Rev. P. Bliss,

D.C.L., B. Botfield, Esq., Rev. T. F. Dibdin, D.D. V.P., H. Hallam, Esq., Rev. E. C. Hawtrej, D.D., J. A. Lloyd, Esq., J. H. Markland, Esq. *Treasurer*, J. D. Phelps, Esq., and T. Ponton, Esq.

The President laid before the Club a proof copy of the "*Gesta Romanorum*," edited by Sir Frederick Madden, which will shortly be ready for distribution.

Sir S. Glynne produced a copy of the "*Owl and Nightingale*," a poem of the 13th century, as his contribution to the Club.

The work next to be printed by the Club will, we understand, be a republication of "*Le Neve's Fasti Ecclesie Anglicane*," brought down to the present time. A copy of the original work has lately been obtained by the President, enriched with a very large body of valuable manuscript notes.

UNIVERSITIES.

Oxford. The following are the successful candidates for the Chancellor's prizes for the present year, viz. :—

Latin Verse—*Hannibal, patriæ defensionem suscepturus, ab Italia accitus*—Francis Charles Trower, Scholar of Balliol College.

English Essay—*The Tests of national prosperity considered*—Thomas H. Had-dan, B.A. Fellow of Exeter College.

Latin Essay—*An recte dicatur caruisse veteres ea forma concilii publici qua selecti quidam pro universis statuuntur?*—Wm. Dickinson, Student in Civil Law, Scholar of Trinity College.

Sir Roger Newdigate's prize—*The Exile of St. Helena*—Jos. H. Dart, B.A. Commoner of Exeter College.

The subject proposed to the Members of the University for the Theological prize (an English essay not exceeding the ordinary limits of recitation) is, "On the Conduct and Character of St. Paul."

Cambridge, June 8. The Porson prize (for the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare into Greek verse) was adjudged to Thomas Evans, of St. John's College. Subject,—Henry V. Act IV. Chorus, beginning

"Now entertain conjecture for a time."

And ending—

"His liberal eye doth give to every one,
Thawing cold fear."

The Chancellor's gold medal for the best English poem was adjudged to Wm. Spicer Wood, of St. John's College;—Subject,—*Luther*.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

May 24. Francis Baily, esq. V. P. and Treasurer in the chair.—*His Imperial and Royal Majesty Leopold II, Grand Duke*

of Tuscany was elected a Fellow. The reading of the paper by Mr. Ivory, on the theory of Astronomical Refractions was concluded.

May 31. Davis Gilbert, esq. V. P.

Read, 1. Researches in connexion with Rotatory Motion, by A. Bell, esq. 2. An Experimental Inquiry into the appearance of Nitrogen in Plants, and its effects upon their growth, by Robert Rigg, esq. 3. Remarks on the theory of the Dispersion of Light as connected with Polarization, by the Rev. Baden Powell, M.A. F.R.S.

June 14. The Duke of Sussex, Pres.

Read, 1. Researches on Suppuration, by Mr. Gulliver, Assistant-Surgeon of the Horse Guards; 2. Tide Researches, ninth series, by Professor Whewell.

June 21. Mr. Baily in the chair.—Mr. Whewell's paper was continued; and the titles of the following papers were read: An Inquiry into the Medulla Oblongata, by Mr. Hilton; Experiments on the Vibration of the Pendulum, by Mr. Frodsham; Experiments on the Blood in connexion with Respiration, by Dr. Davy; on the Structure of the Teeth, &c. by Mr. Thoms; on the Evolution of Nitrogen in the Growth of Plants, by Mr. Reid; on the Action of Light on the Colour of the River Sponge, by Mr. Hogg; Experimental Researches in Electricity, 16th series, by Mr. Faraday; Researches in reference to Binocular Vision, by Mr. Wheatstone. Adjourned to Nov. 15.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

At the anniversary, the Bishop of Norwich was re-elected President. Her Majesty has become the patroness of the Society, and has inscribed her name on a leaf of the Society's signature-book. The sign manual is written in the centre of a wreath of flowers, exquisitely painted from living specimens, by Mrs. Withers, flower-painter to the queen-dowager: the flowers comprise specimens from all parts of her Britannic Majesty's possessions. The right reverend prelate intimated that the *soirées*, commenced by him last season, would be continued during the next.

ELECTRICAL SOCIETY.

May 29. The first anniversary meeting took place, J. E. Johnson, esq. in the chair. The report of the committee reviewed the proceedings of the year, enumerating the papers read, and those selected to form part of the "*Transactions*," and congratulating the Society upon their present position and prospects. The formation of a library, and the collection of suitable apparatus, were discussed. Various donations were announced; and several new members.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRIT. ARCHITECTS.

May 7. The anniversary meeting was held at the rooms of the society, in Grosvenor-street; the Right Hon. Earl de Grey, President, in the chair.

Mr. Donaldson, the secretary, read the report of the council, which announced that since the last anniversary the society had acquired stability and importance from the charter of incorporation granted by his late Majesty William IV. and that the Queen, with that love for art and science which has distinguished the first year of Her Majesty's reign, has been pleased to become the patroness of the Institute. During the last year the society had not to deplore the loss of any of its members, whilst they had an accession of seven fellows, fourteen associates, eight honorary fellows, and ten honorary and corresponding members. A considerable increase had necessarily taken place in the expenditure, from the removal of the apartments, but the council were fully impressed with the necessity of keeping the current expenditure within the income.

May 21. H. E. Kendall, Esq. V.P. in the chair. An interesting letter from Athens was read, giving a lively account of the operations now going on for the restoration of the metropolis of Greece, accompanied with a periodical journal of the discoveries on the excavations made in the city, published by the Government. Among the donations was a further collection of drawings by Bibiana and other Italian architects, presented by Sir John Drummond Stewart through Mr. Barry. A donation of 30*l.* from Mr. Rhodes was announced in aid of a contemplated fund for travelling students. Signors Canina and Valledier of Rome, and Herr Hessler of Frankfort, were elected honorary foreign corresponding members, and Mr. I. G. Wilkinson, the author of the popular work on Egypt, was recommended by the council for election as an honorary member. An objection was raised to this gentleman by Mr. Scoles, a member of the Institute, on the grounds of a want of conformity with the laws of the Institute, and also on the superior claims of Mr. Hay and Mr. Burton to the same honour. The former gentleman had expended a fortune in prosecuting his researches, and had employed above one hundred workmen in making excavations on the ruins of the ancient cities of Egypt. Mr. Burton had succeeded in discovering the base of the great obelisk at Carnac, and had established a lithographic press in Egypt at his own expense, from whence was issued the valuable work entitled *Excerpta Hieroglyphica*. Mr. Scoles spoke highly

of the works of Mr. Wilkinson, but thought the former gentlemen had paramount claim to the honour of election.

Mr. Donaldson defended the recommendation of the council, contending that the claims of the candidates should not be judged by the excavations they had effected or the researches they had made, unless they made the results of their labours public. He instanced the choice of Mr. Willis and Mr. Whewell, who had been elected honorary members on account of their excellent works on gothic architecture. Mr. Burton's work, the *Excerpta*, was a mere transcript of the Hieroglyphics, without explanation; he contended that the author was most entitled to the honour who had published his researches with explanations, in which the mind of the writer was shown, and which conveyed information to others. He instanced as a specimen of Mr. Wilkinson's research the stupendous plan of Thebes, published by him. Eventually Mr. Wilkinson was elected.

Mr. Renton continued his lectures on the properties of iron.

June 11. P. Hardwick, esq. V.P. in the chair. The Earl of Aberdeen was elected an Honorary Fellow. A letter was read from the Rajah of Tanjore, accompanying drawings of temples and other buildings in his dominions, made under his Highness's directions for the Institute. Mr. Behnes presented a bust of the late Mr. Nash; and Mr. Owen Jones a cast of a portion of the ornamental panneling of the Alhambra, coloured in exact conformity with the original. A further donation of original Italian Drawings was received from Sir J. D. Stewart, and the Secretary announced the recent death of the donor at Paris. Signor Campanari exhibited several tripods and a vase, a portion of his collections. Mr. Goldecutt read a paper illustrative of several frescoes attributed to Paolo Veronese, which had been recently removed from the walls of an Italian villa: he took a summary view of this branch of art, so little practised in the present day, and proceeded to describe the process pursued by Count Valdi to remove the subjects from the walls. This was effected by means of a canvas covered with a composition of beer and flour, which was spread over the paintings, and made to adhere closely by using a kind of hammer composed of bristles. It was left to dry and then fell from the walls with the paintings adhering to it. The Count's next operation was to transfer the paintings to a fresh canvas; after which, he saturated the former canvas with warm water, which brought it off and left the subjects firmly fixed on the canvas prepared to re-

ceive them, to which they had been fixed by a strong cement of size. The paintings exhibited consisted of two large and three small subjects, representing allegorical and mythological designs; they are well preserved, and are still in the same state as when first taken from the walls; no varnish having been applied. Mr. Griffith commenced a series of lectures on Chemistry as applied to Architecture. Various specimens of paper for rooms, of French manufacture, were exhibited; one of which was copied from Mr. Shaw's work on Ornament. Several ornaments and small statues in *papier maché* from France stood on the table; in this composition the Parisian manufacturers successfully imitate the precious and other metals, producing suits of armour bearing an exact resemblance to the original.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

At the recent examination, the board-room exhibited a fair display of the works of the officers in fortification and military surveying. Among which was a plan of the country on the line of the Roman road to Bath, in continuation of the parts previously determined (see our vol. v. p. 535, vol. ix. p. 192); and a survey, both military and geological, of that portion of the Mendip range which lies between Wells and the Bristol Channel. It may be observed that on a former occasion Capt. E. H. D. E. Napier, 46th regt. and Lieut. G. Grey, 83rd regt. had surveyed a tract of ground exhibiting nearly all the varieties presented by the tertiary strata in the county of Surrey; and the object now proposed, in addition to the usual exercise in military topography, was that of affording a practical lesson respecting the secondary formations in the south of England. For this purpose Lieut.-Capt. D. S. Cooper, Royal regt. and Lieut. C. Ready, 71st regt. voluntarily undertook to execute the task. The extent of the survey is about seventeen miles in length and six in breadth, its direction coinciding with that of the central ridge of old red sandstone which forms the antidual axis of the chain. This district is an elevated plateau, from which the sandstone rises about 300 feet above the general level of 1000 feet above that of the sea. The mountain limestone through which that ridge of rock protrudes covers the flanks of the latter on the northern and southern sides; three places of junction at the upper surface being marked by deep combs or ravines, rich in veins of lead and *lapis calimnaris*. and from the exterior sides of the covering masses long buttresses of the same material project

from the central chain. The bases of these are covered by the new sandstone formation, and this, on a lower level, is overlaid by the alluvial deposits which constitute the soil in the valleys of the Axe and Yeo. The portions surveyed by Capt. Cooper commenced on the western side of the Cheddar cliffs, and extended northward to Burrington Combe; from whence that officer pursued his researches to the west as far as Bream Down, on the Bristol Channel. From Wookey Cavern Lieut. Ready surveyed the southern ridge as far as Cheddar, and afterwards followed the northern limestone chain to its termination at Bearn Hill. The plan is accompanied by a section crossing the chain of the Mendips from Draycot to Burrington, and showing the geological positions of the strata; the heights of the ground having been obtained for this purpose from a series of barometrical observations made by Lieuts. Symonds and Ready. Both the vertical and horizontal dimensions in the section are set out from the same scale as the plan, which, being of four inches to a mile, is sufficiently great to allow the various strata to be distinctly expressed.

The remains of antiquity within this district are no less interesting than its geological circumstances. The Roman road from Old Sarum to the Port which once existed at Uphill on the Bristol Channel, pursued its course along the central axis of the chain, and was protected by numerous intrenchments, whose remains still crown the principal summits of the hills. The portion included within the limits of the present survey commenced at a point where it crosses the existing road from Wells to Bristol, and from thence proceeds in a rectilinear direction to the foot of the hill, near Charter House, Hinton, where the vestiges of a Roman town have been discovered. The neighbouring country abounds with sepulchral tumuli and the remains of ancient mines. At this spot the road makes a bend and skirts the southern side of the long ridge called Black Down; near the western extremity of which is an intrenchment commanding an extensive view of the country. Subsequently passing by Shipham and Banwell Hill Camp, it ascends Bleadon Hill, from whence the line may be distinctly traced in a rectilinear direction tending towards Uphill Church. Arriving near this spot, however, the road makes an abrupt bend, and is carried through an excavation in the rock down to the place where the ancient harbour is known to have been situated.

Another highly creditable example of

military topography was also exhibited; viz.—a plan of sixteen square miles of country surrounding Hook in Hampshire, and showing the present state of the cuttings for the London and Southampton Railroad, which enters the plan at Shapley Heath, and crossing the London and Exeter Road near Hook, proceeds by Newnham towards Basingstoke. The cuts are principally made through the plastic and London clay immediately bordered to the eastward by the mass of

the upper marine sand, and reposing to the south on the chalk formation at Odiham and its neighbourhood, from which several interesting buried sea remains have been extracted, especially near Newnham, where a splendid specimen of the nautilus was found. This plan reflects great credit on the officers employed, viz.—Capt. S. Y. Martin, 67th regt.; Capt. J. R. Brunner, 15th regt.; Capt. B. E. Layard, Ceylon Rifle Corps; and Lieutenant R. Petley, 50th regt.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 31. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P. in the chair.

Signor Campanari exhibited an Etruscan helmet, very perfect, having the rest for fixing a crest, and the dependant ear-pieces; also a very beautiful bronze vessel, in the form of a large bason, but made for suspension: it had been gilt within, and a portion is still by the gilding entirely preserved from corrosion.

J. B. Nichols, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a remarkable little bronze figure of an elephant, resting on its haunches, found in 1836 at Toddington, Bedfordshire, and now in the possession of W. C. Cooper, esq. It is apparently of Roman workmanship, and was perhaps intended to be used as the weight to a steelyard. Other Roman antiquities found at Toddington are noticed by Mr. Brandreth in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. p. 103.

Francis Sharp, esq. of Leeds, communicated an account of the discovery of a very extensive hoard of coins made in February 1836 at Wyke, in the parish of Harewood, Yorkshire. This hoard so closely resembled that found at Tutbury in 1831, and described by Mr. Hawkins in the 24th volume of the *Archæologia*, that a description of the coins was in a great measure anticipated, and Mr. Sharp therefore very judiciously proceeded on the plan of arrangement there laid down, noticing the new varieties, in which task he has been assisted by his friend Mr. Haigh, also of Leeds. From the period of the coins, and particularly some foreign sterling, the date of the deposit is ascertained to have been early in the reign of Edward the Third.

The reading was then pursued of Mr. Stapleton's introductory observations on the Great Rolls of the Exchequer of Normandy. This portion related to the history of the city of Caen, and its early buildings, among which is still remaining

the hall in which, from several ancient charters, &c. it is ascertained that the Norman exchequer was held.

The Society adjourned over Whitsuntide to June 14.

June 14. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P.

The Rev. Thomas Rackett, F.S.A. exhibited a seal of the Honour of Richmond, bearing the arms of Sir Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby, impaling those of his wife, Margaret Countess of Richmond, and inscribed, *Sigillum d'ni et d'ne libertatis honoris de Richemoundi*. The matrix was found among the muniments of the Earl of Wicklow in Ireland.

W. Jerdan, esq. F.S.A. exhibited two very large and beautiful Roman armlets, or *armille*, found last year near Drummond Castle, Perthshire, the seat of Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby. They were discovered in a field, about a foot under the surface, where the soil rests upon a shaly rock, and is so thin as to forbid any idea of sepulture, or careful deposit. They are of bronze, in triple rings, and the clasps contain four mosaic medallions, on which two different forms of crosses are wrought, in red and yellow colours. Their weight is nearly four pounds each, and, between the rings, curious wires, encircled by finer wire, add much to the grace and beauty of their pattern. Mr. Jerdan referred to many authorities to shew that such ornaments were common to all nations, and were bestowed as marks of honour by sovereigns in every age and clime. The Amalekite who slew Saul despoiled him of one. Colonel Leake had found them in Greek tombs, and in Magna Græcia. Among the Romans many instances were adduced of their being conferred as military honours; and they were worn by the *Draconarii*, or standard-bearers of the legions. The famous Dentatus had above a hundred and fifty presented to him for deeds of valour. The Arab caliphs, in like manner, gave them, and it was worthy

of notice that their name for collars was *Taks*, not far from the northern *Torques*. They were also Danish and Saxon forms of honour and devotion. The Scalds often mentioned them. A Saxon monarch was styled the bestower of armlets: and when Alfred granted peace to the Danes, they swore to observe it on the Holy Bracelet. These and many particular cases, proved the universality of their wear—that they were frequently votive offerings—that they were inscribed in epitaphs and bequeathed in wills, &c. &c., among all the races of mankind. The locality where the present armillæ were obtained added much to their interest; for it was only a few miles from Agricola's famous camp at Ardoch (*Lindum*); and not more distant from the camps of Hiera and Victoria, near which the memorable night-attack was made on the ninth Roman legion, which led to the great final battle in which Galgacus and his brave Caledonians were obliged to yield to the discipline and valour of the invaders. From the situation and other circumstances, Mr. Jerdan supposed it probable that these were the last relics of a Roman warrior who had perished in the wild forest which then covered the land, and made the Ochils and Grampians even more defensible by the natives than they would be in our day. The armlets were much admired by members of the Society, and, through the liberality of their noble owners, presented to the British Museum. Mr. Jerdan also exhibited a specimen of fresco painting from Pompeii. It consisted of three figures—a male and female, one of them with wings, and a Cupid riding on a leopard. The composition is very elegant, and, as a sample of the early arts of the buried city, it excited great attention.

John Gage, esq. Director, communicated an account of the opening, in April last, of another barrow at the Bartlow Hills, Essex. It was the southern tumulus; which is more than 100 feet in diameter, and was found to be formed, like the largest barrow, of earth and chalk in horizontal strata. In the centre, a wooden chest of about 3½ feet square, and 2 ft. deep, had been laid nearly on the natural soil, in an artificial bed, the sides of which were washed with chalk that formed something of a cement. The objects found were very similar to those discovered before, near the same place, and described and engraved in the *Archæologia*, vols. xxv and xxvi; and were as follow: 1. a square glass urn, with a reeded handle, one foot high, filled with burnt human bones; 2. a bronze *præfericulum*, with an elevated handle, the lower end of

which terminates in the claw, and the upper in the head of a lion; 3. a bronze patera, with a strait handle, at the junction of which with the vessel is the head of a ram, and it is otherwise ornamented with masks, &c. showing the remains of silver and enamel; 4. an iron lamp, with a chain attached, by which it was evidently suspended to the top of the chest; 5. an oblong glass vessel, with reeded handles; 6. a glass vessel, of the jar form; 7. fragments of a glass lacrymatory, or cup; 8. a yellow spherical earthenware urn; 9 and 10. two vessels of red earthenware, of the form of a cup and saucer; 11 and 12. two small earthenware urns, one red, the other brown. Some bones found in the saucer proved to be those of a cock, a bird which was sacrificed to various divinities, and which have also been found among Roman remains at Christchurch and at Canterbury. Fragments of cloth or linen adhered to the sides of the *præfericulum*; and scattered in the tomb were the remains of leaves, which are pronounced by Professor Henslow to be those of box, *buxus sempervirens*. The same gentleman also informed Mr. Gage that a skeleton was lately found in or near Chesterford churchyard, together with a Roman urn, about which box leaves lay loose in the soil. By this investigation further (though scarcely requisite) proof is afforded, that the Bartlow tumuli are of Roman origin.

June 21. Mr. Gurney in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Samuel Cartwright, esq. of Old Burlington-street; Thomas Bacon, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields; the Rev. John Regnet Wreford, of Birmingham; William Bromet, M.D. of the 1st Life Guards; John Robert Daniel Tyssen, esq. of Upper Clapton; Charles Lane, esq. of St. Thomas's-street, Southwark; Benj. Coffin Thomas, esq. of Malmesbury; Thomas Baylis, esq. of Prior's Bank, Fulham; Lechmere William Whitmore, esq. of the same place; and Thomas Smith, esq. of Stony-gate, near Leicester.

Charles Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. exhibited two brass or copper basins, found together last year in Lothbury, and apparently of the same age. They were beaten into shape from a sheet of metal, and the inner surface engraved with outline figures; which in one represent an animal apparently a rude representation of a lamb, four times repeated; and the other a Queen in the Anglo-Saxon tunic and crown, bearing in each hand an orb. This figure is also four times repeated, and from its costume cannot be later than the reign of Henry I.

An essay on the cuneatic inscriptions of Babylon, by Isaac Cullimore, esq. was

then read; it had particular reference to an inscription presented to Sir Hugh Inglis by Mr. Harford Jones, and considered by Mr. Cullimore to contain a ritual of the Chaldeans. The Society adjourned to November.

GREEK AND ETRUSCAN VASES.

June 13. A sale of these gems of ancient art took place at the auction rooms of Mr. Leigh Sotheby, in Wellington Street, Strand. The following is an enumeration of a few of the principal lots.

30. A round vase of purple glass, covered with flowers of different colours. The lower part of the vase is composed of blue and yellow glass, and the rim of the upper part ornamented with white opaque lines; an exceedingly rare object; $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high—5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

33. The head of a female, the upper part forming the vase and handle, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high—4*l.* 18*s.* Of a shape that has not been published.

34. A wine cup, the side ornamented with the cock, two symbolic eyes, and two birds, which are of black colour on a yellow ground, 3 inches high—2*l.* 10*s.*

43. A Tazza, elegantly formed. On either side are three figures, intended to represent a running match, and underneath each is an inscription in Greek, 8 inches in diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high—4*l.* 4*s.*

46. A vase with two handles. On one side is represented the combat of Achilles and Memnon, the one being urged by Thetis and the other by Aurora, their mothers, who are accompanied by the attendant. On the other side is another combat between two warriors, whose names are unknown; they are each attended by a female. These figures are painted in yellow, dark green, black, red, and white, on a yellow ground. On the shield of one of the warriors is a swan with extended wings, and to all of the figures on either side is an inscription in Greek; $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches high—14*l.* 14*s.*

51. A vase, yellow ground. On either side in front the combat of Hercules with the Nemean lion, and on either side, under the handles, a figure on horseback, with other figures. In the upper part of the vase, the frieze, are Centaurs and Lippæ. The numerous figures well painted in black, white, red, and various other colours; $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches high—15*l.* 15*s.*

52. A vase with two handles and cover. On the upper part of one side Bacchus and Ariadne reclining on couches; on the other side two figures, also reclining on couches, each holding a tazza; and over one of the tazzas a Greek inscription.

These figures, all in yellow, upon a dark green ground; $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches high—15*l.*

57. A vase, yellow ground. On one side Hector and Paris consulting with Priam, and behind the two former, Helen apparently in grief. On the other side, Hector, supporting over his left shoulder the dead body of a warrior. Helen is preceding them, walking backwards, and holding her arms over her head in the greatest grief, while Paris is following behind, also in grief. These figures are all finely painted in various colours; $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches high—21*l.*

61. A vase with three handles, black ground. In front of this vase is represented Peleus clasping his hands round the waist of Thetis, whose countenance, on observing the devoted action of her lover, betokens great admiration. The head of Peleus ornamented with a wreath, and a diadem incloses the hair of Thetis, who holds in her left hand a fish. These figures are most elegantly designed, and most beautifully executed in yellow; 19 inches high—30*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

67. A vase, with three handles, dark green ground. In front are six figures, the two centre ones representing a female seated, before whom is a young man offering in his right hand some ornament, taken from a cassolette which he holds in his left. The others are female attendants, each holding an ornament of dress. These figures are all delicately executed in yellow; 17 inches—19*l.* 15*s.*

76. A Panathenaic vase. On one side is represented the battle with the cestus; on the other is Minerva with up-lifted shield and spear, standing between two columns, the top of each surmounted with a cock. These subjects are finely painted in various colours, on a yellow ground; $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches high—24*l.*

77. Another Panathenaic vase, of the same form and height. The one side representing the combat of the cestus; and the other Minerva standing between two columns, as before. In her shield is the Pegasus, and down the side of the left column is an inscription in large Greek characters—24*l.*

78. A vase with three handles, dark ground. In the front is represented the combat between Hercules and Triton, with a figure on either side; on the frieze are eight horses, with the figure of a man in the centre of them represented as running. These subjects are painted in a dark colour, on a yellow ground, and among the figures of the principal subject are several inscriptions in Greek; $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches high—21*l.*

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 21.

Lord *Melbourne* moved the order of the day for the second reading of the POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL; and stated that it was an application of the act of 1834 to the circumstances of Ireland, with such alterations as the peculiar condition of that country required, and such amendments as the experience gained by the working of the system of England had proved to be prudent and expedient.

—Earl *Fitzwilliam* objected to the law; in parts of Ireland, the endeavour to administer it would only add to the difficulties of the people. He considered the government rash indeed when they applied the English poor-law system to Ireland. The fact was, that the improvement in the poor laws of England was a step to having no poor law. His noble friend by this Bill would legalize the right of the labouring man to parochial relief—a principle which, in his opinion, would interfere with the growing prosperity of Ireland.—The Duke of *Wellington* supported the Bill. He did not expect the measure to work wonders suddenly, but he did expect it would improve the social relations in Ireland. The state of property would be improved. He expected it would induce gentlemen having property in Ireland to look after the persons living on their estates and under their protection, and there would be a better state of things.—The Marquis of *Londonderry* strongly opposed the Bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months.—Lord *Lyndhurst* also denounced the measure as a delusion, the effect of which would be to heavily tax the small farmer, and at the same time subject him to all the annoyance of vagrancy. But he did not expect any enlarged measure of relief could come from the present government, which was in reality a government that lived as it were from hand to mouth—a government that had neither time nor inclination to pay attention to so great a question as this. Unless the Bill were materially altered in committee, he should vote against the third reading.—Lord *Brougham*, in a speech of great length, objected to the Bill. It was absurd to suppose that the introduction of poor laws into Ireland would remedy the evils of that country. Let them govern Ireland discreetly—let

them govern it as it had been governed under Wellesley; as it had been governed under Lord Anglesea. Let them settle the tithe question. Let them settle the ecclesiastical question altogether—conduct the affairs of Ireland with unremitting kindness—with a steady, manly, equal course of policy—in absolute good faith—without chicanery, favouritism, or shuffling—govern Ireland thus, and they would see her wants diminish, her comforts increase, tranquillity established—and the crafty priest might intrigue, and the ruthless agitator disturb in vain.—The House ultimately divided, when there appeared for the second reading, 149; against it, 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 21.

The resolution of the Committee of Ways and Means was reported—"That, towards making good the supply granted to her Majesty, the sum of 18,000,000*l.* be raised by Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year 1838." Agreed to, and a Bill ordered to be brought in by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Baring.

May 22. After the presentation of numerous petitions for the abolition of NEGRO APPRENTICESHIP, Sir *E. Wilmot* brought forward his motion on the same subject. He contended that the planters had not fulfilled their part of the apprenticeship contract. Women had been brutally flogged, the allowance of food had been reduced, parents had been illegally separated from their children, and prædials and non-prædials had been unjustly confounded. The honourable member then moved, "That it is the opinion of this House that negro apprenticeship in the British colonies should immediately cease and determine."—Mr. *Villiers* seconded the motion.—Mr. *Blackett* thought the recent Government Bill would secure all the benefits contemplated by the original act.—Sir *H. Verney* would vote with Government, believing that course best calculated to ensure real benefit to the slave.—Mr. *Hume* should support the Government in opposition to the motion, as he considered Acts of parliament ought to be binding. He admitted that in many instances the contract on the part of the planters had not been observed in spirit; but this could not be said of the planters universally.—Mr. *E. L. Bulwer* wished

to keep faith indeed with the planters, but contended that faith was due likewise to the other parties concerned—to the negroes, and to the English people. The house then divided, for the motion, 26; against it, 93: majority 3. Lord John Russell afterwards stated that the resolution could only be carried into effect by a Bill laid before the House, a measure which it would be for the honourable baronet to introduce if he thought proper. If such a Bill was brought in, the Government would consider it their duty to give it their most strenuous and determined opposition.

May 23. Mr. Plumptre moved the order of the day for the House going into Committee on the LORD'S-DAY Bill. His only object was to suppress trading on the Sunday, and in order to carry that into effect he would be glad to receive any suggestion that was offered him. He was asked if his Bill went to affect travelling? It was not his intention to affect it in any way; and if it was thought a proviso could make that intention more clear, he would not object to it.—Mr. O'Connell did not see what necessity there was for the Bill. There was no country in which the Lord's-day was so decently observed as in this country.—Sir E. Sugden should vote against the Bill unless it was confined strictly to barter and trade. He recommended that the Bill should now be committed *pro forma*, to afford time for the introduction of the requisite amendments.—The Attorney General suggested that the Bill should be withdrawn, and a new one brought in without the objectionable clauses. A penal measure ought strictly to define what was to be penal, and not be sweeping and general in its provisions. It was better to leave the observance of the Sabbath to the good feeling of the community.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer had very considerable doubts whether the Bill could be so limited as to become practicable. He believed the progress of opinion at the present moment was strongly in favour of all the practical objects which the honourable member sought to effect, and if the Bill could be put into a shape consistent with the opinions he had expressed he should be ready to support it either in the Committee or elsewhere; but he so much despaired of ever attaining the object, that he for one would not undertake the responsibility of introducing such a measure.—Sir Robert Peel entirely concurred with what had fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he agreed with the right honourable gentleman that the public discussion of this question had been attended with evil; that was owing to the temper in which

the discussions had been carried on. He objected to legislation upon questions of this kind, because he wished to avoid giving rise to vexatious litigation between neighbours and interference with peculiar religious opinions. He thought that it was desirable to put a stop to fairs and markets upon the Sunday, and also to the opening of shops on the part of a few in particular trades, when public convenience did not require it. After some further discussion, the Committee was adjourned.

May 28. Sir G. Grey, after a long and able address, submitted to the House resolutions on the important subject of Slavery, the purport of which was, that the resolution carried by Sir E. Wilmot, on the 22d May, for the immediate abolition of the NEGRO APPRENTICESHIP, ought not to be carried into operation; but that all means ought to be adopted for securing to the negroes the privileges to which the Slavery Abolition Acts had entitled them, and that all possible attention should be directed to their condition on the arrival of their period of entire freedom. The Hon. gent. remarked, that the question had not, on the present occasion, been fairly put to the country—the question being, not between slavery and apprenticeship—for the latter had been substantially reduced more than one half since the period when slavery had been abolished—but simply one of time; and he submitted that it was scarcely worth while to agitate the question of a temporary abridgement of the period of apprenticeship, when Parliament might so much better direct its energies and zeal towards the negro race, so long oppressed, with a view to the amelioration of their permanent condition, and the establishment of a social system in the colonies, and thus not only to exhibit a memorable contrast between what would follow and the past dark history of the colonies, but also to refute the apprehensions of those who looked with fear and hostility to the great change effected in the year 1833.—Sir E. Wilmot trusted that the House would not stultify itself by rescinding the resolution passed on the 22d of May. He concluded by proposing as an amendment,—“That it is the opinion of this House, that the resolution passed on the 22d of May should be carried into effect by means of a legislative enactment, due provision being made to secure the peace of the colonies, and to promote the full enjoyment of equal rights among all classes.” Should the amendment be agreed to, he should follow it up by introducing a Bill upon the subject.—Mr. Villiers seconded the amendment. After several other members had ad-

dressed the House,—Sir Robert Peel complained of the conduct of Sir E. Wilmot, who, having carried his proposition by a small majority, had involved the House in difficulties for which he had no solution. If the hon. gentleman felt convinced of the justice of his resolution and the feasibility of its execution, he ought to have been prepared with a Bill. For himself, he thought that it would be neither wise nor just suddenly to terminate the period of apprenticeship in the colonies. It could not be doubted that a contract had been entered into by Parliament, that in compensation for the loss of the labour of the slaves, there should be first a pecuniary grant made to the masters, and, secondly, that proprietorship in their labour as apprentices for a given period should be awarded as part of the compensation. After the best consideration he could give the subject, he could not bring himself to the belief that there had, on the part of the whole West India body, been such a violation of their duty as to justify an interference like the one proposed by the resolution of the 22d of May. If Exeter-hall was to take upon itself the functions of the House of Commons, there would soon be an end to that moral influence which Parliament had heretofore exercised so advantageously. It was material, too, that they should set such an example on this great subject to foreign states as they might be likely to follow,—a peaceful example, proceeding steadily to its close, not the alarming precedent of an abrupt and perhaps tumultuous termination.—The amendment was supported by Mr. O'Connell and Dr. Lushington; and the original motion met the warm approval of Lord Stanley. When the House divided, there appeared—For the motion, 250; for the amendment 178: majority, 72.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 31.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the IRISH POOR-LAW Bill, taking up an adjourned debate on an amendment moved by Earl Fitzwilliam, to the effect that it shall not be lawful for the guardians to receive into the workhouse any poor person, unless he shall be blind, deaf, or dumb, or deprived of one or more of his joints; or if a man, above the age of sixty years; or if a woman, above the age of fifty years; or if an orphan, under twelve years; and that if a person, not of the above descriptions, be admitted, any three or more of the ratepayers may appeal to the quarter sessions, and such rate, if the case be proved, be quashed. On a division, the original clauses were carried by a majority of 107 against 47.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. June 1.

The House went into committee on the IRISH CORPORATION Bill, when Lord John Russell said, that the Government could not, after the fullest consideration, consent to the franchise proposed by Sir Robert Peel, which was much too high.—Sir R. Peel could not give way on this subject. All his amendments were founded on the principle of a high franchise.—Mr. O'Connell said, that a Bill with such a franchise would be thought no boon by the Irish people. His wish was, not that the houses in the larger towns should be actually rated at 10*l.* a year, but that where a rent of 10*l.* was paid in such towns, it should be taken for granted that the premises were worth that sum. With respect to the smaller towns, he should support a 5*l.* franchise, similar to the one which he had suggested for those containing a larger population. After a good deal of discussion, the question was put to the vote, on Sir Robert Peel's amendment to the 6th clause, when there appeared—for the amendment, 111; for the clause as it stood originally, 137; majority for Ministers, 26. The proposition of a 5*l.* franchise for the smaller towns was then agreed to, after a good deal of discussion, in which Sir Robert Peel entered his protest against any other than a general franchise, founded upon an actual rating to the amount of 10*l.*

June 6. Mr. Hume, in moving the second reading of the COUNTRY RATES Bill, said he understood the principle of Reform to be that there should no longer be any system of nomination, but that there should be election. The Corporation Reform Bill had most advantageously established this principle in boroughs. He was anxious that individuals paying county rates should have the same privileges as were now enjoyed in the boroughs. There were large county revenues, but those who paid the rates had no control over the management. He proposed that the county rate payers should elect the persons to manage not only the taxation but the use of the produce of the taxes. He meant to leave to the magistrates all matters connected with justice, but he meant that individuals appointed solely by the Lords Lieutenants should not have the control of the finances. There was at present no check or control.—Colonel Sibthorp had read the bill, and he had never seen a greater chaos of nonsense. Its object was to degrade a meritorious body who had discharged great services without remuneration. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be read a second time that

day six months. On a division the numbers were, 37 for the bill, and 105 for the amendment.

In the committee on the EXPENSES OF ELECTIONS Bill, Colonel Sibthorp achieved a second triumph. Before any progress had been made in considering the clauses, the gallant colonel divided the house on the question that the chairman do leave the chair, when he was in a majority of 71 to 43.

The MARRIED WOMEN'S Bill was defeated, by a majority of 56 to 21, on the motion of Sir E. Sugden, that it be read a second time that day three months.

The HIGH SHERIFFS Bill experienced a similar fate at the hands of the Attorney General, whose motion to postpone its commitment for three months was carried without a division.

June 2. Lord J. Russell moved the order of the day for going into committee on the BENEFICES' PLURALITIES BILL.—Mr. Haues moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be re-committed, for the purpose of striking out all those clauses that were objectionable. Since the question had been before the house, a most important petition had been presented, signed by sixty-three clergymen; and they stated that they were against the noble lord's bill, because there were no less than 3000 livings within the limits prescribed by this bill. Mr. Clay seconded the amendment.—Lord J. Russell understood the proposal of the hon. member to be, that the bill should be re-committed, with the view of abolishing pluralities altogether. This question had been discussed already, and more particularly by the hon. member for Kilkenny. The hon. gentleman said, let there be no pluralities. Suppose a living of 30*l.* or even 40*l.* a-year, and nobody should be found to fill it, the necessary consequence would be, that it would be incumbent on the bishop to ask some neighbouring clergyman to do the duty, who might have other duties to perform. However desirable it was to abolish pluralities, unless the hon. member proposed such a modification of the clergy's incomes as would enable every clergyman to live upon his income, his amendment would hardly benefit the church. For the motion, 145; for the amendment, 34. Upon clause 4 being read, Sir H. Verney proposed to substitute the words—"And be it enacted, that no spiritual person holding any benefice involving the cure of souls shall accept, or take to hold therewith, any other benefice involving the cure of souls, unless such benefices are situated contiguous to one another, and the parish churches are within three miles of each other, and the united po-

pulation of such two benefices do not exceed 3000 souls, and the united incomes of such two benefices amount to less than 750*l.* per annum."—Mr. Haues seconded the amendment.—Mr. Goulburn said, he should be the first to throw out these provisions of the bill, if he considered their effect would be to benefit the clergy alone; but in supporting the measure he thought he was making the best provision which circumstances permitted for the instruction of the people. It was quite a mistake to suppose that the present bill would merely tend to get rid of a small number of pluralities; it was true that they could not get rid of pluralities altogether without greater inconvenience, and even injury to the interests of religion than retaining them could ever produce. He thought that in the present state of church livings, it was much better to have a curate permanently resident than an incumbent frequently changing.—Lord J. Russell fully agreed with those who thought that benefices should never be held in plurality; but as there were a number of small livings incapable of maintaining a resident clergyman, he thought, when such benefices were situate within ten miles of each other, bestowing them in plurality was absolutely necessary, unless means could be found for increasing their value. The house divided, and the numbers were—for the motion, 53; against it, 57. The clauses are therefore retained on the bill. The remaining clauses were then agreed to.—Dr. Nicholl moved for the introduction of a clause exempting from stamp duty all instruments connected with the admission to benefices under the annual value of 200*l.*—Lord J. Russell saw no reason for extending this indulgence to the persons mentioned. He did not deny that they might feel the stamp duty burdensome, but other classes might claim an equal share of exemption, and the thing might go on until there would be no revenue at all. The house then divided,—for the clause, 46; against it, 55.—Colonel Sibthorp proposed a clause for the purpose of giving to the widow of a spiritual person holding a benefice with a residence annexed the right of occupying the said residence with land not exceeding ten acres for three months next after the decease of the husband, the widow to pay all rates and taxes, and to make good all dilapidations that might occur in that period.—The Attorney General supported the principle of the clause proposed, which he would prepare in a proper form, and introduce it on the third reading of the bill.

June 11. The House went into com-

mittee on the IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATION Bill, and the committee having arrived at the sixth clause, Sir Robert Peel, in a long speech, again brought forward his proposition, that in the case of the eleven principal towns in Ireland, containing a population of more than 15,000, to which corporations were to be conceded, and in all other instances where corporate privileges were conferred, there should be established an uniform franchise, whereby the voter should possess a house or tenement of the clear annual value of 10*l.* to be determined by an actual rating. He was not proposing what was unjust or insulting to Ireland, but only what was necessary to insure the good local government of the towns, and the application of corporate privileges to their proper purpose—not subserviency to factious interests, but the promotion of the welfare of the boroughs on which they were conferred. He had not made his proposition with a view to give a preponderance to a party, or to establish a monopoly in favour of any sect.—Lord John Russell expressed his sincere regret that the last speaker appeared to be determined to persevere in a proposition to which it was impossible for him to assent. Such a proposition would, if adopted, in the present condition of the large towns, keep alive the feeling that an invidious distinction was attempted to be maintained between different classes of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland. The House divided, for the clause, 286: for Sir R. Peel's Amendment, 266: majority for Ministers, 20.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 12.

The Lord Chancellor moved the third reading of the IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT Bill, which had been considerably altered in the select committee. The bill originally abolished arrest for debt on *mesne* process, and on execution. In the committee there was no doubt as to the pro-

priety of abolishing arrest on *mesne* process; but great difficulty it was found would attend the abolition of imprisonment for debt on execution. The bill would give the creditor power, under a writ of *elegit*, to take the whole profits of the debtor's estate, &c. instead of one moiety, as it was at present: it rendered property in the funds, with various other descriptions of property not now so available, applicable to the discharge of the debt. This bill would, therefore, give the creditor the power of putting into operation the practice of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, by which the debtor's property could be secured.—Lord Brougham thought the bill a great improvement on the old law, and suggested its extension to Ireland—Lord Abinger gave his consent to this bill, although he had great doubts of its good effect, and fears that it would not answer. The bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 15.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted two resolutions, relating to the SUGAR DUTIES. He considered that the present amount of drawback was more than it ought to be. When the subject was under discussion on a former occasion, Lord Althorpe directed a series of experiments to be made by Dr. Ure. From those experiments, applicable to British sugar, there was one result, namely, that the entire drawback paid on refined sugar was greater than the duty on raw sugar. His proposition was that the drawback on double refined sugar should be reduced from 43*s.* 2*d.* to 36*s.* and on single refined sugar from 36*s.* 10*d.* to 30*s.* Agreed to.

June 16. Lord John Russell moved the third reading of the SODOR AND MAN BISHOPRIC Bill.—Dr. C. Lushington objected to the motion. After a division for the third reading, 69 against 5, the bill was read a third time, and passed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The trial of Hubert, Steuble, and others, charged with a conspiracy against the King of the French, was terminated on Friday, May 25. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against five, and acquitted the three others. Hubert was sentenced to transportation for life; Mademoiselle Grouvelle, Steuble, and Anat, his accomplices, to five years' imprisonment; and Giraud to three years. The verdict of the jury excited the most violent uproar among the prisoners, the bar, and the whole auditory. Hubert, drawing a knife, attempted to stab him-

self, but was disarmed by the two municipal guards seated by his side. The President ordered the guards to remove Hubert, but the accused offered a most desperate resistance, and it was with the utmost difficulty they were at last able to execute the orders of the Court. Groans, hisses, and cries of "Murder!" were heard on all sides, and the President was obliged at last to call in the guards, and cause the hall to be cleared before he could pronounce judgment.

CANADA.

Lord Durham arrived at Quebec on the 27th of May. Four days after, a banditti

of United States pirates and refugee Canadian traitors seized upon and burnt the *Sir Robt. Peel* steamer, lying peace-

ably at anchor in the river St. Lawrence or lake Erie, at a distance of about seven miles from French Creek (Erie).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

May 14. Sir C. Price's Turpentine Works situated at Mill-wall, Limehouse, were totally destroyed by fire. On the arrival of the engines the distillery (a building of upwards of 70 feet in length and 50 in breadth) was wrapped in one sheet of fire. The distillery contained six boilers, all of which were full charged and at work. There were also four large stills, which were full of liquor, ready to be boiled off. On the stage of the distillery were 250 barrels of turpentine, ready to be removed to the store houses. The distillery is divided from the store-houses and warehouses by a narrow road, known as the Ferry-walk, but they are connected together by a tunnel under the road. On each side of this passage were barrels of turpentine, piled in heaps, and the outsides had, by the time in question, been scorched by the flames, when the firemen, at the risk of their lives, commenced digging up the earth, and completely blocked up the tunnel, and to this circumstance alone the preservation of the stores may be said to be owing.

May 16. The annual meeting of the *British and Foreign Temperance Society* was held at Exeter Hall, the Earl Stanhope in the chair. The number of members who have joined the society during the year is 19,878, making a total of 43,412. Amongst those who have joined in the past year are two magistrates; ministers of various denominations, 225, which, with 500 who have joined other societies, make upwards of 700; medical men, 34; lawyers, 3 (laughter); officers in merchant vessels, 42; mothers, nursing on the system 211 (cheers); farmers, 139; publicans and tavern-keepers, 11 (laughter); maltsters, 11; and wine and spirit-merchants, 6. The number of reclaimed drunkards is 2907; reclaimed drunkards, males and females, by other societies, from whom no reports are received, 1411; making a total of 4318 reformed drunkards; abstainers, but not members, 1670; distillery stopped, 1; breweries stopped, 6; public houses shut up, 49; and excisemen discontinued, 2. The receipts of the society for the year amounted to 287l. 11s. 10d. The expenditure was that sum minus 53l. 10s. 2d., which, however, was due for the forthcoming prize essay on the subject of total abstinence.

May 28. An affray of a calamitous and very extraordinary nature took place near *Catterbury*. A madman, calling himself

Sir Wm. Courtenay, but whose real name was John Nicholl Thom, a native of Cornwall, had been from time to time declaiming among the rustics in the adjoining villages against the operation of the poor-laws, and other grievances, until at length he assembled a numerous body of followers. On Monday, May 28, they sallied forth from the village of Boughton, where they bought bread, and proceeded to the house of Wills, one of the party, near Fairbrook. A loaf was broken asunder, and placed on a pole, with a flag of white and blue, and a rampant lion. Thence they proceeded to Goodnestone, near Faversham, producing throughout the whole neighbourhood the greatest excitement, and adding to their numbers by the harangues occasionally delivered by this illfated madman. At this farm, Courtenay stated that "he would strike the bloody blow;" and they made an ineffective attempt to set fire to a beam-stack. They next proceeded to a farm at Hernehill, where Courtenay requested the inmates to feed his friends, and the request was immediately complied with. Their next visit was at Dargate-common, where Sir William, taking off his shoes, said, "I now stand on my own bottom." By his desire, his poor deluded followers then fell on their knees, and he prayed for half an hour; they then proceeded to Bossenden-farm, where they supped, and slept in the barn. At three o'clock on Tuesday morning they left, and proceeded to Sittingbourne to breakfast, where Sir William paid twenty-five shillings: they then visited Newnham, where a similar treat was given at the George. After visiting Eastling, Throwley, Seldwich, Lees, and Selling, and occasionally addressing the populace, holding out to them such inducements as are usually made by persons desirous of creating a disturbance, he halted in a chalk-pit to rest, and on Wednesday evening returned to Culver's farm, at Bossenden. A farmer under the hill, Mr. Curling, having had his men seduced from their employment, at this time made an application for their apprehension, and a constable of the name of Mears, assisted by two others, proceeded on Thursday morning to execute his mission, and, after a little parley, Courtenay, while they were arguing, inquired which was the constable, and, on the young man replying he was, he immediately produced a pistol and shot him, after which he seized

him, and inflicted a wound upon him with a dagger; with the assistance of some of the excited labourers he then threw the body into a ditch. The two other constables immediately rode back to the magistrates, and mentioned the facts. The country was now in a state of great alarm and excitement, and it was deemed expedient to send to Canterbury for a party of military. By this time the whole body had retreated to a deep and sequestered part of the wood, where Sir William shouted and encouraged his adherents to behave like men, and excited them to desperate fury. On perceiving the soldiers, he advanced with the greatest *sang froid*, and deliberately shot, before the men, Lieut. Bennett, of the 45th regt. who was in advance of his party, and who fell dead upon the spot. The soldiers then immediately fired; Sir William was one of the first killed, and in a few moments ten lives were sacrificed, and several rendered cripples for the remainder of their days. An inquisition on the body of Nicholas Mears was held on Thursday and Friday, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against six persons, namely William Percy Honeywood Courtenay (*alias* John Nicholl Thom), Wm. Burford, William Price, Thomas Mears *alias* Tyler, Alexander Foad, and Wm. Nutting.

On Saturday an inquest was held on the body of Lieut. Henry Boswell Bennett, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Wm. Courtenay, Edward Wraight the elder, Edward Wraight the younger, Thomas Mears *alias* Tyler, James Goodwin, Wm. Wills, Wm. Forster, Henry Hadlow, Alexander Foad, Phineas Harvey, John Spratt, Stephen Baker, William Burford, Thomas Griggs, John Silk, George Branchett, Edward Curling, Geo. Griggs, and Wm. Rye. Of these, Courtenay, Foster, Baker, Burford, T. Griggs, G. Griggs, E. Wraight, Harvey, and Branchett were dead. Thomas Mears *alias* Tyler, who was cousin to the murdered constable, was wounded. Alexander Foad, who is a farmer, possessing a freehold of 50 acres, and in very comfortable circumstances, was severely wounded. Of the rioters altogether eight were slain outright, and seven wounded—two of them mortally. Of those who opposed them in support of the law two were killed and one wounded. Twenty-three prisoners were committed to Feversham gaol.

On Monday an inquest was held on the body of George Catt, who was shot in the affray. The verdict was that the deceased was shot by accident by the mi-

litary in the execution of their duty. Inquests were then held on Courtenay, *alias* Thom, the unhappy cause of all this melancholy loss of life, and the eight other dead rioters. In all the cases verdicts of justifiable homicide were returned.

Sir W. Courtenay first appeared at Canterbury in the Michaelmas of 1832; and the first rumour was, that an eccentric character was living at the Rose Inn, who passed under the name of Count Rothschild. His countenance and attire denoted foreign extraction, while his language and conversation showed that he was well acquainted with almost every part of the kingdom. He often decked his person with a gay and imposing costume. In December of the same year he surprised the citizens of Canterbury by proposing himself as a candidate for the representation of the city in Parliament, and created an entertaining contest for the honour long after the sitting candidates had composed themselves to the delightful vision of an unexpensive and unopposed return. He was also a candidate for the eastern division of the county, but polled only four votes; still he studied with more ardour and vigilance than before to captivate the affections of the lower orders in the city. He made it known that his condescension was as great as his rank and wealth, and that he should be willing to accept of invitations to visit the humblest families—to eat and drink at the peasant's and the labourer's table—to make one of a larger or smaller party at the lowest public house—to enrol his name in the meanest society. So numerous were his engagements, that he was obliged to run or ride from house to house, taking a slight repast at each, and generally concluding the day at a banquet prepared by a number of his new friends in some obscure club-room.

In Feb. 1833, on the examination of some smugglers before the magistrates at Rochester, Sir William made his appearance, attired in a grotesque costume, as a knight of Malta, and having a small cimeter suspended from his neck by a massive gold chain. On one of the men being examined, Sir William became his advocate; but the man being convicted, a professional gentleman defended the next, and Sir William presented himself as a witness; when he swore that he saw the whole transaction between the revenue cruiser and smugglers, and was positive that the tubs, stated to have come from the latter, had been floating about in the sea all the morning, and were not thrown overboard from that vessel. The solicitors for the customs, having undoubted

evidence that this testimony was false; determined to proceed against the individual who had been guilty of such a public and daring act of perjury. The trial came on at Maidstone on the 25th of July, 1833, when he was found guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and sentenced to imprisonment in jail for three calendar months, and to be transported for the term of seven years. Before, however, the three months' imprisonment had expired, it was found that Sir William was completely out of his senses; and he was sent to the Kent Lunatic Asylum, at Barming, where he has been confined until, on the application of his father, through the interest of Mr. Turner, M.P. for Truro (with whom he had been seven years head clerk) and Sir H. Vivian, Bart. he was released in October last, his father engaging to be answerable for his conduct.

Sir W. H. P. Courtenay, Knight of Malta, as the wretched man styled himself, was no other than Mr. John Nicholl 'Thom, the son of a small farmer and maltster at St. Columb in Cornwall; and fifteen years since cellarman to the highly respected firm of Plumer and Turner, wine-merchants at Truro. Some ten years since he himself commenced the trade of a maltster and hop dealer, and for three or four years conducted it with apparent respectability. At that period his premises were destroyed by fire, and he claimed and received for his alleged loss of property from the office and offices

in which he was insured, 3,000*l.*—a sum far beyond what it was thought he could legitimately be possessed of. Some two years after he freighted a vessel to Liverpool with a large quantity of malt, which he followed and disposed of, and then became a wandering adventurer.

Mr. Ainsworth has made him the original of a gypsy character called the "ruffler," in his novel of Rookwood, published a few years ago.

It appears that the delusion among the peasantry was so great that they would have attacked two thousand soldiers, having been persuaded by Courtenay that they could not be shot. He blasphemously styled himself the Saviour of the world; he also represented himself as invulnerable to steel or shot, and had deluded numbers into the belief that, though he appeared dead, he would rise again on the third day, and lead his followers on to victory. A woman of the name of Culver had been told by this impostor, that if she got some water, and placed it on his mouth, in case he was shot, he would shortly revive. On hearing of his death, the woman filled a vessel with water, walked half a mile with it, and, in compliance with his instructions, placed it on his lips. She was apprehended by order of the magistrates.

The body of Courtenay was buried at Herne-hill, as also were those of most of the other slain rioters, they having been chiefly inhabitants of that place and Dunkirk.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

April 28. Lieut.-Col. George Gawler to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of South Australia; John Hutt, esq. to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of Western Australia; and Henry Light, esq. to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of British Guiana.

May 25. J. P. Nuttall, esq. to be Exon or Corporal of the Yeomen of the Guard.

May 31. J. G. Andrews, esq. to be Surgeon Extraordinary to the Duke of Cambridge.

June 1. 14th Light Dragoons, Capt. C. Barton to be Major.

June 6. Hon. C. A. Murray to be Master of her Majesty's household.

June 8. 6th Dragoons, Major Jeremiah Ratcliffe to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. Raynard White to be Major.—Brevet, Lt.-Col. Michael Childers to be Colonel.

June 9. W. M. Lockwood, esq. son and heir apparent of W. J. Lockwood, esq. of Dews Hall, Essex, in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle Sir Mark Wood, Bart. to take the name of Wood instead of Lockwood, and bear the arms of Wood.

June 11. G. R. Sartorius, esq. Capt. R.N. and Vice-Admiral in the service of the Queen of Portugal, to accept the insignia of Knight

Commander of the Tower and Sword, and a Grand Cross of St. Bento d'Avis.—Col. Henry Charles Edward Vernon-Graham (formerly Vernon) of Hilton-park, co. Stafford, to discontinue the name of Graham.

June 12. Hon. George Keppel, to be Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

June 15. John Lodge, of Bodsall, co. Carnarvon, esq. in respect to the memory of his paternal grandmother and his great-uncle Giles Ellerton, of Ellerton, co. York, esq. to take the name of Ellerton after Lodge, and bear the arms quarterly.—10th dragoons, Lt.-Col. J. Vandeleur to be Lt.-Colonel.—Brevet, Major H. J. Warde to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. George Browne to be Major.

Knighted at Dublin, William Leeson, esq. recently appointed Usher to the Order of St. Patrick.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Capt. James Nias to the Herald; Capt. C. H. Williams to the Tribune; Comm. F. M. Boulthée to the Jaseur; Commander George Elliot, to the Columbiæ; Lt. J. H. Turner, to the Ranger; Lieut. J. West, to the Volcano; Lieut. G. Drew, to the Harpy.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Dungannon.—Hon. Thomas Knox.
Inverness Co..—F. W. Grant, Esq.
Lindisfarne Co..—Hon. Charles Hope.
Malden.—John Minet Fector, esq. re-elected.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. Huntingford to be a Canon of Hereford.
 Rev. T. G. T. Anderson, St. Paul's episcopal chapel, Edinburgh.
 Rev. T. F. Barker, Farndon P.C. Cheshire.
 Rev. Edm. Blake, Oxwick R. Norfolk.
 Rev. C. J. Cartwright, Heckmondwike P.C. York.
 Rev. H. E. Cobden, Charlton V. Wilts.
 Rev. J. Enra, Redlynch new ch. Somerset.
 Rev. C. Ferrot, Wispington V. Linc.
 Rev. W. D. Fox, Delamere R. Chesh.
 Rev. P. Guille, St. Mary's R. Jersey.
 Rev. F. Hugel, Wollaton R. Notts.
 Rev. W. Hudson, Armathwaite P.C. Cumb.
 Rev. T. James, Welford with Sibbertoft V. co. Northampton.
 Rev. F. Litchfield, Great Linford R. Bucks.
 Rev. D. F. Markham, Great Horkesley R. Essex.
 Rev. John Pearson, Suckley R. Worc.
 Rev. D. Rees, Aberavon V. Glouc.
 Rev. J. T. Robinson, St. Andrew's, Holborn, R.
 Rev. G. Stevenson, Dickleburgh R. Norfolk.
 Rev. W. Stratton, Gressingham P.C. in the parish of Lancaster.
 Rev. W. Thomas, Manaccan V. Cornwall.
 Rev. W. Tomlinson, Granard V. co. Longford.
 Rev. J. Le P. Trench, Castlebar R. co. Mayo.
 Rev. W. H. P. Ward, Compton Valence R. Dorset.
 Rev. J. Watson, Doddington V. co. N'pton.
 Rev. D. Wheeler, Goole C. co. York.
 Rev. F. H. White, Blakesley V. co. N'p'n.
 Rev. J. M. Wilder, Thornham with Allingham, V. Kent.
 Rev. R. C. Windham, Felbridge and Melton with Aymerton R.R. Norfolk.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. C. Daniel to the Marquis of Sligo.
 Rev. R. C. Lane to the Marq. of Queensberry.
 Rev. R. Lowe to Viscount Boyne.
 Rev. R. W. Scurr to Lord Muskerry.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Hay Cameron, Esq. to be fourth ordinary member of the Council of India.
 The Duke of Devonshire elected President of the Horticultural Society.
 Rev. Herbert Kynaston, M.A. to be High Master of St. Paul's School, and Mr. C. C. Roberts, B.A. to be Assistant Master.
 Mr. Bateson (second master) to be third Master Leicester Coll. School.
 T. H. Gooch, esq. M.A. to be Assistant Master of West Riding School, Wakefield.
 R. H. Smith, esq. B.A. to the Master of Andover grammar school.

BIRTHS.

May 4. The wife of the Rev. H. A'Court Beadon, Vicar of Cheddar, a dau.—13. In Great Queen-st. Westminster, the wife of E. S. Stephenson, esq. a dau.—18. At Beech Hill Park, Herts, Lady Barnes, a dau.—19. At Sharnbrook, Beds. the wife of the Rev. John Brereton, a son.—21. At Holwell, Hertf. the wife of the Rev. Charles Delme Radcliffe, a dau.—22. In the New Village, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Charles Wors-

ley, a son.—25. In Eaton-sq. the Lady Agnes Byng, a dau.—26. The wife of John Garratt, esq. of Bishop's-court, Devon, a dau.—28. In Wilton-crescent, Mrs. Tollenmache, a son.—31. In St. James's-sq. Lady Georgiana E. C. Grey, a dau.

Lately. At Wyfold-court, Oxfordshire, Mrs. Arnot, a son.—In Dublin, the lady of Sir E. R. Borough, Bart. a son.—Lady Courtenay, a dau.—At Brighton, Lady Jane Knox, a dau.

June 1. In Park-place, the Duchess of Beaufort, a dau.—2. In Portland-place, the wife of J. Wigram, esq. a son.—3. At Filton House, Glouc. the wife of the Rev. A. A. Dabney, a son.—At Jennings, Kent, the wife of E. B. Curteis, esq. a son and heir.—4. At Redlynch House, the wife of Thomas William Coventry, esq. a son.—The wife of the Rev. F. J. Courtenay, Rector of North Bovey, Devon, a son.—5. The wife of the Rev. Montagu Oxenden, Rector of Eastwell, Kent, a son.—7. At Longden, near Lichfield, the wife of the Rev. Stuart Majendie, a dau.—8. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Graham, Master of Christ's College, Camb. a dau.—12. At Garsington, Oxf. the wife of the Rev. W. B. Pusey, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 23. At Florence, the Duke de St. Leu, ex-King of Holland, to the Signora Strozzi.

—24. At St. Pancras, Stephen Hall, esq. M.D. of Kennington, to Ann, second dau. of the late Charles Cooper, esq. of Edmonton and Great St. Helen's.—At Fryern Barnet, Francis Wm. Stanley, esq. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Constance Louise, eldest dau. of George Crawshaw, esq. of Colney Hatch.—At St. James's, Westminster, James Kerr Ewart, esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Georgiana, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Repton.—At St. James's, the Rev. Chas. Clarke, eldest son of Sir Chas. M. Clarke, Bart. of Durham Lodge, Norfolk, to Rosa Mary, eldest dau. of H. Alexander, esq. of Cork-st.—At Diddington, the Rev. John Pardoe, B.A. to Frances, third dau. of George Thornhill, esq. M.P.—25. At St. George's, Han.-sq. Viscount Galway, to Henrietta Eliza, only dau. of Robert Pemberton Milnes, esq. of Frystone Hall, Yorkshire.—At Newbury, the Rev. Thos. Child, youngest son of Thomas Child, esq. of East Woodhay, to Mary, dau. of J. Fielder, esq.—At Fulham, Thomas Paris Fenner, esq. jun. B.A. to Mary Anne, youngest dau. of the late G. O. Ross, esq. of the Cape of Good Hope.—At Saint Marylebone, Thomas Williams, of Berbice, esq. to Matilda, eldest dau. of S. J. Pittar, of Southill, co. Dublin, and Bentinck-st. esq. barrister-at-law.—The Rev. J. C. Allen, B.A. to Julia Louisa, only dau. of the Rev. G. A. Lamb, D.D. Rector of Iden, Sussex.—26. At St. Marylebone, the Rev. H. T. Parker, Vicar of Blandford, Dorset, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. George Sayer, of Pett, co. Kent.—At Christchurch, Marylebone, Capt. Harry Eyres, R.N. to Ellen Jane, dau. of the late W. Parker, esq. of Dorset-sq.—William Tasker, esq. of Hawley, near Dartford, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Robert Talbot, esq. of Stone Castle.—At Bray, Berks, F. P. Harford, esq. late of the 3d Guards, to Louisa-Eliza-Bourke, second dau. of the late Rev. R. F. Halifax, and grand-daughter of Samuel formerly Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.—At Brading, Isle of Wight, Col. Noel Harris, to the Countess Dowager of Huntingdon.—At Paris, William Webb, esq. of Dedham, Essex, to Sarah Maxwell, widow of the Rev. Robert Faithfull, of Berks.—27. At Kiberry, Queen's Co. the Earl of Clonmel to the Hon. Annette Burgh,

eldest dau. of Lord Downes.—28. At the Abbey church, Bath, L. L. Scott, esq. 1st Bengal Light Cav. to Anne Eliza Montague, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Kirkwood, of Castletown, co. Sligo.

May 1. At Fareham, the Rev. P. Thresher, M.A. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Harrison, Vicar of Fareham, and Preb. of Winchester.—At Dorchester, Fred. Thos. Miller, esq. to Hannah Maria, only child of the Rev. Evan Davies, Rector of All Saints, in that town.—Frederick Pidsley, esq. M.D. to Flora Anne, second dau. of the Rev. John Willis, Rector of South Perrott, Dorset.—At St. George's, Dublin, T. Pakenham, esq. late of Bengal Civil Service, to Sarah Jane, relict of W. Johnston, esq. 51st regt.—At Bromley, Kent, the Rev. William Hildyard, Rector of Market Deeping, to Sophia, fourth dau. of the late Rev. John Hildyard, Vicar of Bonby and Horkstow, co. Lincoln.—At All Souls', Marylebone, F. S. Blunt, esq. of Crabtree, Sussex, to Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. John Chandler, Rector of Whitley, Surrey.—At Fulham, S. Slade, esq. to Hannah, youngest dau. of the late Right Rev. R. Stanser, D.D. formerly Bishop of Nova Scotia.—2. At Mortlake, the Rev. Horace Gore Currie, to the Hon. Charlotte Addington, third dau. of Lord Visc. Sidmouth.—At St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, Samuel, son of S. Newton, esq. of Croxton-park, Camb. to Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas St. Quintin, esq. of Hatley Park.—3. At Brussels, Thos. Rothwell, esq. of Black-castle, co. Meath, to Frances Sidney, third dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Arthur Vesey.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Francis Hodgson, Archdeacon of Derby, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Lord Denman.—At Fordingbridge, Hants, James Alex. Seton, esq. late of 1st Dragoon Guards, to Anne Susannah, eldest dau. of John Wakefield, esq.—At Over Broughton, Notts, the Rev. Wm. Glaister, Rector of Beckley, Sussex, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. Burrill, Rector of Over Broughton.—At Leamington, the Rev. James Spry, Incumbent of West Bromwich, to Rebecca, relict of Henry Hunt, esq. of the Brades.—At Titchfield, Capt. James A. Murray, R.N. son of the late Lord W. Murray, to Julia, dau. of the late J. Delme, esq. of Camshall, Fareham, Hants.—At Crickhowell, H. J. Lucas, esq. M.D. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. J. Bevan.—5. At Cheddon Fitzpaine, Som. the Rev. Robt. Moore, youngest son of the Rev. Robt. Moore, Preb. of Canterbury, to Charlotte, third dau. of the Rev. Dr. Warre, Preb. of Wells, and Rector of Cheddon Fitzpaine.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Robert Trotter, esq. of Borden-hill, Sussex, to Emma, dau. of the late John Dent, esq. M.P.—8. S. Haydon, esq. only son of W. Haydon, esq. of Mill-mead-house, near Guildford, to Fanny, fifth dau. of the Rev. G. Bethell, Fellow of Eton, and Rector of Worpleston.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. J. L. Galton, M.A. of Brampton, Hants, to Louisa Mary, eldest dau. of the late C. Bevan, esq. of Devonshire-place.—At Melton, Suffolk, the Rev. W. P. Larken, Rector of Ufford, to Cecil Carstairs, second surviving dau. of the late Dr. James Hare, juv. of Calder Hall, Edinburgh.—10. At Christ Church, Marylebone, W. Chilver, second son of John Boodle, esq. to Charlotte, only dau. of Arthur Stert, esq. of Upper Baker-street.—At Wadhurst, Sussex, Wm. Court-hope, esq. of Camberwell, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Frederic Gardiner, of Wadhurst, Rector of Llanvetherine, co. Monmouth.—At Baldock, Alfred Pryor, esq. of Hatfield, third son of John J. Fryor, esq. of Clay-hall, to Jane Ann, third dau. of Vickris

Pryor, esq. of Baldock.—At Guildford, C. Manger, esq. E.I. Co.'s Service, and of Guernsey, to Julia, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. Belin, Head Master of the Guildford School.—John Fountain Elwin, esq. of Fitzroy-st. to Elizabeth, dau. of Lady Theodosia Bligh.—15. At Florence, the Rev. John James, Rector of Rawmarsh, Yorkshire, son of John James, esq. of Lydney, Glouc. to Theodosia Mary, dau. of the late Wm. Tennant, esq. of Brighton, and niece to the Earl of Yarborough.—At North Minims, the Hon. Edmund Phipps, brother to the Earl of Mulgrave, to the Hon. Mrs. Charles Norton, eldest dau. of Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B. Governor of Nova Scotia.—At Longworth, Robert Charles Nicholl, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Sarah Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Nath. Poyntz.—At St. George's, Hulme, Manchester, the Rev. Charles F. Baldwin, M.A. second son of C. Baldwin, esq. of Grove Hill, Camberwell, to Helen Jane, eldest dau. of John Pooley, esq. of Hulme.—Joseph, son of Mr. George Greenhill, of Stationers'-hall, to Elizabeth, second dau. of Richard Eykyn, esq. of Crouch End.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. H. S. Pollard, M.A. second son of R. B. Pollard, esq. of Bremell-house, Brompton, to Anne Isabella, dau. of the late W. Snagg, esq. of the island of St. Vincent.—At St. Marylebone, Arthur Martin a'Beckett, esq. youngest son of Wm. a'Beckett, esq. of Golden-sq. to Emma Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Marsham Elwin, esq. of Thirning, co. Norfolk.—16. At Islington, Charles Wilkinson, M.D. to Janet, third dau. of the late James Gilmore, esq. M.D.—At Stow-on-the-Wold, the Rev. E. F. Wits, of Whichford, Warw. to Sophia, youngest dau. of the Rev. R. F. Vavasour.—17. At St. Philip's, Liverpool, the Rev. J. H. Hamilton, M.A. Vicar of Sheephead, Leic. to Ann, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Bold, M.A.—At Farnham, the Rev. John Menzies, to Caroline, daughter of the late Robert Lang, esq. of Moor-park, Farnham, and of Portland-place.—At East Barnet, Charrington, son of R. Nicholl, of Greenhill-grove, Herts, esq. to Ann Elizabeth, dau. of A. L. Pfeil, esq. of Willenhall.—At Trinity Church, Chelsea, F. W. Fryer, esq. of Wimborne, to Emily Frances, only dau. of J. Richards, esq. Cadogan-place, and of Hagley, Worc.—At St. Pancras New Church, J. Williams, son of Corn. Boyle, esq. to Emma Sarah, dau. of Joel Edwards, esq. both of Kentish-town.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. James Troup, esq. of Hastings, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late William Smith, esq. of Brompton Park House, Kensington-gore.—21. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. H. W. Beauchamp, esq. only son of J. Beauchamp, esq. of Eaton-place, to Lady Katharine Frances Ashburnham, sister of the Earl of Ashburnham.—22. At Ingatestone Hall, Essex, Wm. Stavers, esq. of Bacons, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Henry Slaughter, esq. and Frances dowager Viscountess Montague.—24. At Doncaster, Isaac Barré Phipps, esq. member of the late Hon. Council of Herbiac, to Elizabeth Margaret Mary, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Pearson, esq.—At Lea, near Gainsboro' Sir John Nelthorpe, Bart. to Frances Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. Sir C. Anderson, Bart.—At Bristol, Edw. Croun, esq. to Frances, third dau. of the late Sir John Kenaway, Bart.—28. At Brompton, the Rev. J. S. Darvell, to Grace Trevor Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late W. Roscawen, esq. and widow of W. Fleming, esq.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. Lieut.-Col. Bowler, E. I. Co.'s Service, to Caroline Eliza, third dau. of the late John Campain, esq.

O B I T U A R Y.

PRINCE TALLEYRAND.

May 17. At his hotel in the Rue de Florentin, at Paris, in his 84th year, Prince Talleyrand.

Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord was born at Paris in 1754. He was descended from one of the oldest and most illustrious houses of France, which, during the middle ages, were lords of the district of Quercy; and at an early age, as a younger brother, was destined for the church. His ecclesiastical education was formed at the seminary of St. Sulpice, and his talents for public business were already so strongly developed, that in 1780 he was named Agent-General for the clergy. In 1788 he was consecrated Bishop of Autun, and the year after was elected deputy of the clergy of his diocese to the States-General. At that momentous period Mirabeau perceived the extent of his abilities, and signalized him as one of the most powerful and versatile of the men of genius who then abounded in Europe. He proposed several important measures to the States, among others the suppression of tithes and the appropriation of the property of the clergy to the wants of the public treasury. In 1790 he was named President, and in the same year officiated at the altar in the Champ de Mars on the day of the National Federation. He subsequently consecrated the first constitutional Bishops, and for this was excommunicated by Pope Pius VI. His resignation of the bishopric of Autun, and his election as a member of the directory for the department of Paris, followed soon after. He was left by Mirabeau as one of his executors, and in 1792 was sent into England on a secret mission, together with M. Chauvelin, the ambassador. The English administration under Mr. Pitt, after favourably receiving the French envoys, subsequently ordered them to leave the country within twenty-four hours. M. de Talleyrand returned to Paris, the day after the 10th of August, and was indebted to Danton for a narrow escape from assassination. He then left France for the United States, and remained there, engaged, it is said, in commercial speculations till 1796, when he was recalled by a decree of the Convention. In 1797, after the 18th Fructidor, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and supported with the most imperturbable *sang froid* the attacks made against him by all parties. Two years afterwards the 18th Brumaire occurred. Napoleon became First Consul, and M. de Talleyrand continued as

Foreign Minister. In 1802 a brief from Pius VII. released the ex-Bishop of Autun from his ecclesiastical ties, and he shortly after married Madame Grandt, of Hamburg. The rivalry of Fouché and M. de Talleyrand then followed, and to the ultimate advantage of the latter, who, on Napoleon becoming Emperor in 1806, was elevated to the rank of Prince of Benevento, and Grand Chamberlain of the Empire. The next year he was succeeded as minister by M. de Champagny, Duke de Cadore, and was named Vice-Grand Elector; but from this period his alienation from Napoleon may be dated; he disapproved of the Emperor's aggressions in Spain; and in 1814 was appointed president of the provisional government of France, until the arrival of the Comte d'Artois. He was French Commissioner at the Congress of Vienna, and on the final return of Louis XVIII. in 1815, he resumed the portfolio of Foreign affairs as President of the Council, but resigned before the end of the year, from his disapprobation of the tendencies of the government. From this period he remained near the person of the Sovereign in virtue of his title as Chamberlain, and ultimately became the leader of the opposition in the Chamber of Peers. The revolution of 1830 found him, though advanced to a venerable age, not too old for the service of his country, and he proceeded to London as Ambassador, where he remained till 1835. After this time the Prince has rested under the shadow of his diplomatic laurels, ample enough to include within their branches the treaties of Amiens, of Luneville, and of the quadruple alliance.

The nature and the great gift of Talleyrand was to perceive where power and influence were likely to centre. Even in the turmoil of revolution he was still the courtier, aiming at effecting nothing himself, by either study, or eloquence, or labour, but seeking to fasten on the greatest personal character of the moment, in order through him to wield influence. He first attached himself to Mirabeau, whose executor he became. His secret mission to England, under Chauvelin, followed. But the times became far too menacing and troubled for such spirits as Talleyrand, possessed of more finesse than force, to live or prosper in; and he wisely turned his back upon Europe until the combat of brute force should have terminated, and the stage be left once more open to those qualities and powers which he possessed. He returned to France under

the Directory. The utter instability of an executive without talent, honesty, or honour, soon induced him to look out for one of those master-spirits under the shadow of whose success he might hold more durable and honourable influence. He chose Napoleon, and contributed by his councils to the revolution of the 18th Brumaire. From that period M. de Talleyrand was Foreign Minister of France, during seven or eight of the most important years that ever occupied diplomacy. He was the obedient, the approving minister of the Emperor, until the latter had reached the utmost height that arms and policy could bestow. Talleyrand then would have had him rest, telling the Emperor that the ascent was over, that he had reached the mountain-top of his fame and power, and that further progress must be descent. The restless spirit of Napoleon disliked and spurned the advice. Talleyrand was overthrown, and the first difficulty which the Emperor experienced immediately after from the resistance of Spain was pronounced by his ex-minister to be the *commencement of the end*.

At a moment when the military fame of the empire gave way, all eyes turned to M. de Talleyrand in his retreat. His eminence proceeded from his standing almost alone as a French statesman, Bonaparte having extinguished the class and the race. Could Napoleon, indeed, have trusted him, regained his confidence, and so far yielded his imperial will as to enter into his views, France might have concluded other treaties than those of 1814 and 1815. But Talleyrand soon flung himself into the other scale, and was, more than any other person, influential in bringing about the Restoration. Except, however, in the negotiations which followed immediately the triumph of the allied powers, the Prince was able to recover no permanent position or authority.

From time to time, indeed, he made his influence felt, and showed himself in that prominent light which he was ambitious to appear in. But every one perceived, and he perceived himself, that he was unfit to be the minister of a constitutional government, for which he wanted alike the habits, the character, and the peculiar talents. Considerable obloquy fell on the French government after July for appointing him ambassador to London. For, whatever might be the purity of his conduct and intentions, Prince Talleyrand was considered as the representative of that school of duplicity and selfishness which admits all means to be allowable, provided they obtain their object.

It is remarked in the *Constitutionnel* that "M. de Talleyrand was as eminent

for firmness of character as for a comprehensive mind. His powerful influence having been exercised in varying situations, and over destinies the most opposed to each other, and he was naturally charged with having been as changeable as the events of his time. Nevertheless, in the apparently fluctuating character of his existence, one prevailing sentiment may be remarked—an unalterable attachment to the revolution of 1789, and a deep feeling of nationality, for few men have felt so strong an interest in their country's greatness. On the important occasions on which he was employed, his constant study was to derive some advantage for France from the difficult situations which were not his own work, and no man was more capable of turning them to better account. His rare firmness of character, and his imperturbable *sang froid*, enabled him to assume over others at least some portion of the empire which he exercised over himself. It was impossible to exert more influence over an assembly of diplomatists than that for which Talleyrand was indebted to his superior mind, his infinite resources, and the elegance of his language. To give an idea of the effect produced by his style, which after him will probably find no efficient imitator, we may compare his conversation to the prose of Voltaire. He frequently gave way to a natural *nonchalance*, and on such occasions spoke but little; but when he at length shook off this mental indolence, his conversation was enchanting. His habitual chit-chat tone was one of graceful levity that skimmed lightly over the surface of every subject, but which, when serious business was the theme, gave way to an extraordinary depth and force of reasoning. It has been often imagined that he lived, as it were, only intellectually, and that his heart found no room for the feelings of affection; but those who were admitted to his intimacy know that his kindness was unequalled, and that its expression not unfrequently penetrated even through the immoveable features which disconcerted so many able negotiators."

The first symptoms of the complaint which carried Prince Talleyrand off, appeared six days before his death, when he was seized with a shivering fit attended by repeated vomitings. He underwent an operation at the lower part of the loins with great fortitude, merely once saying, "You give me great pain." He was perfectly aware of his danger. Having asked his medical men if they thought they could cure him, they rightly estimated his strength of mind, and told him at once that he ought to put his affairs in order, that he might have nothing to do but to

attend to his health. It is said that he had for some time written and addressed to the Pope a retraction of his conduct at the famous ceremony of the Federation, where he forgot his episcopal ordination, and condescended to bless that democratic and somewhat heathen ceremony. The *Courrier Francais* states, that the retraction made by the Prince was in the form of a letter, addressed to the Pope, which had been written six months. In it he retracted the part which he took in the constitutional mass, celebrated on the day of the Federation in the Champ de Mars; and this with a copy was inclosed by him to the Archbishop of Paris, who, according to this journal, did not visit the Prince. When the arrival of the King and Madame Adelaide was announced to the dying courtier, he said, "This is the greatest honour my house ever received." He then presented to his Majesty his physician, surgeon, and valet in attendance. At three o'clock the Abbé Dupanloup, who had not left the Prince for several days, administered the sacrament of extreme unction. The *France* mentions that, after his death had taken place, Count Molé was admitted into the room, and that he kissed the hand of the corpse. Another journal says, that M. Royer Collard remained by the bedside of the sufferer until he expired.

"We are assured," says the *Messenger*, "that the statement of Prince Talleyrand having drawn up his letter to the Pope three months ago, is incorrect. The truth is, that he did not yield till after three days' resistance, and only on the day of his death, to the solicitations and tears of his family. At this time there were in his chamber only the Abbé Dupanloup, the Duchess de Dino and her daughter, the Duke de Valençay, Dr. Cuvellier, Dr. Cogny, his physician in ordinary, and M. de Bacourt, a friend of the family."

Thus, after a long and eventful life, expired Prince Talleyrand, in the full possession of all those wonderful faculties with which he was endowed, and which had been called into exercise under circumstances more extraordinary than, perhaps, have fallen to the lot of any human being to encounter. With some deduction upon the score of his sincerity, which was always questionable, he survived many trials with a high private character; and his personal advantages, the excellence of his temper, clearness of his views, suavity of manners, and, above all, the brilliancy of his wit and quickness of his repartee, have been universally acknowledged, and are almost proverbial.

The Prince's funeral took place on Tues-

day, May 22, at the church of the Assumption. As he belonged to an ancient sovereign family, and had been a dignitary of the church, the accustomed draperies of black and silver were not used, but the mourning was in violet. The colours of his family liveries and es-cuteheons, with all the quarterings of his alliances, were displayed both in the church and at the hotel. The whole was arranged with the strictest observance of etiquette. The coffin lay in state for an hour before its removal to the church. The private friends of the deceased, and deputations from the Chambers of Peers and Deputies, from the Institute, and other public bodies of which the deceased was a member, with nearly all the ambassadors and other personages of the *corps diplomatique*, &c. assembled soon after ten o'clock. At five minutes past eleven o'clock the cortege began to move in the following order:—

A Detachment of Hussars.

Municipal Guards.

Sappers.

Music of the 16th, playing solemn airs, and the drums muffled.

A Detachment of the 7th Regiment of Infantry.

The Hearse, drawn by six black horses, richly and superbly caparisoned, with silver ornaments, as well as the Hearse, with plumes, &c. and the pall supported by Marshal Soult, Baron Pasquier, Count Molé, and the Duke de Broglie.

After which

Deputations from the Institute, the Peers, Ministers, Deputies, Ambassadors, and different corps.

Servants in Royal Livery.

A Detachment of the 16th of the Line, The Prince's Carriage.

Six Mourning Coaches.

The Duchess of Dino's Carriage, followed by

Four Mourning Coaches,

Seven Royal Carriages,

Thirty Private Carriages in Liveries, closed by a

Detachment of Municipal Guards on foot and horseback.

The hearse arrived at the church at half-past eleven, when the funeral service immediately commenced. The body was lowered into a vault, where it will remain a month, and then be transported to Valençay, together with the bodies of the brother and the great-nephew of the deceased. His brother, the Duke Archaubault de Talleyrand Perigord, and the father of the Duke de Dino, died on the 28th of April, at St. Germaine, aged 76.

The Prince's will has been laid before the President of the Tribunal de Première Instance; he has appointed his niece, the Duchess de Dino, universal legatee, and has left a number of specific legacies to the Duke de Valençay, his grand-nephew. At the end of this will, which is entirely in his own handwriting, there is a declaration, also written by himself, in which he exposes the political principles which have guided his conduct under the different governments which have succeeded since 1789. It is said that this declaration, which he ordered to be read to his family along with his will, contains some curious exposures on the nature of the political crises in which he has been called to play a part. This declaration, as well as the will, is dated in 1836. There is also the most complete prohibition made to his heirs from publishing his memoirs, which are, it is said, deposited in England, before the lapse of thirty years from the day of his death, and he orders them to disavow all which may be published in his name before the expiration of that period. He expresses a desire to be buried at Valençay, and concludes his testament with a declaration that he dies in the Roman Catholic faith.

We believe we may affirm, says the *Constitutionnel*, that his Majesty continued to grant to Prince Talleyrand, out of the civil list, the allowance of 100,000*fr.* which he enjoyed under the Restoration as Grand Chamberlain.

Prince Talleyrand was invested with most of the principal orders of Europe. He was a Knight of the Holy Ghost, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour from its first creation in 1805, a Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Orders of St. Stephen of Hungary, the Elephant of Denmark, Charles III. of Spain, the Soteer of Greece, the Sun of Persia, the Conception of Portugal, the Black Eagle of Prussia, St. Andrew of Russia, the Crown of Saxony, and St. Joseph of Tuscany. It has been remarked as singular that, notwithstanding he took an active part in the formation of the constitutional government of Belgium, he had not received the Order of Leopold. He was a member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, and the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques.

SIR C. H. PALMER, BART.

Lately. Aged 78, Sir Charles Harcourt Palmer, Bart. of Dorney Court, Buckinghamshire.

One of the oldest titles of the baronetage has become extinct by the death of

this gentleman. It was conferred by the Founder of the Order, King James the First, in 1621, on Sir Thomas Palmer, who had been knighted in the expedition to Cadiz; he was seated at Wingham in Kent, and was descended from an ancient family which had long flourished in that county and Sussex. The elder branch of the family terminated in heiresses, on the death of the fourth Baronet, in 1723; viz. Mary, married first to Sir Brook Bridges, and secondly to the Hon. Charles Feilding; Elizabeth, married to the Hon. Edward Finch Hatton; and Mary, married to Daniel Earl of Winchelsea. The title then devolved on Sir Charles Palmer, great-grandson of Sir James Palmer, Knt. (third son of the first Baronet,) by his wife Martha, dau. and heiress of Sir William Garrard, of Dorney Court. Sir Charles married Anne daughter of Richard Harcourt, esq. by Elizabeth half-sister to Simon first Lord Harcourt, whence the late Baronet (their grandson) derived that name.

Sir Charles Harcourt Palmer was the only son of Charles Palmer, esq. an officer in the East India Company's service, (only surviving son of Sir Charles,) by Sarah, daughter of Thomas Clack, esq. of Wallingford, and sister to Frances Viscountess Courtenay.

Sir Charles succeeded his grandfather in the title Nov. 8, 1773. He has died without legitimate issue, but has left three sons born out of wedlock, between whom he has left a large property, the accumulations resulting from an unostentatious style of life.

SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, BART.

May 19. At Stourhead, in his 80th year, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. F.R.S. F.S.A. F.L.S. the amiable, benignant, and very diligent Historian of Wiltshire.

Sir Richard was born on the 9th of December, 1758, the eldest son of Sir Richard Hoare, the first Baronet, by Anne, second dau. of Henry Hoare, of Stourhead, esq. and of Susanna, daughter and heiress of Stephen Colt, esq. In a modest biographical sketch, which he has drawn of himself, he observes:—"In my youth I was initiated in the business of our family bank, till my grandfather removed me from it, and gave up to me, during his lifetime, all his landed property. An early habit of application to business induced me to have recourse to the pen and pencil; for, without some amusement, life ultimately must produce tedium and ennui; and, thanks to Providence, I now, in my advanced age, feel

the benefits of an early habit of application."

In 1783 he married the Honourable Hester Lyttelton, eldest daughter of William-Henry Lord Lyttelton. She died in 1785, leaving issue a son, Henry. To alleviate his grief for her loss, he resolved to travel. In September that year he left England, passed through France and Italy to Naples, and after exploring the classic ground in the vicinity of that city and Rome, returned by Genoa to the South of France. He then visited Switzerland, afterwards made an excursion to Barcelona, repaired a second time to Rome, and again reached England in July, 1787. This year, by the death of his father, he succeeded to the baronetcy.

In 1788, he left England a second time, passed through Holland, the Austrian Netherlands, Hanover, Prussia, Saxony, and Bohemia, to Vienna, where he arrived the same autumn. Thence to Trieste, examining the most interesting objects on the coast of the Adriatic. He devoted a considerable time to the examination of Rome and Naples, and their vicinity; visited Sicily, Malta, and Gozo, Capri, Iochia, and Elba; and returned through the Tyrol to England, which he reached in August, 1791.

In the course of these tours, as he himself observes, "portfolios were filled with drawings of the most interesting objects that occurred: an account of which I was induced to record in print, for the gratification of my family and friends, thus recalling to my recollection the many agreeable hours I had passed in search of pleasure and information." These Recollections formed four volumes, the substance of which was afterwards condensed and published, in 1818, in "A Classical Tour through Italy and Sicily, tending to illustrate some Districts which have not been described by Mr. Eustace, in his Classical Tour." At this period he had several offers of being brought into Parliament, which he uniformly declined. Latterly he has often been heard to say, "I hate politics."

"During the convulsed state of Europe," he observes, "when a *veto* was put on all foreign travel, my resources were confined to my native country; and Cambrisa presented itself as an object worthy of attention. But as travelling without a pursuit becomes tedious, I resolved to take Giraldus as my guide, and to enlist myself as one of his followers, through his *Itter laboriosum*. This work, illustrated by numerous plates, and very handsomely printed by Bulmer, was presented to the public in the year 1806.

"Another object of amusement, in the *GENT. MAG.* Vol. X.

same district, occurred soon afterwards, in making the Tour of Monmouthshire, with my friend Archdeacon Cox, and in furnishing drawings for his description of that interesting county.

"The principality of Wales having been traversed in every direction, my attention was next attracted by the neighbouring Province of Hibernia, which I visited in the year 1807, and published an account of this short excursion, to afford my countrymen the information I had gleaned, in a country so little visited, and so much deserving of notice.

"The next and grandest object in view, was the History of my own County, in which the remarkable relics of British Antiquity were situated—namely, Abury and Stonehenge. From a neighbouring antiquary, Mr. W. Cunningham, of Heytesbury, who, during his rides over our open Downs, had made many new and important discoveries, especially as to the history of our ancient British inhabitants, I became infected with the mania of antiquarianism, which increased to such a degree, as to enable me to complete, in 1821, two folio volumes of the History of Ancient Wiltshire."

The labours of all former writers upon British Antiquities and Roman Roads bear no comparison to those of Sir R. C. Hoare. The first volume of this splendid work is confined to South Wiltshire, and to British Antiquities; and includes several plans, elevations, &c. of that interesting monument Stonehenge. The second volume commences with North Wiltshire; Part I. of which is confined to the British era; and a full account is given of that wonderful circle of Abury. Part II. of the second volume is allotted to the Roman period; and an accurate survey is taken of all the Roman roads and tessellated pavements in the county.

"Being still blessed," continues Sir R. C. Hoare, "with a tolerable degree both of health and energy of mind, I am anxious that the *Modern History* of our county should be the sequel of the former work, and am now, in this Hundred of Mere, laying the foundation of a structure, which I earnestly hope a future generation will see advanced to a happy termination."

Of the *Modern History* of Wilts, the parts published consist of, 1. Hundred of Mere, 1822; 2. Hundred of Heytesbury, 1824; 3. The Hundred of Branch and Dole, 1825. In this portion of the work Sir R. C. Hoare was associated with the Rev. John Offer, whose untimely death, Dec. 23, 1822, was a serious loss both to Sir R. C. Hoare and to the History of Wiltshire. Mr. Offer's labours gave a promise of great ex-

cellence in this department of literature. These three portions form the first volume, under the title of the "Vale of Wily." 4. Hundreds of Everley, Ambresbury, and Underditch, 1826; 5. Hundred of Dunworth and Vale of Noddre, by James Edward Baron Arundell and Sir R. C. Hoare, 1829; 6. Hundred of Westbury, by Mr. Richard Harris and Sir R. C. Hoare, 1830; and Hundred of Warminster, by Henry Wansey, esq. and Sir R. C. Hoare, 1831; 7. Hundred of Chalk, by Charles Bowles, esq. and Sir R. C. Hoare, 1833; 8. Hundred of South Damerham, by Wm. Henry Black, esq.; Hundred of Downton, by George Matcham, esq. LL.D.; Hundred of Cawden, by Sir R. C. Hoare, 1835.

This great work, which must entitle Sir Richard to a distinguished place in the first rank of Topographical Historians, was not completed to the extent he at first contemplated. Notwithstanding his own exertions and example, he was at length, for want of coadjutors, obliged to confine his views to the History of South Wilts. His latest wish, to see that work completed, was nearly gratified. Of the parts still unpublished, the Hundred of Alderbury has passed through the press; that of Frustfield (by Mr. Matcham) is also nearly printed; and the account of Old and New Sarum is, we understand, so far advanced by the joint labours of Robert Benson, esq. the present Recorder, and Mr. Hatcher, as to be nearly ready for the press.

Sir Richard had suffered much from rheumatic gout, and for some years had been afflicted with deafness. His memory and sight were, however, little impaired by the advance of age. He was always cheerful and resigned, and he conversed with vivacity and pleasure on his antiquarian pursuits, and on the improvements he had made in his beautiful and picturesque demesne. In regard to his health, nothing occurred to create apprehension till Wednesday the 16th May, and on the following Saturday he closed his long, honourable, and useful career, in his 80th year.

His life latterly had been quite retired, from the severe attacks of his complaint, which so enfeebled his frame, that he sank into the arms of death with the Christian resignation and calm placidity of one who felt that he was summoned to another and a better world. He is deeply regretted by an extensive circle of the great and good; but by none more than his tenantry, and the inhabitants of his various and extensive manors.

The merits and virtues of Sir R. C. Hoare, as an individual, will long live in

the memory of those who knew him best. As a writer, and patron of liberal pursuits, he took the most lively interest in the history and antiquities of the country generally, and of his own district in particular; and his purse, his advice, his assistance, were always ready to promote any attempt, however humble, for their elucidation. In this, as in other respects, no man better exemplified his own remark, "We ought to consider ourselves as existing not solely for ourselves, and to bear in mind the *non sibi sed posteris*; we should leave as a legacy for posterity, whatever useful information we have been able to collect, during the existing period of our lives."

In consequence of the recent death of his son, Henry Hoare, esq. the baronetcy and landed property devolve on his eldest half-brother, the head of the eminent Banking-house in Fleet-street; and his personal property on his grand-daughter Anne, who is married to Captain Mathew, the Member for Shaftesbury.

Sir Richard Hoare, who was always exceedingly liberal in presentation copies of his published works, printed several for private distribution only. Of these we have extracted the following list from "Martin's Catalogue of Privately Printed Books."

On the Architecture of Wales. 4to. 1806. A portion of his edition of Giraldus Cambrensis: twenty copies.

A Catalogue of Books relating to the History and Topography of Italy, collected during the years 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790. 1812, 8vo. pp. 102; twelve copies. The whole collection described in this catalogue was most liberally presented by Sir Richard to the British Museum, in 1825.

Journal of the Shrievalty of Richard Hoare, esq. [Sheriff of London and Middlesex] in the years 1740—41. Printed from a MS. in his own handwriting, 1815, royal 4to. pp. 108.

A Catalogue of Books relating to the History and Topography of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, 1815, 8vo. pp. 361. Twenty-five copies.

Recollections Abroad, in the years 1785, 6, 7, 8, 9, 90, 91. 4 vols. 8vo. 1815—1818. Of the two former only twenty-five copies were printed; of the two latter, fifty.

Pedigrees of the families of Hore, of Hishford, com. Devon; Hoare, of Welton, com. Bucks; Hoare, of London, com. Middlesex; Hoare, of Mitcham, com. Surrey; Hoare, of Stourton, com. Wilts; Hoare, of Barn-Elms, com. Surrey; Hoare, of Boreham, com. Essex. 1819, 4to. pp. 61; nine portraits.

Monasticon Wiltunense: containing a List of the Religious Houses in North and South Wiltshire: compiled chiefly from Bishop Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*. 1821, fol. pp. 54.

Monastic Remains of the Religious Houses at Witham, Bruton, and Stavordale, Somersetshire. 1824, 4to.

A Letter stating the true Site of the ancient Colony of *Camulodunum*, [viz. at Colchester in Essex]. 8vo. 1827.

Registrum Wiltunense, Saxonium et Latinum, in Museo Britannico asservatum, ab anno Regis Alfredi 892, ad annum regis Eadwardi 1045. Nunc demum notis illustraverunt J. Ingram, S.A.S., Sharon Turner, S.A.S., T.D. Fosbrooke, S.A.S., Thomas Philipps, Bart. S.A.S. Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. S.A.S. Sumptibus R. C. Hoare. Typis Nicholsianis, 100 exemplaria impressa, 1827, folio.

Chronicon Wiltunense: sive de Vita et Miraculis Sanctæ Edithæ Regis Edgari filii carmen vetus Anglicum. E codice unico Cottoniano in Museo Britannico asservato, nunc demum in lucem editum; curâ G. H. Black. Sumptibus R. C. Hoare. Typis Nicholsianis, 100 exemplaria impressa, 1830, fol. pp. 141.

The Pitney Pavements, discovered by Samuel Hasell, esq. of Littleton, A.D. 1828; and illustrated, with his Notes, by Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. 1831, 8vo. pp. 20, sixteen plates. Since re-printed, for sale.

In 1823, appeared "*Hungerfordiana*; or, Memoirs of the Family of Hungerford: collected by Sir R. C. Hoare. Of this elegant little volume only 100 copies were printed; 50 as presents, and 50 for sale. And in 1829, "*Tumuli Wiltunenses*; a Guide to the Barrows on the Plains of Stonehenge; by Sir R. C. Hoare"—a small tract of 50 pages, printed for sale.

Sir Richard Hoare made the following communications to the Society of Antiquaries: in 1817, "*An account of a Stone Barrow in the parish of Wellow, at Stoney Littleton in the county of Somerset, which was opened and investigated in the month of May 1816*," printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXI. pp. 43—48, with three plates; in 1823 an "*Account of Antiquities found at Hamden Hill, with fragments of British Chariots*," printed *ibid.* vol. XXI. pp. 39—42, with three plates; and in 1827, "*Observations upon four Mosaic Pavements discovered in the county of Hants*," printed in vol. XXII. pp. 40—54.

Among his communications to the *Gentleman's Magazine* were, in 1823, an *Account of a Roman Bath found at Farley, Wilts*, printed in vol. XCIII. with a plate; in 1827, an *account of a Roman*

villa at Littleton, Somerset, printed in vol. XCVII. with a plan; and in 1830, an account of the Roman villa at Pitney, Somerset, also accompanied by a plan, in vol. C.

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T. A. KNIGHT, Esq. F.R.S.

May 11. In London, at the house of Mrs. Walpole, one of his daughters, in his 80th year, Thomas Andrew Knight, esq. F.R.S. of Downton Castle, in Herefordshire, the President of the Horticultural Society of London.

The following biographical notice of this lamented gentleman we extract from the *Athenæum*:—

"Mr. Knight was born at Wormsley Grange, near Hereford, on the 10th of October 1758. He was the youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Knight, a clergyman of the church of England, whose father had amassed a large fortune as an iron-master, at the time when iron-works were first established at Colebrook Dale. When Mr. Knight was three years old, he lost his father, and his education was in consequence so much neglected, that at the age of nine years he was unable to write, and scarcely able to read. He was then sent to school at Ludlow, whence he was removed to Chiswick, and afterwards entered at Balliol College, Oxford. It was in the idle days of his childhood, when he could derive no assistance from books, that his active mind was first directed to the contemplation of the phenomena of vegetable life; and he then acquired that fixed habit of thinking and judging for himself, which laid the foundation of his reputation as an original observer and experimentalist. He used to relate an anecdote of his childhood, which marks the strong original tendency of his mind to observation and reflection. Seeing the gardener one day planting beans in the ground, he asked him why he buried those bits of wood; being told that they would grow into bean plants and bear other beans, he watched the event, and finding that it happened as the gardener had foretold, he determined to plant his pocket-knife, in the expectation of its also growing and bearing other knives. When he saw that this did not take place, he set himself to consider the cause of the difference in the two cases, and thus was led to occupy his earliest thoughts with those attempts at tracing the vital phenomena of plants to their causes, upon which he eventually constructed so brilliant a reputation.

"It was about the year 1795 that Mr. Knight began to be publicly known as a vegetable physiologist. In that year he laid before the Royal Society his cele-

brated paper upon the inheritance of disease among fruit trees, and the propagation of debility by grafting. This was succeeded by accounts of experimental researches into vegetable fecundation, the ascent and descent of sap in trees, the phenomena of germination, the influence of light upon leaves, and a great variety of similar subjects. In all these researches, the originality of the experiments was very remarkable, and the care with which the results were given was so great, that the most captious of subsequent writers have admitted the accuracy of the facts produced by Mr. Knight, however much they may have differed from him in the conclusions which they draw from them.

"The great object which Mr. Knight set before himself, and which he pursued through his long life with undeviating steadiness of purpose, was utility. Mere curious speculations seem to have engaged his attention but little; it was only when facts had some great practical bearing that he applied himself seriously to investigate the phenomena connected with them. For this reason, to improve the races of domesticated plants, to establish important points of cultivation upon sound physiological reasoning, to increase the amount of food which may be procured from a given space of land, all of them subjects closely connected with the welfare of his country, are more especially the topics of the numerous papers communicated by him to various societies, especially the Horticultural, in the chair of which he succeeded his friend Sir Joseph Banks. Whoever calls to mind what gardens were only twenty years ago, and what they are now, must be sensible of the extraordinary improvement which has taken place in the art of horticulture during that period. This change is unquestionably traceable in a more evident manner to the practice and writings of Mr. Knight than to all other causes combined. Alterations first suggested by himself, or by the principles which he explained in a popular manner, small at first, increasing by degrees, have insensibly led, in the art of gardening, to the most extensive improvements, the real origin of which has already, as always happens in such cases, been forgotten, except by those who are familiar with the career of Mr. Knight, and who know that it is to him that they are owing. Of domesticated fruits or culinary vegetables there is not a race that has not been ameliorated under his direction, or immediate and personal superintendence; and if henceforward the English yeoman can command the garden luxuries that

were once confined to the great and wealthy, it is to Mr. Knight, far more than to any other person, that the gratitude of the country is due.

"The feelings thus evinced in the tendency of his scientific pursuits, was extended to the offices of private life. Never was there a man possessed of greater kindness and benevolence, and whose loss has been more severely felt, not only by his immediate family, but by his numerous tenantry and dependents. And yet, notwithstanding the tenderness of his affection for those around him, when it pleased Heaven to visit him, some years since, with the heaviest calamity that could befall a father, in the sudden death of an only and much beloved son, Mr. Knight's philosophy was fully equal to sustain him in his trial.

"Mr. Knight's political opinions were as free from prejudices as his scientific views; his whole heart was with the liberal party, of which he was all his life a strenuous supporter.

"It is no exaggeration to add, that, great as is the loss sustained by his country and his friends, it will be equally difficult to fill his vacancy in science. No living man now before the world can be said to rank with him in that particular branch of science to which his life was devoted.

"J. L."

REAR-ADMIRAL TOBIN, C.B.

April 10. At Teignmouth, Devonshire, aged 69, Rear-Admiral George Tobin, C.B.

This excellent officer was the second son of James Tobin, esq. of Nevis, a gentleman of high literary attainments. He was born at Salisbury on the 13th Dec. 1768; and entered the naval service in June 1780, under the patronage of the late Adm. Herbert Sawyer, as a midshipman on board the *Namur*, a second rate, forming part of the Channel fleet. Early in 1782 that ship, then commanded by Capt. Fanshawe, accompanied Sir G. B. Rodney to the West Indies, where she was distinguished in the memorable action of the 9th and 12th of April, young Tobin then acting on the quarter-deck as *aid-de-camp* to the Captain. The *Namur* returned to England in 1783, and was paid off in consequence of the general peace.

Mr. Tobin then joined the *Bombay Castle*, 74, stationed as a guard-ship at Plymouth, where he continued improving himself in the scientific as well as the practical branches of his profession until the spring of 1785, when he rejoined his friend Commodore Sawyer in the *Thetis* frigate, and sailed for *Nova Scotia*, where

he completed his time as a midshipman on board the *Leander* of 50 guns. He also served some time in the *Assistance* 50; but, on that ship being put out of commission, he was, like other young officers, without employment in the time of peace, and in consequence accepted the situation of mate in an East India-man, and made the China voyage between 1788 and 1790.

On the Spanish armament he joined the *Tremendous* at Chatham, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, Nov. 22, 1791. In the following spring he was selected to accompany Capt. Bligh as Third Lieutenant of the *Providence*, commissioned on a voyage of discovery, and to convey the bread-fruit from Otaheite to the West Indies. Being an excellent draughtsman, he employed himself in making surveys, and sketching the most remarkable scenes of that interesting voyage. All these were, on his return, given up to the Admiralty, and he could never obtain their return, though frequent applications were made.

Previous to his return to England, Lieut. Tobin received letters informing him that Capt. Horatio Nelson, who had a few years before married a relation of his mother, Mrs. Nesbitt of Nevis, had kept the Third Lieutenantcy of the *Agamemnon* 64 open for some time, in the hope of his joining that ship. But being out of the way, he could not avail himself of the opportunity of being under the command of our great naval hero; who, in a letter written in July 1797, remarked, "Had he been with me, he would long since have been a Captain, and I should have much liked it, as being exceedingly pleased with him."

Lieut. Tobin next served in the *Thetis*, a fine frigate cruising off Halifax, from which he was removed into the flag-ship, the *Resolution* 74; and thence promoted in Aug. 1798 to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the *Dasher* sloop of war. Having commanded that vessel for twelve months on the American coast, he conveyed the homeward-bound trade, and was then placed under the orders of Sir Thomas Pasley at Plymouth, and was chiefly employed on the coast of France in the irksome and perilous service of intercepting the coasting trade of the enemy. The *Dasher* was paid off at Plymouth, Oct. 10, 1811.

While on shore, Capt. Tobin chiefly directed his attention to the fine arts, and was very useful to the celebrated marine painter, Pocock, in directing him to give effect to the more minute nautical shades, as he has since done for the late Mr. Laing, the eminent marine painter at *Teignmouth*.

In the general promotion, April 29, 1802, Capt. Tobin obtained the rank of Post Captain; and in Sept. 1804 he was appointed to the *Northumberland* 74, bearing the flag of his friend the Hon. Rear-Adm. Cochrane, off Ferrol. He was actively employed on the coast of Spain until the *Northumberland* went in pursuit of the French fleet which had escaped from l'Orient to the West Indies.

In Sept. 1805 Capt. Tobin assumed the command of the *Princess Charlotte* frigate, of 38 guns. In the night of the 4th Oct. following, while cruising off Tobago, he brought to close action the *Cyane* French corvette of 20 guns, and the *Naiade* brig of 16 guns; after a conflict of above an hour, the former was taken, and the latter escaped, from its superior sailing, but was afterwards captured by the *Jason*.

In the summer of 1806 the *Princess Charlotte* convoyed the trade fleet home; and after refitting at Plymouth, joined a squadron of frigates sent in pursuit of an enemy's squadron which had done great mischief in the Greenland seas. This expedition was defeated by very tempestuous weather, in which the ships were crippled, and some even dismasted.

In 1809 the *Princess Charlotte* escorted a fleet of merchantmen to Barbadoes and Jamaica; and, on her return, was sent to St. Helena to bring home the East India fleet. The vigilance and attention of Capt. Tobin in keeping the ships together and bringing them safe to England, was so highly appreciated by the East India Company, that they presented him with 200 guineas for the purchase of a piece of plate, and the Commercial Insurance Company of Dublin also presented him with a piece of plate of 100 guineas value, accompanied by a flattering letter in acknowledgment of his services in saving the ship *Maria*, one of the West India convoy.

During the remainder of the war, Capt. Tobin was actively employed on the coasts of Spain and France, where he captured several of the enemy's armed vessels, as well as many merchant ships, and did great injury to the coasting trade by constantly harassing them with his boats. In Jan. 1812, the frigate's name was changed to *Andromache*, the present *Princess Charlotte*, of 110 guns, being then laid on the stocks at Portsmouth.

On the 23rd Oct. 1812, the *Andromache* fell in with a large Dutch frigate, *La Trave*, mounting 44 guns, which surrendered after a short action. He afterwards proceeded to *Passages*, and joined the squadron under the late Adm. C. Penrose. On the 27th March 1814,

Captain Tobin was selected to lead the fleet in forcing the passage of the Gironde, which was executed in the most skilful and gallant manner under a heavy fire from the batteries. The officers and men of the *Andromache* were employed with those of the *Egmont* 74, and other ships, in reducing the forts and capturing the ships on the river, until the 1st of April, when the information of Napoleon's abdication, and the restoration of the Bourbons, arrived. Nothing could exceed the joy of the French on the banks of the Gironde on this event; they received the officers and men of the English ships with every demonstration of friendship and delight.

In Jan. 1814 the *Andromache* was one of the fleet assembled at Spithead during the visit of the Allied Sovereigns. After the service she proceeded to Deptford, and was put out of commission.

After this long-continued course of service afloat, Capt. Tobin retired with his family to Teignmouth. On the 8th Dec. following, upon the extension of the Order of the Bath, he was nominated a Companion of that most honourable Order; and some time after, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, without solicitation, appointed him Captain of the Prince Regent yacht, which command he retained until his late Majesty presented that vessel to the *Imaum* of Muscat, when he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the White.

Admiral Tobin was an officer of high accomplishments and attainments. He was one of the best amateur marine painters in the kingdom; a wit, and a scholar; exemplary in all the relations of life—an excellent husband, father, and friend. He had the most chivalric sense of honour, and could never condescend to meanness in the acquisition of money. At sea he was a most anxious and vigilant officer, and managed his frigate with a skill which more than once saved the ship from being lost with all hands—when the most able seaman on board had given up all hope in their Commander and a merciful Providence. Generous, kind, and benevolent, he was beloved by his officers and men.

He married in 1804 Dorothy, daughter of Capt. Gordon Skelly, R.N. (who was drowned at sea about 1774-5) and wife of Major William Duff, of the 26th regiment. She survives him, with one son, George Webbe Tobin, esq. late of the 2nd dragoon guards.

[Abridged from a longer memoir in the United Service Journal for June.]

COLONEL A. HAMILTON.

June 4. Colonel Alexander Hamilton, late of the 30th regiment.

The grandfather of the deceased, Alexander Hamilton of Ballencrief, esq. M.P. for the co. of Linlithgow, and Postmaster-general of Scotland, was the representative of the family of Innerwick, descended from the family of the Earls of Haddington, and died 17th Nov. 1768. He married Lady Mary Ker, daughter of William Marquis of Lothian, sister of the Marquis of Lothian, Anne Countess of Home, Jane Lady Cranston, and Elizabeth Lady Ross. By this lady he had a daughter Jane Douglas, married to Alex. Hay, of Mordington, mother of Sir Thomas Hay, Bart. and four sons: 1st, William Henry, who died young; 2nd, James, keeper of the stores at Chatham, afterwards at Woolwich, and died 1798, leaving issue by his wife Agnes, dau. of Daes, a son Alexander and a daughter; 3rd, Alexander; 4th, Colonel Archibald Hamilton, who died 1795, leaving issue one son, Alexander Mark Ker Hamilton, now a Lieut.-General, and a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Jane Douglas Hamilton, married to Francis, eldest son of the Hon. Mark Napier.

The third son, Alexander Hamilton, was Fort Major at Sheerness, and dying 1786, left issue two daughters and one son, Alexander, the subject of this memoir. Entering the army young, he received a Lieutenantancy 22nd March 1791. He was at the landing of the British troops at Toulon in Aug. 1793, at the storming of Farron heights on the 1st of Oct. and severely wounded the 14th of the same month at Cape Brune. In Jan. 1794 he was employed in the expedition to the Island of Corsica, and led the attack on a fortified martello tower on first landing, which was carried. He was also employed at the storming of Convention redoubts, taking of St. Florings, and at the siege of Bastia in the same island. He was present in two naval actions with the enemy (then serving on board His Majesty's ship *Terrible*, in command of a detachment of the 30th, then acting as marines) on the 14th March and 2nd July 1795, under the command of Capt. now Admiral Campbell, and was fortunate enough to be of great assistance in

* From the churchyard of Charlton, Kent. — Agnes Hamilton, Jacobi H. Armigeri uxor, obiit 15th Aug. 1766. Maria Hamilton, mater ejus, obiit Nov. 17th 1768, ætatis 77. Also Mrs. Charlotte Mary Hamilton, who died Oct. 11th 1822, aged 66 years.

quelling a mutiny on board, and thanked for his exertions on the occasion.

He was made a Captain 2nd Sept. 1795, was employed at the siege of La Valette and the reduction of Malta in 1800, when Brigade Major to Gen. Graham, now Lord Lynedoch. Was employed in the expedition to Egypt, and in the following actions, viz. the 13th and 21st March, also the 17th Aug. 1801, and thanked in public orders for his conduct in the latter engagement by Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Doyle. On the 30th of April 1804, he received a Majority.

After his return from Egypt he was employed in Ireland in the command of several light battalions, and superintended their formation and exercise under the orders of Major-Gen. de Rottenberg, and received the thanks of that General and certificates relative to the General's sense of his useful services on that duty. He was afterward employed at the siege of Cadiz, and commanded the battalion in the action of Fuentes d' Honor, the 5th May 1811.

Being raised to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of his regiment 4th June 1811, he commanded the battalion in the battle of Salamanca on the 22nd July 1812, and in the action of Villa Murial 25th Oct. On the army going into winter cantonments after the retreat from Burgos, he was appointed to the command of a provisional battalion consisting of four companies of the 30th and 44th regiments (the remaining companies of each being sent to England), and it was particularly noticed by Major-Gen. Sir F. Robinson in what a high state the battalion was brought. When ordered home, he joined the Depot of the 30th at Jersey, where he was enabled from the recruiting service to re-organise the battalion in less than three months, and was inspected by Lieut.-Gen. Donn, who expressed the greatest surprise at seeing the battalion so strong and in such perfect order, and reported them so eligible for service, that an order arrived directing the immediate embarkation of the battalion on the 2nd Jan. 1814 to join Gen. Graham in Holland, where it assisted in the blockade of Antwerp, and afterwards resisted for several hours the attack of a line-of-battle ship and a number of gun-boats at Fort Frederick, in which the battalion lost a number of men and defeated the enemy's intention of landing. He was employed in various operations and service in the command of the battalion in the Netherlands in 1814-1815; and he commanded the battalion in the action of Quatre Bras, 16th June 1815, where he was severely wounded, and afterwards received the thanks of Sir

Thomas Picton. Having accompanied the battalion to Ireland (after the surrender of Paris), he served in command of it there until its reduction, 24th April 1817, when he proceeded with a detachment of it to India.

On the return of the regiment, being now full Colonel, and finding his health impaired by a long residence in India, he sold his commission, and after spending a life in the service of his country, he retired to seek a repose which his enfeebled constitution did not permit him to enjoy. He has left behind him two sons and a daughter, the fruit of a matrimonial alliance formed with a very amiable lady at a time when he was serving as Major in Portugal. 1st, Alexander, Lieut. of Artillery, born 1812; 2nd, William, Lieut. 3rd Regiment foot, born 1815; 3rd, Louisa, born 1819.

CAPT. JAMES BARKER, R.N.

May 4. At Seymour Villa, near Bristol, Capt. James Barker, R.N.

He entered the Navy in June 1780, on board the Solway, then commanded by Capt. Everett, and which, on the 10th of the following December, when off the Isle of Wight, captured, after an action, the French privateer *Le Comte de Bussanoura*, carrying 20 guns. He was wrecked during an action off St. Kitt's, in the West Indies, when serving under Sir Samuel Hood. He served in the *Prudent*, 61, Capt. A. Barclay, in the action with *Comte de Grasse*, on the 25th and 26th Jan. 1782; also in the *Russell*, 74, on the 28th and 29th May, and 1st June 1794. He was with Capt. Payne in the *Jupiter*, 50, and sent by him to the yacht which brought the Princess Caroline of Brunswick from Cuxhaven to London. From that period he served with Sir James Saumarez in the *Orion*, 74, until made a Commander in Oct. 1798; during which time he was in the actions of 23d June 1795, under Lord Bridport, and assisted in the capture of three line-of-battle ships; also at the defeat of the Spaniards, 14th Feb. 1797, under the Earl of St. Vincent; and at the memorable battle of the Nile under Lord Nelson in August 1798. Subsequently he commanded the *Moireston* armed ship for the protection of the trade between Bristol and Swansea; and was posted 12th Aug. 1812, since which he had not any public employment.

COMMANDER P. PRYNN, R. N.

April 19. At West Loos, suddenly, retired Commander P. Prynn, R. N.

He first joined the service in 1793 as a Midshipman, and served successively in

that capacity in the *Adventure*, *Crescent*, *Monarch*, *Queen Charlotte*, and *Hyæna*. In 1795 he was at the taking of the Dutch squadron at the Cape of Good Hope, under Lord Keith. He also served in America and in the Channel. In 1798 he received an acting order as Lieutenant from his Captain, the Hon. C. Paget, of the *Penclope*, stationed at the Western Isles. In 1799 he acted by a similar order in the *Brilliant*, under Sir E. Pellew, at Newfoundland and Quiberon Bay; and in October 1800, the Admiralty, in consideration of services, confirmed him in his rank of Lieutenant, and appointed him to the *Barakil*, in which ship he was ordered on the expedition to Egypt; was at the landing of the troops, and on shore with the army in the battles of the 13th and 21st March; he afterwards volunteered and served up the Nile in gunboats, until the surrender of Grand Cairo, on which occasion his conduct was warmly acknowledged by his superiors, and the Grand Seigneur presented him with a gold medal. In 1805 he was appointed to the *Achilles*, Sir R. King, as Second Lieutenant, and afterwards First, in which capacity he was at the battle of Trafalgar, where he received two wounds. The last ship he served in was the *Espiegle* as First-Lieutenant; and he retired on half-pay when paid off in 1807. At the general promotion that took place in 1830, he obtained the rank of retired Commander.

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 18. At Botolph Claydon, Bucks, aged 72, the Rev. *Edmund Milward*, Rector of Farthinghoe, Northamptonshire. He was formerly a member of Brasenose college, Oxford; and was presented to Farthinghoe in 1794 by Lord Grey de Wilton. Mr. Milward was of a very eccentric character; he was seldom seen by any one, even by his domestics, and never paid any visits. He had not been shaved for a long time previous to his decease, and very rarely put on a change of linen, &c.

March 21. Aged 74, the Rev. *John Nanney*, of Belmont, Denbighshire, and Maesycedd, Merionethshire.

March 23. Aged 76, the Rev. *Charles Cooke*, Rector of Semer, Suffolk, and for many years an active Magistrate for that county. He was of Calus roll. Camb. B.A. 1784, as the 7th Junior Optime, M.A. 1787, and was presented to Semer in 1793 on his own petition.

March 24. At Wardington, Oxfordshire, aged 65, the Rev. *George Wasey*, Rector of Ulcomb, Kent. He was matriculated of Oriel college, Oxford, in 13

1791; was elected Fellow of All Souls, and graduated B.A. 1795, M.A. 1799, B.D. 1809. He was presented to Ulcomb in 1810.

March 25. Aged 64, the Rev. *Robert Porter*, Rector of Draycott, Staffordshire. He was the son of William Porter, esq. of Wigan in Lancashire; was matriculated in 1792 at Brasenose college, Oxford, graduated B.A. 1796, M.A. 1798; and was presented to Draycott in 1806.

March 26. At Oxford, of small-pox, caught in the faithful discharge of his ministerial duties, in his 25th year, the Rev. *John Garnier*, Fellow of Merton College, and Curate of St. Ebbe's in that city. He was a son of the Rev. Thomas Garnier, Prebendary of Winchester; entered as a Commoner of Exeter college in 1831; took the degree of B.A. 1834; was elected a Fellow of Merton in 1835, and proceeded M.A. in 1837. He wholly devoted himself to his parochial charge, to the visitation of the poor, and the instruction of children.

March 28. At Ipswich, aged 51, the Rev. *John Buck*, Fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, on the Norfolk foundation. He graduated B.A. 1808, as 8th Senior Optime, M.A. 1811. He left his home to take his usual walk, and two days after was found drowned in a pond.

At Rome, aged 30, the Rev. *John Southwell Ifill*, M.A. He was the third son of the late Benjamin Ifill, esq. of Barbadoes, entered a Commoner of Worcester college, Oxford, in 1826; removed to Magdalen hall in 1831, and graduated B.A. 1832, M.A. 1834.

March 29. Aged 74, the Rev. *William Benson Ramsden*, Rector of Great Stambidge, Vicar of Little Wakering, Essex, and Vicar of Croxton, Norfolk. He was of Christ's coll. Camb. B.A. 1785 as 15th Senior Optime, M.A. 1788, B.D. 1812, was presented to Croxton in 1797 by his college, to Stambidge in 1801, by the Governors of the Charter House, and to Little Wakering in 1812, by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

At Hunnington, aged 63, the Rev. *John Todd*, for thirty-seven years Curate of Frankley and St. Kenelm's, Wore.

At Gwinear, Cornwall, aged 68, the Rev. *William Vawdrey*, for twenty-three years Curate of that parish; and Rector of Kennerleigh, Devon, to which he was presented, in 1831, by the Governors of Crediton charity. Mr. Vawdrey was a man of the greatest humility, charity, and benevolence; his name will be long revered by the inhabitants of Gwinear. He was a scholar of the first class, being perfectly acquainted with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages.

March 31. The Rev. *Henry Wilkinson*, Head Master of Sedburgh Free Grammar school. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1814, as second Wrangler, and second Smith's prizeman, M.A. 1817.

April 3. At St. Margaret's, Herefordshire, aged 77, the Rev. *Joseph Stephen Pratt*, B.C.L. Prebendary of Peterborough, and late Vicar of that parish. He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1805; and collated to his prebendal stall at Peterborough, by Bishop Madan in 1808.

At Sheriff Hutton Park, Yorkshire, the Rev. *Edward Thompson*, Vicar of Aspatria, Cumberland; youngest son of G. L. Thompson, esq. of Sheriff Hutton. He was collated to his living last year, by the Bishop of Carlisle.

April 5. At Ludlow, after an illness of four months, the Rev. *John Hinde*, Head Master of Ludlow Free Grammar School, and Afternoon Lecturer in the parish church. He was formerly, for above three years, Master of the Grammar School at Peterborough, and Curate to Mr. Pratt at the parish church; and from that city he removed to Yaxley, and was Chaplain to the barracks at Norman Cross. In 1813 he married Jane Berthon, step-daughter of the late Rev. Robert Lewis, Vicar of Chingford, Essex; and he has left a numerous family.

April 6. Aged 70, the Rev. *John Rideout*, Rector of Woodmancote, Sussex. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1790, M.A. 1795. In his living he succeeded his father in 1793, who had held it from 1755. The patronage is in the Crown.

In Upper Baker street, aged 58, the Rev. *George Wheeler*, for twenty-five years Curate of Shipton Moyne, co. Glouc. Mr. Wheeler was a native of Bath, the son of George Wheeler, esq. of that city. He entered at St. Edmund hall, Oxford, 1796; proceeded B.A. 1802, M.A. 1805. In 1812 he married Margaret, sister to Sir Compton Pocklington Domville, Bart. by whom he leaves issue one son, George Domville Wheeler, B.A. scholar of Wadham College. Mr. Wheeler was a sound and accomplished scholar, a deeply-read divine, and an exemplary parochial minister. But for his retiring habits, and utter dislike to obtruding, even his just claims, on those who were able to reward his scholastic attainments and professional diligence, Mr. Wheeler would probably have obtained preferment, and there was no man more likely to have reflected credit on his patron, or to have proved a greater ornament to the

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Church, of which he was a most zealous and attached son and servant, than himself.

April 12. At Leamington, in his 60th year, the Rev. *Richard George*, Vicar of Wolverley and late of Stoke Prior. He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1807; was presented to Stoke Prior in 1815 by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, and to Wolverley by the same patrons on his recent resignation of the former living.

At Cheetham Hill, near Manchester, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Clarke Prescott*, for 52 years Vicar of Downton and Burrington, Herefordshire, to which he was presented in 1786 by Lord Chancellor Thurlow.

April 13. Aged 73, the Rev. *George Carpendale*, of Harwood Chapel, in the parish of Middleton in Teesdale, having faithfully discharged his duties as schoolmaster and reader of the chapel since the year 1789, and with equal usefulness and propriety those of his sacred office since his ordination in the year 1808. His whole stipend, which he received from the Duke of Cleveland, for the performance of his ministerial duties, was 40 guineas a-year. His realised property, amounting to 200*l.*, he has left in the hands of the Bishop of the Diocese, the Rector of the parish, and Churchwarden of that part of the parish of Middleton in Teesdale, as trustees, to lay with it the foundation of an endowment for a perpetual successor to himself, that the inhabitants of that destitute part of the diocese may be constantly supplied from the Church with a resident minister, and provided with a burial ground, the distance of the burial-place of the parish, from the chapel in Harwood, being 10 miles. The name of George Carpendale, therefore, deserves to be had in perpetual remembrance, not only in the remote district in which his lot was cast, but as an example throughout the Church.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 9. In Castle-st. Leicester-sq. aged 39, by suicide, Monsieur Caiman Duverger, the engineer and architect. At the early age of 18 years he was an engineer of the Luxembourg Palace; subsequent to which he made a voyage into Syria and Asia Minor, and visited Palmyra, Balbec, and Babylon. On his return to Paris he was employed by the government to draw up a work upon the roads. In all philosophical researches he was a great orator, and argued greatly upon the crime of suicide. He intended to become a candidate for a plan for the erection of the Royal Exchange.

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May 5. At the New Hummums Hotel, Covent-Garden, aged 68, John Ord, esq., solicitor, of York.

May 15. In Cambridge-st. Hyde Park, Anne Maria, third dau. of the late John Henry Pakenham, Capt. 1st. dragoon guards.

May 16. In Laurence Pountney-lane, aged 50, Horatio Ripley, esq.

May 23. At Clapham Rise, aged 76, B. Bond, esq.

Aged 70, William Armstrong, esq. of Pimlico, 54 years in his Majesty George the Third's library, and late of the British Museum.

May 24. In Bedford-sq. aged 16, Elizabeth Mary, only dau. of T. Wakley, esq. M.P.

At Gloucester Terrace, Cannon-st.-Road, aged 70, Mr. John Parker, formerly of Lant-street, Southwark.

May 26. At Notting-hill, aged 73, Humphrey Bache, esq.

In Connaught-terrace, aged 82, the widow of the Rev. T. Robinson, Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester, and previously of the Rev. James Gerard, D.D. Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, and afterwards Rector of Monks' Risborough.

May 27. In Grosvenor-sq. aged 66, the Right Hon. Susan Countess of Harrowby, aunt to the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Carlisle, the Countess of Galloway, the Countess of Surrey, the Countess Grosvenor, &c. &c. She was the sixth dau. of Granville 1st Marquis Stafford, by Lady Louisa Egerton, daughter of Scrope first Duke of Bridgewater; was married in 1795 to the Hon. Nathaniel Ryder, now Earl of Harrowby, and had issue the late Viscountess Ebrington, Viscount Sandon, three other sons, and four other daughters.

In Grosvenor-st. the Right Hon. Sarah Countess Amherst and Countess dowager of Plymouth. She was the dau. and co-heir of Andrew second and last Lord Archer, was married in 1788 first to her cousin Other-Hickman fifth Earl of Plymouth, who died in 1799, having had issue (besides three children who died young) Other-Archer the sixth and late Earl, the Marchioness of Downshire, and Lady Harriet Clive. She married secondly, in 1800, William-Pitt now Earl Amherst, and had issue Lady Sarah Elizabeth Amherst, Viscount Holmesdale, and three other children now deceased. Her body was removed for interment to the new chapel, Riverhead. The Earl of Hillsborough, Viscount Holmesdale, Hon. R. Clive, and Hon. E. B. Clive were among the mourners; and the cavalcade was accompanied out of Lon-

don by the carriages of Earl Amherst, the Marquis of Downshire, the Hon. R. Clive, Mr. Musgrave, the Earl of Plymouth, Hon. E. B. Clive, Earl Powis, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Camden, Earl De la Warr, Viscount Clive, Lord Marcus Hill, Lord Manners, the Countess of Bridgewater, Lady Colchester, and Sir George Taunton, Bart.

May 28. At Pentonville, Thomas Busby, esq. Mus. Doc. Author of a translation of Lucretius, a History of Music, the Prophecy, a sacred Oratorio, and other literary and musical works.

At Providence-row, aged 78, Andrew Johnstone, esq. secretary to the Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution.

May 29. In Hyde-st. Bloomsbury, aged 69, Mr. Edward Gwyn, eldest son of the late Mr. Edward Gwyn of Long Acre, citizen, ironmonger and painter-stainer of London. He was a diligent antiquary as far as regarded his own immediate vicinity, a skilful mechanic, and kind friend.

In York-terrace, aged 78, Thomas Borough, esq. of Chetwynd Park, Salop.

Latly. In Cannon-street-road, St. George's-in-the-East, aged 46, S. Slatter, esq. the eminent mason of London-bridge, Woolwich Dock Yard, and many other places.

June 1. At the residence of Benjamin Ridge, esq. Putney, aged 48, William Thomas, esq. of Russell-place.

At Stamford-hill, Mr. Thomas Windus, of Bishopsgate-street, eldest son of Thomas Windus, esq. F.S.A.

June 2. At Brixton-hill, aged 62, J. Dobree, esq.

In Conduit-street, aged 81, Margaret-Esther, widow of J. Dewbery, esq.

In Hans-place, Sloane-st. aged 36, Margaret, only daughter of G. H. Drummond, esq.

Vincent Vaughan, esq. of Belle-hatch-house, Henley-upon-Thames.

June 3. At Chelsea, Elizabeth Laurie, formerly widow of W. Bell, esq. Aylesham, Norfolk.

June 4. At his son's house, Muswell-hill, aged 81, W. Remington, esq.

In the Old Kent-road, aged 51, J. Newman, esq. late of Charlton, many years clerk to the magistrates of the Town-hall, Southwark. He was the eldest surviving son of the late W. L. Newman, esq. solicitor to the Corporation of London.

June 7. In Albemarle-st. aged 82, Anne, relict of T. G. Fothergill, esq. and sister to the late Lieut.-Gen. Arthur Whitham.

In Ebury-st. Pimlico, aged 16, James, the eldest son of R. Chalmers, esq. senior Committee Clerk of the House of Commons.

June 10. In Carlton-gardens, aged 12, Louisa Jane, daughter of Mark Milbanke, esq. and grandson of the Duke of Cleveland.

June 11. At Highgate, aged 11, Dulcibella Cecilia, youngest daughter of Sir E. Wilmot, Bart. M.P.

June 12. At Dulwich, Rachael Catharine, wife of the Rev. Robt. Morgan, dau. of the late Dr. Nicholls, of Hinton house, near Reading.

At Woolwich, aged 30, Caroline, the wife of Lieut. Harness, royal eng.

Richard Fering, esq. of Exmouth.

In Tavistock-st. Covent-garden, aged 68, Mr. Matthew Young, medallist, M. Num. S. In conjunction with his father he kept a shop many years in Ludgate-street, whence he removed to High Holborn, and afterwards to Tavistock-street. These two last residences were the resort of the most eminent collectors, by whom he was highly esteemed, and will be sincerely regretted for his quiet, amiable manners, his honourable dealings, and his willingness and skill to assist them in their pleasing pursuits. We believe he was frequently assistant to Mess. Sotheby in forming the Catalogues of Coins, submitted to their care for sale.

June 13. In Charlotte-st. Portland-place, aged 72, John Fielder, esq. of Duke-st. Grosvenor-sq. solicitor.

June 14. At North-bank, Regent's-park, aged 21, Martha, second daughter of W. Rayner, esq. of Stradishall-place, Suffolk.

In Grafton-st. Mary, wife of the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, dau. of the late Sir F. Cunliffe, Bart.

June 15. Aged 70, S. Gilbee, esq. of Leadenhall-st. and Tottenham.

BERKS.—*May 27.* At Binfield Villa, aged 48, Elizabeth Amelia, wife of Col. Kenah, C.B.

June 11. At Mortimer, Ann Helena, wife of Major-Gen. C. Brown, C.B. E. I. Co.'s service.

BUCKS.—*June 13.* At Beaconsfield, aged 73, Hester, widow of the Rev. Robert Norris, Rector of Tatterford, Norfolk, youngest dau. of Harvey Sparkes, esq. of Kinstoun Hall, co. Northampton.

DEVON.—*May 21.* At Devonport, Capt. Archer, late of 16th dragoons.

May 22. At Exeter, at an advanced

age, the relict of the Rev. William Tanner, Rector of Meshaw.

May 25. At Delamore, near Ivy-bridge, aged 76, Susanna, widow of T. H. Hays, esq. sixth and youngest daughter of the late Very Rev. W. Cooke, D.D. Dean of Ely, and Provost of King's College, Cambridge.

May 27. At the house of her nephew, S. C. Culverwell, esq. Charmouth, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Culverwell.

Latelly. At Lympstone, W. C. Callow, esq. M.D.

At Haslar Hospital, Lieut. Warlett, R.N. commanding her Majesty's steamer *Defiance*.

At Branscombe, Lieut. M. Hill, R.N. chief officer of the Coast Guard Service in that district.

DORSET.—*May 25.* At Weymouth, the wife of Gen. Gore Browne.

May 27. At Sturminster, aged 85, Capt. Thomas Moore, late of the E. I. S. He was nearly the last surviving officer of the army which conducted the war against Tippoo Saib. He distinguished himself in many engagements, and was once captured, and incarcerated for three years and six months in one of Tippoo's dungeons. Till within a very short period, he had joined in field-sports with a zeal scarcely known at the age of fourscore years.

June 9. At Blandford, aged 65, James Florance, esq. Barrister at Law, and Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the county of Dorset. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, Nov. 20, 1809.

ESSEX.—*March 17.* At Harwich, Capt. Carruthers, 67th regt.

June 8. At Great Bardfield, Essex, aged 70, Anne, widow of William Pollett, esq. of Dor-street.

May 31. At Mascalls, near Brentwood, Richard Gardner, esq. of that place, and of Billericay.

GLOUCESTER.—*March 28.* At Bristol, aged 95, Ann, widow of Thomas Blakemore, esq. of Westbromwich, co. Stafford, and mother of Richard Blakemore, esq. M.P. of the Leys, co. Hereford.

April 13. At Cheltenham, retired Commander C. Sheldon Timins, R.N.

May 7. At Cheltenham, Martha Elizabeth Ann, wife of R. Hurd Lucas, esq. of Grimley, Worc. and Clifton Hall, Bucks.

May 20. At Gloucester, aged 52, Alexander Walker, esq. co-proprietor of the Gloucester Journal.

May 28. At Clifton, Sarah Theodora, third daughter of the late Theodore

Foulks, esq. of Jamaica, and late of the Isle of Wight, and Dale Park, Sussex.

May 29. At Clifton, aged 71, Samuel Lloyd Harford, esq.

At Bristol, aged 82, Mary, widow of Lieut. Young, R.N.

Lately. Aged 69, W. Cothor, esq. of Longford, near Gloucester.

June 3. At Cheltenham, aged 61, the Right Hon. Frances-Isabella dowager Lady Southampton. She was the second dau. of the late Lord Robert Seymour, aunt to the present Marquis of Hertford, by his first wife Anne, dau. of Peter Delmé, esq.; became, in 1802, the second wife of George-Ferdinand 2nd Lord Southampton, and was left his widow in 1810, having had issue the present Lord, the Hon Henry FitzRoy, and the Hon. Mrs. Allen.

June 3. At Gloucester, aged 61, Rebecca, relict of the Rev. Joseph Bonnor Cheston, daughter of the late Thynne How Gwynne, esq. of Buckland.

HANTS.—*May 23.* At Colmar Rectory, aged 73, James Fowler, esq. late of Bristol and of Filton, Somerset.

Lately. At Catfield, M. Hawker, esq. Justice of the peace for Hants.

HEREFORD.—Jane, wife of the Rev. J. George, Rector of Grosmont.

HERTFORD.—*May 23.* At Wall Field-house, near Hertford, aged 80, Miss Frances Hatton, third daughter of the late Sir T. Hatton, Bart. of Long Stanton, Camb.

June 6. At the residence of her son, James Duncombe, Woodcock-hill, Elizabeth, widow of Brandreth Duncombe, esq. of Norcott-hill.

June 11. At Hertford, aged 83, Daniel Maddall, esq. for many years steward to the Marquis of Salisbury.

KENT.—*May 19.* At Tunbridge Wells, Edward Lewkenor, eldest son of Edw. Knight jun. esq. of Chawton house, Hants.

June 2. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 70, Sarah, widow of Rees Goring Thomas, esq. of Tooting Lodge, Surrey.

June 8. At Jennings, aged 20, having been born 5th March 1818, Charlotte Lydia, the wife of Edward Barrett Curteis, esq. of Windmill-hill, Sussex, and youngest daughter of Thomas Law Hodges, esq. of Hemsted, Kent, M.P. for West Kent. She gave birth to her only child on the 3rd June, and had been married only fifteen months from the 9th March 1837.

LANCASHIRE.—*May 29.* At the Rev. T. V. Bayne's, Warrington, aged 15, John-Allanby, eldest son of John Barwis, esq. of Woodstock, and grandson of the late Rev. J. Gutch, Registrar of the University of Oxford.

LINCOLN.—*June 4.* Aged 78, Francis Chaplin, esq. of Riseholme, a magistrate for the parts of Lindsey.

Lately.—At Louth, aged 87, Martha, relict of the Rev. Samuel Yorke, Rector of North Thoresby.

MIDDLESEX.—*May 28.* Aged 27, Edward, second son of the late G. Stuart, esq. of Sutton-house, near Hounslow.

June 11. At Hampton-court, aged 67, Charles Chester, esq. of Chicheley, Bucks, cousin to Lord Bagot, and brother to the Countess dowager of Liverpool.

MONMOUTH.—*April 9.* At Newport, aged 52, Mary, wife of Mr. James Hawkins, and dau. of the late John Nicholl, esq. of Caerleon.

June 7. At Court St. Lawrence, near Monmouth, aged 70, Robert Vaux, esq. also of Tottenham, Middlesex.

NORTHAMPTON.—*June 1.* Aged 70, William Tyler Smyth, esq. of Little Houghton.

June 2. Aged 85, the Hon. Barbara, relict of the Hon. William Cockayne, of Rushton-hall.

NOTTINGHAM.—*Lately.* In the Union Hospital, Nottingham, aged 93, Mrs. Sarah Boswell. She was married to the great Boswell, the king of the gipsies, 72 years since. He died at the gipsy camp, at Eastwood-park, in 1835, and was interred in Eastwood Church-yard. His queen was soon after chargeable to Selston parish, and was sent to Basford Union workhouse, from which she came out in March last, and was received into the Nottingham Union Hospital, on account of severe illness.

OXFORD.—*June 2.* At Butcot, in his 70th year, James Cripps, esq.

June 3. Aged 25, William, second son of John Churchill, esq. of Deddington.

SOMERSET.—*May 17.* At the Palace, Wells, Margaret Law, youngest dau. of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

At Wells, aged 70, Maurice Davies, esq.

May 18. At Stawell, near Bridgewater, aged 88, Henry Bartlett, esq.

Lately. At Bath, Helen, widow of R. Parker, esq. dau. of the late Sir Byashe

Shelly, Bart. of Castle Goring, Sussex, and aunt to Lord De Lisle and Dudley.

May 9. At Edingworth-house, East Brent, Sophia, wife of George Henning, M. D.

SURREY.—*May 23.* At Farnham, aged 70, Anne Frances, relict of the Rev. T. W. Barlow, Prebendary of Bristol.

May 25. At Petersham, aged 79, Elizabeth, wife of General David Douglass Wemyss, of Cumberland-st.

June 10. At Banstead, aged 93, Mrs. Mary Howorth, eldest sister of the late H. Howorth, esq. and Lt.-Gen. Sir E. Howorth, K.C.B. and G.C.H.

June 14. At Stoke, next Guildford, aged 63, R. Sparkes, esq.

SUSSEX.—*May 27.* At Brighton, the Right Hon. Margaret Countess dowager Poulett. Her ladyship was the only child of the late Ynyr Burges, esq. of Eastham, Essex. She married, first, Sir John Smith, Bart. of Havering Bower, who took the name of Burges; and, secondly, in July 1816, John, fourth Earl Poulett, who died, without issue by this his second wife, in 1819.

May 28. At Brighton, aged 21, T. C. Helps, youngest son of J. Helps, esq. of the Westminster Life-office.

May 29. At Brighton, aged 89, Susanah Macclesfield Jones, relict of the Rev. L. O. Jones, and sister to the late Sir W. Jones.

WARWICK.—At Leamington, James Macdonald, esq. late Capt. 79th Highlanders, only son of the late Donald Macdonald, esq. of Springfield, Morayshire.

WILTS.—*May 31.* George Grove, esq. of East Hayes, Sedgill.

June 7. In his 22nd year, William John, eldest son of John James Calley, esq. of Blunsdon-house.

WORCESTER.—*June 9.* At Malvern, aged 84, P. Frost, esq. of Cheltenham, late of the Hon. East India Company's Home Establishment.

YORKSHIRE.—*April 28.* At Whithy, aged 37, John Yeoman, esq. solicitor, after a long and severe illness, borne with fortitude and pious resignation. His kind and courteous manners, his generous and hospitable disposition, his many amiable and excellent qualities rendered him respected and beloved by a large circle of acquaintance. The society which he moved in and adorned has, in his death, suffered an irreparable loss.

May 23. Mary, wife of the Rev. Geo. Marwood, of Busby-hall, Cleveland.

May 31. Aged 42, Ann, wife of Robert Keddey, esq. of Myton-hall, near Hull.

Lately.—At Cantley, aged 33, Katherine, dau. of the late General Chester.

WALES.—At Cappel Cerig, Carnarvonshire, aged 103, Mrs. Elizabeth Pritchard. She has left behind her four daughters, thirty-four grand children, seventy-four great grand children, and two great grand children.

SCOTLAND.—*April 8.* At Edinburgh, in her 80th year, the widow of Sir Patrick Warrender, of Lochend, Bart.

April 14. At Edinburgh, William Rigby Murray, only child of the Lord Advocate.

April 11. Aged 72, Robert Ainslie, esq. W. S. the intimate friend and correspondent of Robert Burns, with whose biography his name will ever be honourably associated. He was the author of "Reasons for the Hope that is in us," and his contributions have for 40 years enriched our periodical literature.

May 11. At Joppa, near Edinburgh, in his 110th year, John Wright, sergeant.

May 23. At Cardross-park, Dumbartonshire, Alexander Sharp, esq. late of Virginia.

May 24. At his house in Fifeshire, William Ferguson, esq. of Kilrie.

May 27. In his 80th year, Dugald Stuart, esq. of Balachelish, Argyllshire.

IRELAND.—*March 25.* At Dublin, Ensign Acton, 53d regt.

April 5. Austin Cooper, esq. one of the most extensive land-agents in the county. When proceeding with G. Weyland esq. in a gig from Kilmore to the fair of Tipperary, they were fired at by eight men who were in ambush. Mr. Cooper was shot dead, and Mr. Weyland severely wounded in the back.

April 13. At Urney, co. Tyrone, Lieut. John Semple, late of the Royal Irish Artillery, and Brigade-Major of Artillery.

April 18. Lieut.-Col. E. Browne, of Breafoy, Mayo.

Lately. At Larne, Lieut. A. Murray, R.N. chief officer of the Coast Guard service in that district.

In Dublin, R. H. M'Naghten, esq.

At Harold's Cross, Dublin, Lieut. Sullivan, R.N.

At Lisrenny, co. Louth, Katty Sloane, in her 110th year. She retained all her faculties clear and acute to the last day, and was only confined to her bed a few weeks before her death.

At Newbridge Mills, Judith M'Guirk, in her 109th year. For the last few years she was confined to her bed, but could, to within a short time of her death, discourse on any subject she had ever known; and her sight was up to the last hour so good that she could sew without glasses.

Catharine, relict of E. Sheil, esq. and mother of R. L. Sheil, esq. M.P.

Thomas Burke, esq. son of Major and Lady Matilda Burke, and nephew to the Earl of Howth. His funeral in the burial ground of Tuam cathedral on the 28th May was the occasion of a riot, in consequence of its having been rumoured that he had died a Roman Catholic.

May 28. Aged 72, Isabella, relict of the Rev. D. Little, of Killeleagh, Ireland.

EAST INDIES.—Oct. 9. On the East India station, Mr. Hyman, Midshipman on board her Majesty's ship *Wolf*, son-in-law to B. R. Haydon, historical painter.

Dec. 9. At Madras, aged 35, Capt. George Jobling, of the 1st native veteran battalion, youngest son of the late John Jobling, esq. formerly of Newton Hall, Northumberland.

Jan. 14. At Moulmein, in the Burman Empire, aged 27, Capt. Henry Robert Moore, 62nd regt. eldest son of Lt.-Col. Moore, half-pay 14th foot.

Jan. 17. At Delhi, aged 22, Lieut. W. E. Rees, of the engineers, son of the late W. E. Rees, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

Feb. 7. At Calcutta, aged 18, Helen Anne, wife of Arthur Grote, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

Feb. 13. At Bombay, aged 25, George Waddell, esq. of the E. I. C. civil service, and only son of the late George Waddell, esq. for many years on the same establishment.

March 6. At the Cape of Good Hope, Col. J. P. Boileau, commanding the Bengal Horse Artillery.

March 11. At Mymensing, Bengal, aged 27, Matthew Williams Carruthers, esq. of the Civil Service, second son of the late David Carruthers, esq. M.P.

March 14. At Secunderabad, aged 32, Capt. George Hull Sotheby, 34th Madras light inf. elder son of Samuel Sotheby, esq. the book auctioneer.

ABROAD.—Sept. 25. At Geneva, Thomas Macalister Slater, only surviving son of Anthony Slater, and grandson of the late Thomas Slater, esq. of Chesterfield and Liverpool. He was born at Philadelphia, 3d Nov. 1818, and his re-

mains were interred in the family vault at St. Michael's church, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, 23d Nov. 1837.

Jan. 10. On board her Majesty's surveying vessel, *Raven*, off the western coast of Africa, aged 24, T. R. Sykes, esq. R.N. eldest son of the late Capt. J. Sykes, E. I. Co.'s service.

Feb. 25. At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 22, John, eldest son of John Shewell, esq. of York-place, Portman-square.

March 15. At Port Elizabeth, South Africa, Joseph Sturgis, solicitor of the Cape of Good Hope, where he had been for nearly twenty years a resident, second son of the Rev. Joseph Sturgis, M.A. of Sibbertoft, Northamptonshire.

March 30. At Cape Town, aged 44, Major William Henry Foy, Bombay art.

April 15. On his passage from the Mauritius, Lieut. F. W. B. M'Leod, 35th regt. only son of Captain W. M'Leod, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

April 18. At Rome, aged 13, Louisa Katharine, youngest dau. of the late Hon. A. Cochrane, Capt. R.N. and niece to the Earl of Dundonald.

April 28. At Madrid, Catharine, wife of Lieut.-Col. Connolly, eldest dau. of the late L. M. O'Brien, esq. of Santander, Consul of the United States of America on the north coast of Spain.

May 2. At Pisa, Robert John Grews Lawrence, esq. of Montagu-square, London.

May 5. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Eliza Anne, wife of Francis Drake, esq. and sister to Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart. She was the only dau. of Sir Herbert the first Baronet, by the Hon. Juliana Digby, dau. of William 5th Lord Digby.

May 11. At Malta, on his return to England from India, Capt. F. Pigott, 45th regt. second son of J. Pigott, esq. late Lieut.-Col. Royal Bucks Militia.

At the Hague, aged 21, William Henry, son of George Anthony Sawyer, esq. of Ison Hill, Henbury, and grandson of the late George Sawyer, esq. of Bath.

At Trieste, aged 48, M. Ignaz Von Rudhart, late Minister from Bavaria to Greece, a native of Wufomam, in Upper Franconia.

May 13. At Paris, aged 35, the Hon. Frances Sophia Stafford Jerningham, dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Stafford.

May 17. At Abbeville, aged 80, Charles Poole, esq. late of the Grove, Stanmore.

May 24. At Ostend, Lieut. W. C. B. Fulton, Royal Engineers.

May 26. At Genoa, Eustasia, wife of A. Homfray, M.D. dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir R. Donnelly, K.C.B.

Lately. At Milan, on her journey from Naples to England, aged 76, Mrs. Marianne Starke, of Exmouth, authoress of Travels in Italy, eldest dau. of the late R. Starke, esq. of Epsom, many years Governor of Fort St. George, Madras; also at Dinah, in Britany, in his 34th year, Richard John Hughes Starke, esq. nephew to the above, and eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Starke, of Laugharne Castle, Carmarthenshire.

In Paris, Mr. Samuel Penley, pro-

prietor and manager of the Windsor Theatre, and formerly a performer at Drury-lane.

At New York, Mr. Pearne, the engineer of the Great Western steam-ship, in consequence of a severe scalding which he received shortly before her arrival.

At Fontenay-sous-Bois, aged 64, the celebrated French comic actor, Potier.

At St. Jago, Cape de Verd, the British consul, Mr. Eagan.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 29 to June 19, 1838.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	722	Males	652	1292	
Females	712	Females	640		
1434		1292			
				Between	
				2 and 5	136
				5 and 10	83
				10 and 20	52
				20 and 30	91
				30 and 40	132
				40 and 50	139
				50 and 60	125
				60 and 70	155
				70 and 80	84
				80 and 90	28
				90 and 100	9
Whereof have died under two years old...		258			

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, June 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
62 11	30 10	22 7	33 3	37 0	35 4

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. June 22.

Kent Bags.....	3l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Farnham (seconds)	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets.....	4l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.
Farnham (fine) ...	7l. 0s. to 8l. 10s.	Sussex.....	3l. 10s. to 4l. 6s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 23.

Smithfield, Hay, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 17s.—Straw, 1l. 18s. to 2l. 4s.—Clover, 5l. 0s. to 6l.

SMITHFIELD, June 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb.....	5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton.....	3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market, June 22.	
Veal.....	4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts.....	887
Pork.....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	Calves.....	420
		Sheep & Lambs	10,910
		Pigs	450

COAL MARKET, June 20.

Walls Ends, from 20s. 0d. to 23s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts from 10s. 8d. to 25s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 50s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 49s. 0d.

CANDLES, 7s. 6d. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 0d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 22l. — Ellesmere and Chester, 79. — Grand Junction, 205½. — Kennet and Avon, 25½. — Leeds and Liverpool, 640. — Regent's, 15½. — Rochdale, 104. — London Dock Stock, 63. — St. Katharine's, 103. — West India, 108. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 206. — Grand Junction Water Works, 59½. — West Middlesex, 95. — Globe Insurance, 145. — Guardian, 35½. — Hope, 5½. — Chartered Gas, 51½. — Imperial Gas, 50. — Phoenix Gas, 22. — Independent Gas, 48½. — General United Gas, 31. — Canada Land Company, 30. — Reversionary Interest, 133.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26 to June 22, 1838, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	40	59	48	30, 04	fair	9	56	66	51	30, 13	fair, cloudy
27	48	58	49	29, 90	do.	10	60	64	52	29, 60	cloudy
28	52	64	54	, 58	rain, fr. rain	11	57	62	53	, 50	do. rain
29	57	65	54	, 65	cloudy, fair	12	54	62	52	, 57	do. do.
30	58	68	55	, 80	do. do.	13	55	62	54	, 67	do. do.
31	62	69	54	, 90	do. do. rn. th.	14	60	68	57	, 74	fair, clo. rain
Jn. 1	61	64	54	, 90	do. do. do.	15	58	64	54	, 74	do. do. do.
2	58	67	54	, 80	do. do. do.	16	64	70	62	, 78	do. do. do.
3	64	66	54	, 78	do. do. do.	17	48	73	64	, 84	do. do.
4	61	65	56	, 70	do. do.	18	69	74	58	, 60	do. do. rain
5	64	69	57	, 87	fair	19	62	69	56	, 81	do. do.
6	51	54	46	30, 04	do.	20	63	65	60	, 72	do. do. rain
7	54	61	45	, 16	do.	21	61	70	55	, 60	do. do.
8	51	59	46	, 20	do.	22	63	65		, 84	do. do. rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From May 28 to June 21, 1838, both inclusive.

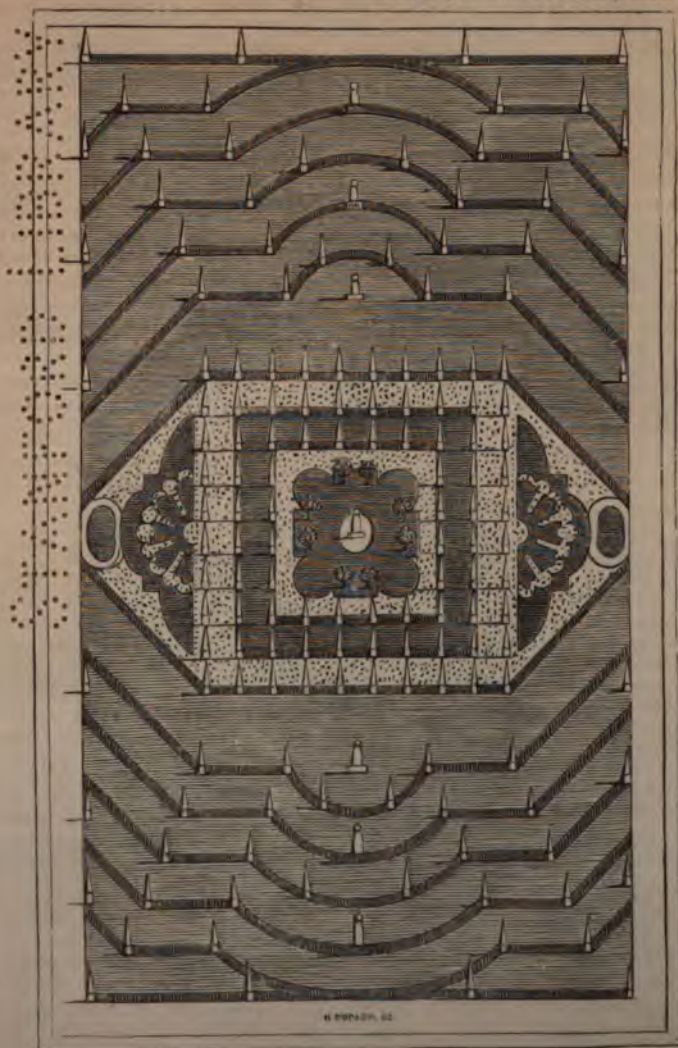
May & June.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28		93½	94		101½	102½	15½				64 67 pm.	60 64 pm.
29	205	93½	94		101½	102½	15½			270	64 pm.	64 66 pm.
30		94½	95		101½	103	15½		106½	270	68 pm.	65 69 pm.
31		94½	95		101½	103	15½		106½	270	73 75 pm.	70 68 pm.
1	205	94½	95	101½	101½	102½	15½					69 71 pm.
2	205½	94	95		101½	102½	15½			270½	75 73 pm.	70 67 pm.
4	205½	94	95		101½	102½	15½			270½	72 pm.	67 69 pm.
5	205	94	95		101½	102½	15½			270½	74 pm.	69 74 pm.
6	204½	94		101½	101½		15½				74 pm.	67 69 pm.
7	205	94			101½		15½	92½	107			67 70 pm.
8	205½	94			101½		15½					70 68 pm.
9	205½	94			101½							68 70 pm.
11		93½		101½	101½		15½					68 70 pm.
12	205½	93½			101½		15½				74 pm.	68 70 pm.
13	205	93½			101½		15½				74 76 pm.	70 68 pm.
14		93½			101½		15½				74 76 pm.	68 70 pm.
15	205½	93½		101½	101½		15½					70 68 pm.
16	205½	93½			101½		15½					68 70 pm.
18	205½	94			101½		15½					69 70 pm.
19	205½	94		101½	101½		15½					69 71 pm.
20	205½	94			101½		15½					71 pm.
21	205½	94			101½		15½					71 69 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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PLAN OF PART OF KENSINGTON GARDENS,
FROM A SURVEY MADE IN 1729.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. AUGUST, 1838.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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*Embellished with a Plan of the GRAVELPIT GARDEN at KENSINGTON;
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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In reference to the term "Privy or Private Tithes," already discussed in our vol. II. p. 114, vol. III. p. 338, a correspondent makes the following remarks:

"The origin of the term was thus. At the time of the Ecclesiastical Survey (1534) and previous thereto, that is, in monastic times, when the tithes of a parish belonged to the public community of priests and monks in a monastery, the tithes, which were troublesome to collect, and which we now generally call small or vicarial, were left to maintain the vicar or officiating minister in the private local parish where they arose, and were frequently called 'privatæ decimæ,' privy or private tithes, in contradistinction to the great tithes, which the public community in the monastery took care to keep to themselves. By referring to the Ecclesiastical Survey, as printed by order of the King in 1817, it will be found that the term 'privatæ decimæ,' privy tithes, occurs most frequently in the midland counties, as in the dioceses of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford; and in the same return, where the vicar is mentioned as having 'in privatis decimis,' worth so and so, very frequently the expression 'et in aliis minutis decimis,' follows, which is a redundancy of expression, and merely refers to small trifling tithes hardly worth noticing, which the 'privatæ decimæ,' in fact, included. If a distinction could be made between the privatæ decimæ and the minutæ decimæ, it was this. The privatæ decimæ referred to the more substantial parts of what we now call the vicarial tithes, and such as arose from the land, as fruits, potatoes, turnips, hops, lamb, wool, milk, calves, agistment, &c. The minutæ decimæ referred to the trifling tithes of pigs, geese, eggs, honey, wax, &c. which were things that farmers might have, or might not have.

"As monasteries and the great tithes that belonged to them have faded in our view, so has the term privy tithes become more and more obsolete, and the more correct definition of small or vicarial, which comprise and mean the same things, become general. And in confirmation that this is the correct meaning, I will here briefly quote what Mr. Justice Blackstone says, who may be called the best authority that could be quoted on the subject. After referring to the abuses in monasteries, and the establishment of vicarages, he says, in vol. i. page 375, chapter Clergy—"The endowments of vicarages have usually been by a portion of the glebe, or land, belonging to the parsonage, and a particular share of the tithes, which the appropriators found it

most troublesome to collect, and which are therefore generally called privy, small, or vicarial tithes." Eagle, in his Treatise on Tithes, vol. i. page 79, in speaking of the endowment of vicarages, says "They were endowed with what are generally called privy or small tithes." LEX."

HYDROPHOBIA AND CANINE PATHOLOGY. A very extensive inquiry has been recently made on the Continent into several canine diseases commonly confounded together under the name of *hydrophobia*. In this inquiry the names of Baron D'Hanens, Dr. Forster, and others, occur as leading physiologists; the object has been to ascertain the proportionate number of real to false cases of that disease, and the result has proved highly satisfactory, for it seems that out of 100 reported cases, not above one real one will be found; that the true contagious hydrophobia is a very rare disorder, and that the cases so often mistaken for it, which cause the death of so many harmless dogs, is a complaint quite innocent in its character. Another important fact is, that in the hot countries of the south of Europe, where dogs swarm in the streets in an almost wild state, canine madness is unknown, which shews that heat has very little to do with the cause of the disorder. The true canine madness is found chiefly in those countries where the cruel practice of dog-fighting prevails, and is totally unheard of in Turkey, where animals are kindly treated, and where fighting them for amusement is forbid. The strongest predisponent to the disorder, too, has been proved to be *fear of its occurrence*, and for this reason, in countries where there is a censorship of the press, it has been forbidden to report cases of this disorder.

It appears by Queen Elizabeth's Woodward's account, that 200 oaks were delivered to Sir Walter Raleigh towards the building and structure of ships, by gift of the Lady Elizabeth the Queen, by virtue of a warrant under the hand of the Lord Treasurer of England, dated 28th April 1586.

Addendum to June, p. 597. In 1830, Mr. Hugh McKeon of Lavenham, published, *An Inquiry into the Birthplace, Parentage, Life, and Writings of the Rev. William Gurnell, M.A. formerly Rector of Lavenham in Suffolk, and Author of the Christian in Complete Armour*. Woodbridge, Loder, 12mo.

Errata. P. 63, b, lines 4 and 5, for Suffolk, read Norfolk; p. 63, at line 5 from the bottom—There is a parish in Suffolk of the name of Farnham.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Life and Administration of Edward first Earl of Clarendon; with Original Correspondence and authentic Papers never before published. By T. H. Lister, Esq. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1838.

"PUT not your trust in Princes," is perhaps the moral lesson which is the most frequently inculcated by history, and certainly not less frequently by our own history than by that of other nations. Wolsey, More, and Strafford, are conspicuous instances from our own annals; but Clarendon, the subject of the present work, stands amongst the known victims of royal ingratitude as the most obvious and eminent example. A glance at his biography, to the consideration of which these volumes invite us, will prove the truth of this remark.

Edward Hyde, born on the 18th February 1609, was the third son of Henry Hyde, of Dinton, in the county of Wilts, a gentleman of small estate, and a descendant of the Hydes of Norbury and Hyde in Cheshire. After receiving the rudiments of education at home, he passed, in 1622, at the precocious age of fourteen, to Magdalen Hall. His first destination was the Church; but some disappointments at Oxford, and the circumstance of his having influential family connexions in the Law, occasioned an alteration in his views; and shortly before the 14th February 1626, when he took his degree of bachelor of arts, he entered of the Middle Temple. Ill health and an attachment to gay society rendered his first three years of little advantage to him as a lawyer; and, probably, in the hope of his being more determinedly fixed in the study of his profession, his father consented to his marriage in 1629, being then under age, to a daughter of Sir George Ayliffe of Gretenham in Wilts. His wife caught the small-pox, miscarried, and died, within six months of their union; and in 1632 he married his second wife Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, Master of the Requests and of the Mint—a gentleman whose character is placed in a very amiable light by a letter respecting his daughter's marriage, printed in the third volume of the present work. (P. 3.)

Within a few months after Hyde's second marriage his father died suddenly, and he then came into possession of property sufficient to set him to a certain extent above the necessity of "labouring in his vocation." He continued indeed to practise the Law, but it was not in that persevering way in which alone men can become great lawyers. *They* are plants which thrive best in a poor and barren soil; take from them in early life the necessity of working for their daily bread, and they may become Clarendons, but never Eldons. Hyde devoted "every day some hours to general literature With members of his own profession he lived little but ere he had attained the age of twenty-seven, could enumerate among his intimate associates many of the most eminent persons in the kingdom—persons distinguished not merely by rank and power, but by their characters, abilities, and acquirements It is probable," says Mr. Lister, "that he then entertained hopes of future political or literary distinction." (I. 14.) If so, he judged wisely. The course he took soon led him into the House of Commons, and he there at once became conspicuous, if not eminent.

He was first returned to the Parliament which met on the 13th April 1640, and was rashly dissolved on the 5th May following. During that short session, Hyde entered warmly upon public business, and even ventured into the field in opposition to Hampden. Upon the vital question of a supply, he endeavoured to steer a middle course between the temerity of the King's advisers and the craft of the popular leader; and, if he had been supported by the former, all might have gone well. Abandoned by them—through the treachery of Vane, as has been said—the question of supply was adjourned, and a dissolution followed in anger. Although opposed to Hampden in that particular instance, the Journals contain ample evidence that Hyde entered upon public life as a reformer. The next Parliament was that one which has been immortalised in our history as "the Long Parliament." It met on the 3rd of November 1640, and Hyde was returned for Saltash. In all the early measures, Hyde cordially co-operated: he instituted an inquiry which put an end to the Earl Marshal's Court; he assisted Lord Falkland in the impeachment of Lord Keeper Finch; he preferred the charges against the Barons of the Exchequer; he conducted the proceedings for the suppression of the Council of the North; and, finally, he took an active share in the prosecution of Strafford. We say "finally," for there ended the career of Hyde as a reformer. The fall of Strafford, which animated the extreme party to bolder exertions, seems to have brought Hyde to his senses. They proceeded in their straight-onward course to despotism; he stood for awhile aloof, as if stunned by the recoil of the blow he had aided in striking, and, as soon as the Church became the object of attack, passed over to the ranks of those who made a vain attempt for the conservation of the monarchy. In his secession from the reform party, he preceded his friend Lord Falkland, but only by a few weeks. Falkland supported the bill for depriving the Bishops of their seats in the House of Lords, under the impression that "it was the only expedient to preserve the Church, and that, if this passed, nothing more to its prejudice would be attempted." (I. 110.) He was soon convinced of his error, and thenceforth the two friends, ranged side by side, continued a calm and steady although entirely unsuccessful opposition to the inroads of democracy. Hyde's defence of the Church attracted the attention of Charles, who made an opportunity to return him his thanks in person; and when the celebrated Remonstrance was published by the Commons—the first of that long series of papers by which each party sought to make the people the judges of their quarrel—Hyde, who had opposed its publication in Parliament with more than ordinary vehemence, prepared a reply to it, which was adopted by the King, and published as "the King's Answer with the Advice of his Council." It is correctly described by Mr. Lister as "firm, temperate, and judicious, retorting without acrimony, condescending without meanness, and blending conciliation with reproof. It tended to expose the anti-pacific intentions of the Parliamentary leaders, and to place the King in the right." (I. 138.)

From this time Falkland, Colepeper, and Hyde, were the principal managers for the King in the House of Commons; and it would have been well if he had acted entirely by their advice; for, even yet, his cause was probably not quite desperate. Other counsels urged him, however, to that singular act of folly, the attempt to seize the five members, which was instantly followed by the assumption by the Parliament of authority *over the royal fortresses*—a bold usurpation to which they professed to be

driven, in self-defence, by the King's wanton and inexcusable invasion of their privileges. The die was now thrown; war had become inevitable; but before the sword was actually drawn, both parties appealed nominally to each other, but really to the people, in various addresses, replies, petitions, answers, messages, declarations, and many other descriptions of State Papers. In the royal portion of those papers, the King was assisted by Hyde—the most important of them were prepared by him—and certainly better service has seldom been rendered to a sovereign than he rendered to Charles in the composition of those celebrated documents. They were too liberal, too conciliatory, too straight-forward to satisfy such persons as those who induced their sovereign to enter the House of Commons; but they gained him many friends amongst the better classes of the people; and they did more—they continue to gain him friends down to the present hour, and will continue to do so through all time. They are the pleadings in the great cause which was ultimately decided in the High Court of Justice for trying the King, and every one admits that the case they make out is in the King's favour, and, consequently, that the decision in that court was unjust. "It is impossible," as Mr. Lister remarks, "to compare these royal manifestoes with those of the Parliament without being sensible of the superiority of the former, both in the arguments employed and the ability with which they were enforced." (I. 177.) Before the King set up his standard, Hyde joined him at York, and a few months afterwards he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in that character followed the person of Charles, until the Prince of Wales was sent into the West, when he was appointed a member of his council, and on the 5th March 1645, just previous to his departure in the company of the Prince, had his last interview with Charles I. at Oxford. Twelve months afterwards, the whole of the west of England was in the power of the Parliament, and the Prince and his attendants, of whom Lord Capel, Lord Hopton, and Hyde, now Sir Edward, were the principal, took refuge, first in Scilly, and afterwards in Jersey, from whence the Prince passed into France in 1646. Hyde, Capel, and Hopton, disapproving of the Prince's removal into that country, remained behind at Jersey; and Hyde, released from other duties, set himself to the composition of his *History of the Rebellion*, which he had begun in Scilly. He and his two friends lived and kept house together in St. Hilary's, where, having a chaplain of their own, they had prayers every day in the church, at eleven o'clock in the morning; till which hour they employed themselves as they thought fit; Hyde in his literary pursuits; the others in walking, riding, or reading as they were disposed; but at the hour of prayers they always met, and then dined together at the Lord Hopton's lodgings. "Their table was maintained at their joint expense only for dinners, they never using to sup, but met always upon the sands in the evening to walk, after going to the castle to Sir George Carteret, who treated them with extraordinary kindness and civility, and spent much time with them." During this period Hyde's industry was most exemplary.

"Between his books and his papers," says Mr. Lister, "he rarely spent less than ten hours a day. It is uncertain how much of that time was devoted to his *History*. Three hours a day, he tells Nicholas, were assigned to the task of writing, but much more might have been given to the requisite examination of authorities. In addition to this employment, he applied himself to the improvement of his knowledge of French litera-

ture, and still more to classical studies. 'I have,' he said to Dr. Sheldon in August 1647, 'read over Livy, and Tacitus, and almost all Tully's works; and have written since I came into this blessed isle near 300 large sheets of paper in this delicate hand;' and 'he wrote daily little less than one sheet of large paper with his own hand' during the two years that he remained in Jersey." (I. 301.)

After some time Capel and Hopton quitted him; the one going into the United Provinces, and the other into France, and both meditating a return into England. Hyde then removed into Castle Elizabeth, where Sir George Carteret gave him an asylum, and there he remained until other duties called him to a more active life. Whilst at Jersey alone, the company of his wife and children would have been a solace to him, but poverty kept them asunder. Lady Hyde remained in England, "bearing her part with miraculous courage and constancy." "We may, I hope," he writes to Nicholas, "be able to live some time asunder, but I am sure we should quickly starve if we were together; yet when starving comes to be necessary, to be more feared than hanging, we will starve by the grace of God together." "My man is at last returned," he said, in a previous letter to Lady Dalkeith, "with great good news to me, which is with incredible stories of my wife's courage and magnanimity: and that, though she be like to want every thing, she will be cast down with nothing." (Lister, I. 304.)

When Prince Charles removed from France into Holland, the King transmitted his commands to Hyde to give the Prince the benefit of his assistance. The summons was received in June 1648, and Hyde obeyed it instantly. After some very annoying disasters in the course of his journey, he rejoined the Prince at the Hague upon his return from his fruitless attempt to take advantage of the revolt of the English fleet. From that time until the restoration, Hyde continued in the service of the exiled Prince, and, with some few exceptions, as during an embassy into Spain, and during Charles's expedition into Scotland, was constantly about his person, and had the principal management of his affairs. The labour and the annoyances he underwent in that service are scarcely credible: harassed by the opposition of the Queen Dowager, and the perpetual dissensions in the mimic court of the exiled monarch; burthened by the duty of providing as far as was possible for the daily wants of Charles's household, which was often a task of extreme difficulty; and, above all, tormented by the frivolity of Charles's character, his indolence, and the impossibility of making him feel an interest in any thing of a higher character than an intrigue, are all very strongly portrayed in Mr. Lister's volumes. Hyde's wife and family passed over to the Continent, and took up their residence at Antwerp, where they suffered as great hardships as himself. "At this time," he writes in November 1652, "I have neither clothes nor fire to preserve me from the sharpness of the season." At another time, "I am so cold that I can scarce hold my pen, and have not three sous in the world to buy a faggot." Again, "I have not been master of a crown these many months, am cold for want of clothes and fire, and owe for all the meat which I have eaten these three months, and to a poor woman who is no longer able to trust; and my poor family at Antwerp (which breaks my heart) is in as sad a state as I am." (Lister, I. 375.) Yet mark how he spurns the notion of compromise or submission. "I know no other counsel to give you than, by the grace of God, I mean to follow myself, which is to submit to God's pleasure and judgment upon

me, and to starve really and literally with the comfort of having endeavoured to avoid it by all honest means, and rather to bear it than do any thing contrary to my duty. Compounding is a thing I do not understand, or how a man can do it to save one's life. We must play out the game with that courage as becomes gamesters who were first engaged by conscience against all motives and interest, and be glad to let the world know that we were carried on only by conscience." (Lister, I. 363.)

But brighter days approached. Cromwell's death was followed by a short season of confusion, and that by the Restoration, to which Hyde contributed by the preparation of the celebrated declaration from Breda, and the royal letters to Monk and the Army, to the two Houses, to the Navy, and to the City of London. Hyde entered London in the train of Charles, and on the third day afterwards took his seat in the House of Lords and the Court of Chancery as Lord Chancellor—an office to which he had been appointed at Bruges on the 13th January 1658. (Lister, I. 440.) Early in the year after the restoration, Hyde was created a Baron, and, at the coronation, an Earl. He was also offered the garter, but declined it, saying, that "there were very many worthy men who well remembered him of their own condition when he first entered into his [the King's] father's service, and believed that he was advanced too much before them." (Lister, II. 81.) About the same time he received from Charles a gift of 20,000*l.* and was offered a grant of land, which he declined, upon the ground that it was the duty of his office to inspect such grants, "which discharge of his duty could not but raise him many enemies, who should not have that advantage to say, that he obstructed the King's bounty towards other men, when he made it very profuse towards himself." (II. 83.)

For six years subsequent to the Restoration the government of the country rested upon the shoulders of Hyde. The settlement of the church and state,—the fixing the royal revenue,—the disbanding the Commonwealth army,—the abolition of the feudal tenures,—the punishment of the regicides,—the marriage of the King, and the task of endeavouring to restrain his extravagances, curb his licentiousness, and animate his sloth, all fell upon Hyde. That he accomplished these various objects,—that he put together again the broken fragments of the machinery of the monarchy, and, building upon the old foundation, constructed a fabric infinitely more liberal and more consonant with freedom than the one which had been destroyed, is a theme for no slight praise; we who look at the results may see, or fancy that we see, defects in the new superstructure, and it is easy to give vent to very fine declamation in favour of our own "more enlightened" notions; but that the remodelling was as liberal as the times would bear is strikingly proved by the circumstance that, in almost every instance, Clarendon's schemes were narrowed, and not extended, by the parliaments to which they were submitted. He was, at any event, too liberal for them.

And now we pass to the last act in the drama of the Life of Clarendon. "What exiled Hyde?" has been asked by many inquirers both before and since Dr. Johnson; but without entering into disputes upon the subject, we will set forth the matter as it appears in the pages of Mr. Lister. Clarendon himself knew but too well the slipperiness of his position. "The confidence the King had in him," he says, "besides the assurance he had of his integrity and industry, proceeded more from his aversion to

be troubled with the intricacies of his affairs, than from any violence of affection, which was not so fixed in his nature as to be like to transport him to any one person; and that, however serviceable he might render himself, he must not depend upon a continuance of the King's favour. Others might always gain credit with him by finding fault with what was done, "it being one of his Majesty's greatest infirmities that he was apt to think too well of men at the first or second sight." (Lister, II. 84.) Under such a sovereign it is to be wondered that a man of piety and virtue maintained his post so long rather than that he fell at last.

The temper of the people was soured. The nation had been visited by the plague, the metropolis destroyed by fire, and the shore insulted by the fleet of a victorious enemy.

"The enthusiastic loyalty of 1660," remarks Mr. Lister, "had gradually subsided, and had been succeeded by apathy or disgust. The name of 'courtier' became again unpalatable to the electors; and frequently was Cromwell commended for 'the brave things he did' and the respect he inspired in neighbouring princes, and was contrasted with Charles now so fallen from 'the love and good liking of his people,' 'that it is a miracle,' says Pepys, 'what way a man could devise to lose so much in so little time.' The sins of the court were denounced from the pulpit, and even a royalist, like Evelyn, could tell an official friend, like Pepys, 'that wise men do prepare to remove abroad what they have, for that we must be ruined, our case being past relief; the kingdom so much in debt, and the King minding nothing but lust.'"—(II. 385.)

In this state of things it was determined that some one must be fixed upon as a scapegoat, and both court and people turned towards Clarendon.

"On Clarendon . . . was poured the odium of every measure and event, which, whether justly imputable to him or not, the public at that moment regarded as a grievance. The war, which he had originally opposed,—the division of the fleet, which he had not suggested,—and even the want of royal issue, which he could not have foreseen (the Queen having recently miscarried), were all laid to his charge. Old topics of complaint were revived by the pressure of a calamity with which those topics had no connexion; and in the midst of the panic and rage of the populace, at the alarming news that the Dutch were at Gravesend, they broke the windows of Clarendon's house and painted a gibbet on his gate, accompanied with this rude rhyme:—

'Three sights to be seen,
Dunkirk, Tangiers, and a barren Queen.'"—(II. 386.)

Clarendon might have laughed all these ebullitions of popular feeling to scorn if he had been protected by the head of the state, but at court he was even more obnoxious than amongst the people.

Not only was his position greatly weakened by the retirement of Nicholas and the death of Southampton, the Lord Treasurer, both of whom had been succeeded by men whose opinions upon party questions were frequently opposed to those of Clarendon, but there were others, and, unfortunately, even in Charles's court, more influential persons, who were Clarendon's avowed enemies—the King's profligate associates of both sexes.

"The commanding talents and acknowledged services of the Chancellor, aided by the magic of old associations, and Charles's habits of de-

ference to a well-established ascendancy, had long been the only circumstances which gave to the minister a potent voice in the councils of the King." (II. 391.)

The King's deference to Clarendon, whilst it seemed to cement his power, served to make the minister "too little mindful that they no longer stood on the ancient footing of pupil and of master, and that the Restoration, though it also added to his own importance, had destroyed for ever that proximity which youth and broken fortunes had produced." (II. 391.) Clarendon was apt to be somewhat too open in his reproof of Charles's inattention and immorality, "too peremptory in his demands upon his time."

"Circumstances like these afforded a handle for those intriguers who sought to lessen the influence of Clarendon, and who artfully wrought upon that feeling so common among weak men—the fear of *seeming* to be governed. 'If the King,' said Clarendon, 'would go such a journey, or do such a trivial thing to-morrow, somebody would lay a wager that he would not do it; and when he was asked why, it was answered, that the Chancellor would not let him.' The aid of ridicule was also summoned to undermine an influence of which the King was thus made jealous and ashamed. The wits of the Court (and foremost among them, Buckingham and Killigrew, the former of whom was a political rival) made the absent Chancellor a frequent subject of their mirth in the King's presence. Mimicry was successfully employed; and they ventured, for the amusement of Charles and Lady Castlemaine, upon the broad buffoonery of exhibiting the mimic Chancellor with bellows and fire-shovel carried before him, like the purse and mace; a jest which was perhaps heightened by some ostentation on the part of Clarendon. . . . These attacks had weakened the influence of the Chancellor and made his sway seem irksome to the King; when his suspected opposition to Charles's pleasures," in effecting a marriage between Miss Stewart and the Duke of Richmond, with a view to prevent Charles from procuring a divorce and marrying that lady himself, "filled full the measure of royal resentment." (II. 393.)

"Clarendon had also a powerful enemy in the King's implacable and imperious mistress. Lady Castlemaine knew that he had systematically endeavoured to counteract her influence—that he had opposed her admission to the post of Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen, and the *elevation* of her husband to the Earldom of Castlemaine. He had stopped grants made to her by the King; and, though her father was among the oldest friends of Clarendon, and the first cousin of his first wife, he would show her no courtesy but such as was unavoidable, and would not allow his wife to visit her. He had avowed and justified this conduct in an interview with the King, in which he told him, 'that as it would reflect upon his Majesty himself if his Chancellor was known or thought to be of dissolute and debauched manners, which would make him as incapable as unworthy to do him service; so it would be a blemish and taint upon him to give any countenance, or to pay more than ordinary courtesy and unavoidable civilities, to persons infamous for any vice, for which by the laws of God and man they ought to be odious, and to be exposed to the judgment of the church and state; and that he would not for his own sake and for his own dignity, to how low a condition soever he might be reduced, stoop to such a condescension as to have the least commerce or to make the application of a *visit* to any such person, for any benefit or advantage that it might bring to him. He did beseech his Majesty not to believe

that he hath a prerogative to declare vice virtue, or to qualify any person who lives in a sin and avows it, against which God himself hath pronounced damnation, for the company and conversation of innocent and worthy persons; and that whatever low obedience, which was in truth gross flattery, some people might pay to what they believed would be grateful to his Majesty, they had in their hearts a perfect detestation of the persons they made address to; and that for his part he was long resolved that his wife should not be one of those courtiers, and that he would himself much less like her company, if she put herself into theirs who had not the same innocence." (II. 394—6.)

Whilst Clarendon stood thus surrounded by enemies, and, moreover, whilst he was visited with a most profound affliction in the sudden death of his second wife—the mother of all his children—the King, incited by Lady Castlemaine and Buckingham, took the first step towards his degradation. He sent to inform him that he had had secret information that the Parliament intended to impeach him at their next meeting, and he recommended that he should appease their wrath by an immediate surrender of the Great Seal. Clarendon expressed confidence in his innocence and integrity, and defied any such an attack. He sought an interview with the King, and demanded what fault he had committed? The King disclaimed having any thing to object to him, but advised him to appease the Parliament by resignation, which the King said would enable him to preserve him, and to provide for the passage of his own business and the obtaining all he desired. Clarendon replied, that he would by no means suffer it to be believed that he was willing to deliver up the seal, that he had no fear of the justice of Parliament, and that he relied for preservation upon his own innocence rather than upon the protection of his Majesty. The interview pleased neither party, and was rendered especially unpropitious at its close by some uncourtierlike allusions made by Clarendon to Lady Castlemaine. Both parties separated in ill humour; a strong endeavour to bring about a reconciliation was afterwards made by some of Clarendon's friends, and "the business seemed to cool," until Castlemaine "nearly hectoring the King out of his wits," and induced him to send a warrant for the seal on the 30th August 1667.

This was the opening of the tragedy. On the 10th October the Parliament met, and in the King's speech credit was taken for the recent change in the administration, and a hope expressed that it would be a foundation for a greater confidence between the King and the Parliament. The hint was eagerly received by the Commons; thanks were returned for the dismissal, and the King, in his reply, pledged himself never to employ Clarendon again. The next step was to impeach him; a committee of inquiry reported seventeen heads of accusation, but the taking the proofs was negatived, and no treason could be discovered in any of the alleged charges. Ultimately, Lord Vaughan moved an addition to the sixteenth article, which was then declared to amount to the desired offence; and a general impeachment of treason, in conformity with the cases of Strafford and Laud, and without specifying particulars, was preferred against him. The Lords were then requested to commit him to custody, but declined to do so, without first being satisfied as to the nature of the particular charge. The Commons took this determination in high dudgeon. They voted the conduct of the Lords "an obstruction to public justice," and a serious contest between the Houses seemed pending, at a time when *the business of the nation called especially for unanimity and expedition. To put a stop to this state of things, Clarendon was most reluctantly in-*

duced by messages from the King to withdraw from the country, an undertaking being given him that he should not afterwards be prosecuted, or suffer during his absence in honour or in fortune. He left behind him a written vindication or reply to the pretended charges against him, addressed to the Lords, which was treated with the utmost contempt, voted to be a libel, and ordered to be burned by the hangman—"a childish substitute for refutation not uncommon in that century." The Parliament further signified their unjust aversion to him by passing an act by which, without even a shadow of proof of his guilt, he was banished for life, and rendered incapable of pardon without the concurrence of Parliament.

Persecuted; deprived, for a long time, by the mandate of Charles, of the society of his children; by the same mandate driven from place to place; in sickness, and in any thing but wealth, Clarendon passed seven years of exile in the most persevering literary industry; and, after completing his masterly vindication of the ungrateful Stuarts, died, at Rouen, on the 9th December 1674, in the 65th year of his age. He rests in Westminster Abbey without a monument, and even without an inscription to mark the place of his interment.

Mr. Lister deserves great commendation for the mode in which he has treated this noble subject. He has delineated the character, judged the conduct, and estimated the works of Clarendon freely, and, in the main, fairly. We verily believe he has endeavoured to write impartially, and we think that, with some few exceptions, he has succeeded. The work is deficient in bibliographical information respecting the writings of Clarendon, and there are some repetitions and passages not intimately connected with the main subject, the omission of which would have much improved it; but these are comparatively trifling drawbacks, and scarcely detract perceptibly from the value of what we consider a most acceptable addition to our historical and biographical literature. We should like to have seen the character of Clarendon in the hands of some one who would have laid greater stress upon his affection for the Church of England; but Mr. Lister writes respectfully, although not warmly, upon that subject—he rather touches than enters upon it. Without directly mentioning the ungenerous attack upon Clarendon's character made by the late Lord Dover—an attack quite as unworthy of the talents as of the taste of that lamented nobleman—Mr. Lister has made his book a most triumphant refutation of it. All the slanders of gossips and newsmongers vanish into air upon the approach of the daylight which flows from historical investigation when fairly conducted.

The third volume of Mr. Lister's work consists of original papers, previously, with one or two exceptions, inedited. They are principally derived from the Clarendon papers in the Bodleian (the history of which Mr. Lister should have given), and the greater number of them relate to the transactions between Holland and Great Britain subsequent to the Restoration. In these it appears how averse Clarendon was from the unfortunate Dutch war, and how he sought to curb the indiscreet violence of Downing, the English ambassador at the Hague. There are also some important letters relating to the King's marriage, and one (which however has been published before) respecting the appointment of Lady Castlemaine to the Queen's Bedchamber, the writing of which is one of the greatest blemishes upon the conduct of Charles. There is only one way of accounting for a letter so directly in opposition to Charles's ordinary character. Upon the whole, the book has our heartiest commendation.

THE LATE MR. COLERIDGE, THE POET.

AT one time I drove Coleridge in an open carriage to Cambridge. We slept at Buntingford, and something brought to his mind his enlisting into the army. He said nothing of his difficulty in riding, nor do I suppose he was a bad horseman, as he at another time told me of a visit he made to, I think, Mr. Pollen, in Essex, who mounted him on a handsome horse and rode out with him. Mr. Pollen, a man of fortune and a familiar friend, remarked on Coleridge's shabby dress, and jokingly said, his character would suffer by having a visitor with such a sorry wardrobe. "Oh," said Coleridge, "never mind me; say I am your servant." "Servant!" replied Mr. Pollen—"To keep a servant dressed as you are would totally ruin my character;—my servant must always be better dressed than I am." The only complaint Coleridge made of his embarrassment in the light-horse, was the difficulty he found in pulling the hairs out of his horse's heels: that he never could accomplish; and some of his fellow soldiers, whose kindness to him he spoke of with much feeling, did it for him. A small Greek book he was reading was discovered in the holsters of his saddle, and that led to a disclosure of who he was. Steps were then taken for his discharge; and now he did no duty; but the men seemed pleased, and treated him with great respect; till the fame of his situation spreading, and he was noticed by persons in the neighbourhood, particularly by Mr. Clagget, whose daughter, a handsome girl, walked about arm in arm with him, when he thought the soldiers eyed him with some degree of envy.

At Cambridge he felt much pleasure in going about and recognising old acquaintance among the townspeople. He told me many occurrences, most of which I now forget; for I never attempted to draw from him gossip stories. He described to me the scrape he got into by applauding Mr. Frend when making his defence in the grand trial before the heads of houses. I recollect the noise Mr. Frend's pamphlet made; and especially a particular phrase, "*That the poor were stoned*

of their allowance." The pamphlet was censured as being against the Church, and seditious. At some passage of Mr. Frend's speech in his defence in the public Hall, Coleridge applauded, by clapping his hands; there was an instant cry to bring the offender before the tribunal; the proper officer inquired, searched, and seized a wrong person, though Coleridge said he well knew the right one, took the person before the judges, when it appeared he had lost one hand and had an iron hook in its stead. The discovery of this raised such a laugh, that the affair passed off. But I suppose this and other such occurrences led to Coleridge's retirement from the University, and the ruin of his prospects; events which should teach young men at college not to be rashly vain of making discoveries when they have penetrated only skin deep. Throughout the remainder of his life, Coleridge seemed to struggle in justification of himself against his Cambridge fate. He was frequently reading theological works and German metaphysics, and was often lost in abstract reasoning about religion. He perused such books in all languages, and possessed a prodigious power of reading rapidly, and becoming permanently master of what he read. Such things as the *Morning Post* and money never settled upon his mind.

Mr. Gillman in his book has described the circumstances attending Coleridge's enlisting into the light-horse. At that time in London, alone, penniless, he sent a poem of a few lines to Mr. Perry of the *Morning Chronicle*, soliciting the loan of a guinea for a distressed author. Perry, who was generous with his money, sent it, and Coleridge often mentioned this, when the *Morning Chronicle* was alluded to, with expressions of a deep gratitude proportioned to the severe distress which that small sum at the moment relieved.

I have taxed my memory to discover on what grounds it could be that Coleridge misled himself on certain points, or was misunderstood by those who have been since writing about him. In his letter of June 1811, he speaks

of the *new* Society of the Friends of the People. I knew nothing of that society, and had forgotten it ever existed. It could not be with reference to it I was supposed to communicate any thing to Mr. Fox, who died in 1806. The "Friends of the People," associated for Parliamentary Reform, of which Mr. (now Earl) Grey was the chief, adjourned in the spring of 1795, upon an understanding that it would not meet again, and it never did again meet. I had very likely told Coleridge that the numbers of the other societies, whose co-operation it solicited, were much exaggerated. Several books with a printed declaration in favour of Parliamentary Reform, and with many blank leaves annexed, I, by desire of the Society, gave to Thomas Hardy, the Secretary to the London Corresponding Society, then keeping a shoemaker's shop at the east end of Piccadilly, that he might circulate them through his divisions to obtain signatures in favour of Parliamentary Reform. He did so; but very few signatures were procured. The Friends of the People consisted of some peers, many members of the House of Commons, and about 130 other gentlemen of equal station. The London Corresponding Society consisted of mechanics, labourers, porters, coal-heavers, and persons of that class, divided into clubs in various parts of the town, and corresponding with other such clubs in various parts of Britain. I have heard Joseph Gerald, the accomplished scholar, the favourite pupil of Doctor Parr, describe his visits and harangues to those clubs in 1793. Hardy, in a letter to the Statesman newspaper, about twenty years ago, describes the rise of those clubs in the end of the year 1791, about the time of the appearance of Paine's "Rights of Man." At that time the society began with only seventeen members; but they boasted of, and their principles gave credit to their assertion, that they amounted to scores of thousands all over the kingdom. Some members of Parliament of the Whig party were alarmed, and thought they could guide this popular commotion from errors and mischievous courses. Hence arose the Society of the Friends of the People associated for Parliamentary Reform, of which *Earl Grey was the chief*,

The present Duke of Bedford, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Whitbread, &c. &c. were members; but Mr. Fox, and his friends, Fitzpatrick, St. John, Hare, the then Duke of Bedford, Earl of Derby, &c. &c. never joined the Society. Mr. Fox disapproved of it, as playing into Pitt's hands favourably for him with the Alarmists, — the Duke of Portland, Earls Spencer and Fitzwilliam, Messrs. Burke, Windham, &c. The Whigs divided into three parties; the Parliamentary Reformers, the Alarmists, and the Middlemen — the Foxites—who, as Mr. Fox said in debate, stood in the gap. But the London Corresponding Society, while it accepted the countenance and protection of the Friends of the People, never intended to be guided by them. It was with them, as Horne Tooke said: "I have no objection to travel in the same stage-coach with one going only to Brentford, though I may be going to Windsor." After the acquittal of Hardy, Horne Tooke, &c. of high treason, I met in the Strand the secretary of a political society at Coventry, with which the Friends of the People were in correspondence. He exclaimed,—"How fortunate it was that Mrs. Hardy made away with the drawer under her husband's cutting-board in his shop window, when the police officers arrested him, and immediately conducted him into the back parlour!" In that drawer were letters and papers that would have ruined all: among others, a letter from this secretary, asserting that 200 in Coventry were already enrolled and pledged to take up arms speedily for the recovery of the people's long-lost rights. In fact, the Friends of the People did not guide or control those corresponding societies, though they laboured to do so, and thought they did. Of these things I talked at various times with Coleridge, shewing how few of the Corresponding Society joined the Friends of the People; and out of these conversations, I suppose, arose the assertion that Mr. Stuart, a knowing person, told Fox of the lies of the Friends of the People about their numbers.

Again:—During three years at the time of the overthrow of Buonaparte, the *Courier*, by Street's able management, sold steadily upwards of 8000

per day; during one fortnight it sold upwards of 10,000 daily. It is therefore probable at the time Coleridge wrote for it in 1811, it sold 7000. This, I suppose, he confounded with the *Morning Post*, which never sold more than 4500; but Coleridge's own published letters show he never rendered any services to the *Courier*. Out of such a jumble of error and confusion, mistakes, it seems, are to go down as history.

I have no doubt Coleridge thought his writings had been a leading cause of the prosperity of the *Morning Post*, notwithstanding his denial of this in his letters to me previously to the *Literary Biography*. It is sometimes difficult to say what it is that occasions the success of particular enterprises, and it is common for every one who has assisted to claim pre-eminent merit. I could mention several others who put forth such claims. Sir James Mackintosh never did; but my own brother Peter and others did for him, though with less reason even than for Coleridge. Some day I may make a statement on that point; which, if I do, it will be curious, interesting, and honourable to Sir James. Coleridge had a defective memory from want of interest in common things, as his letter about Wordsworth and the 80*l.* shows. At the distance of twelve or fourteen years he might think he had made the fortune of the *Morning Post*. Such an assertion was an answer to those who accused him of having wasted his time, and it laid a foundation for a claim on Ministers for an appointment, which he afterwards solicited.

A morning paper, I find with regret, has re-published from your Magazine, Mr. Urban, some of Coleridge's letters to me, and introduces the last with the pregnant remark, "that it is full of extravagance and shrewdness,—of genius and judgment." That letter says, I by my writings in the newspapers rendered as much service to the nation as the Duke of Wellington. I well understood the passage, and placed the same character upon it which every reader will place who reads the *whole* of the letter. The "shrewdness" alluded to by the *journalist* may refer to Coleridge's request for fifty pounds, his preparatory

flattery to extravagance, and to my weakness in so often complying with such requests. But there might be a deeper design in Coleridge's mind, which the *journalist* might have guessed at from the circumstances I had published. Coleridge meditated an application to Government for an appointment; and his claims must have been irresistible if I had rendered as much public service as the Duke of Wellington; he himself, Coleridge, having rendered all those services, I having been only his publisher. He made the fortunes of the *Morning Post* and *Courier*, and in praising me, he was but praising himself. In his *Literary Biography* he complains of the neglect of Government. If I was as great a public benefactor as the Duke of Wellington, Coleridge was a greater, and the neglect of his services by Ministers was highly criminal.

Coleridge was easily moved to resist oppression. It was he who brought the affair of the Beauty of Buttermere into notice. He sent to me a long account of it, on which, it being rather a private domestic story, I placed no value. It filled upwards of three columns in black letter, (that is, technically, not leaded,) and on a hungry day I placed it in the back page, as mere stuffing. It produced no effect on the paper; but the story worked its way through society, it was so romantic and interesting. Many old bachelors were deeply in love with the unfortunate girl from Coleridge's description of her; and some *beaux passés* whom I could name, men of eminence and fortune, posted to the Lakes to become her champions. Coleridge took a deep and an active interest in the affair. He read all the letters and papers of Hatfield, by which it appeared a greater villain never existed. In the South of England he had travelled about under false names (assuming those of noblemen), in a handsome chariot with a servant in splendid livery, and had insinuated himself into the confidence of several respectable families, where, by religious musings, by praying and canting, he had won the confidence, the love of the females, mothers and daughters—mothers beyond the heyday of youth—and had seduced them. Such a ruffian was worse than Thurtell or Fauntleroy,

Had the Beauty been a kinswoman of Coleridge's, he could not have taken a more intense interest in her fate than he did; and but for the exposure of private families, he would have given an account of Hatfield's baseness which would have shocked and astonished the world.

About twenty or thirty years ago, Coleridge came to me, agitated, to complain of the cruel treatment of Gale Jones. Jones had been bred to the medical profession; he was a man of education, an elegant writer, and an eloquent speaker; a leader of the lower class of politicians, then called Jacobins, now called Liberals. Jones had got into a scrape, and was imprisoned in the Coldbathfields prison for a libel. Some of the weekly papers teemed with the most horrible accounts of his treatment. Dungeons, chains, torture, flogging, lashing, slashing, starving; there was nothing the mind could invent of cruelty that was not practised on poor Gale Jones. Coleridge came to me and said this was most atrocious. If the accounts were true, the government should be informed and attacked; if false, the falsehood should be exposed and condemned. "What's to be done? Some one should go and investigate." "Well, I will go, if you will go with me." He agreed. Off we set for the Coldbathfields prison, told Adkins the gaoler who we were, that we wished to see the prison; but said nothing of Gale Jones. Adkins readily complied with our request, and appointed a man to go round with us. We were well satisfied with what we saw. Last of all we inquired if there was not a person called Gale Jones in custody? "Oh, yes!" "We wish to see him." We were ushered up into the room, where he was sitting, the best room the governor had, as good a room as the drawing-room of any shopkeeper's house; well furnished, carpeted; flowers in the windows; the sun shining in; no appearance of bars or a prison. I make no doubt Gale Jones had no such handsome, well-furnished, cheerful, comfortable room out of prison. But, let me take care. Complaint had been made, some years before, of the ill-treatment of Mary Rich, a little unfortunate girl in this prison; and in reply, *Mr. Mainwaring, M. P. for*

Middlesex, said she was better off there than at home. Upon this sprang up all the seditious uproar of the Middlesex elections, which for several years inflamed the metropolis and terrified the kingdom. But Gale Jones was certainly better lodged than ever he had been at home. We took seats, told him who we were, and the object of our visit. We put questions to him. He said he was as well treated as any man could be, that he had nothing to complain of, and that the accounts in the newspapers were falsehoods. We returned to the Courier office, and I wrote a long account—three columns—of this investigation, which was published in the Courier. The day after, came the Rev. Mr. Thirlwall, of Mile End, one of the visiting justices of the prison, in extasies of delight. I thought he would have kissed us all, so charmed was he that the justices who had charge of the prison were thus rescued from the calumnies long heaped upon them. He re-published in a pamphlet, with some additions, the account in the Courier. I searched to find a copy of this pamphlet to send it to Mr. Gillman, but without success.

Upon another occasion, I forget what, Coleridge exposed in conversation some improper part in the Duke of York's conduct. I wrote an article or essay on the subject in the Courier. Two or three papers were allowed to go off early, every day, to the government offices. About four o'clock up came an alarming message from the Treasury, that if that paragraph went forth the ministry would be ruined! We cancelled 3500 sheets and expunged it, and I made Street promise to accept of no pecuniary remuneration for so considerable a loss, that it might not be said we had done this to extort money. The paper at that time was supposed to be so much under ministerial direction, that certain high personages would not have believed the paragraph was not sent designedly by ministers to the paper for a crooked purpose.

Early in 1811 Coleridge had some private business with me. I called on him at Charles Lamb's chambers in the Temple, and we adjourned to a tavern, where we talked over the news of the day. There was at that time a

dispute in Parliament about the conditions on which the Prince of Wales should accept the Regency, and it had been authoritatively, ostentatiously, gravely boasted, that the Royal Brothers had met, and had all agreed it should be a Regency without restrictions. Coleridge pointed out that this was a most unconstitutional interference; that the constitution knew nothing of an assembly of princes to overawe the legislature. I wrote an article to this effect in the *Courier*, referred to the Germanic constitution, and censured the attempt to establish "a COLLEGE OF PRINCES" in England. The Duke of Sussex took this up in high dudgeon, and made a long angry speech in the House of Lords on the subject. He thought evidently that the article was a ministerial manifesto from the cabinet in Downing-street; little knowing that it was only a tavern concoction, of which ministers knew nothing.

At this time a struggle was going on, whether the Regent should be a Whig or a Tory, and important letters were passing between his Royal Highness and Mr. Perceval. At midnight George Spurrett, the porter, who slept in the *Courier* Office, was knocked up; a splendid carriage and splendid liveries at the door; a portly elegant man; elegantly dressed, wrapped up in a cloak, presented himself and inquired for Mr. Stuart; for, as I was abused in the newspapers as the conductor of the *Courier*, the merit of which belonged wholly to Mr. Street, I was the person inquired for by strangers. George said Mr. Stuart lived out of town; but Mr. Street, the editor, resided on the Adelphi Terrace. A packet was delivered to George, and he was enjoined to give it speedily to Mr. Street, as it was of great importance. This was a copy of the correspondence between the Prince of Wales and Mr. Perceval. To be sure of its being genuine, Mr. Street went immediately to Mr. Perceval to inquire? On seeing it, Mr. Perceval started back, and exclaimed, "This is done to ruin me with the Prince! If it appears in the *Courier*, nothing will persuade him I did not publish it as an appeal to the public against him! It must not be published!" "No!" said Mr. Street: "It is a very good article for

the paper!" Mr. Perceval explained and entreated; Mr. Street still remarking, "It is a very good article for the paper, and what will partner Stuart say if he hears of my suppressing it?" "Well," said Mr. Perceval, who held it fast, "some news shall be sent to you as an equivalent." Accordingly a copy of the official despatch of the taking of the island of Bandy, in the East Indies, was sent the same day, and was published in the *Courier*, before it appeared in the *London Gazette*. I knew nothing of this till the evening; when I dined with Street at Kilburn, where we had a hearty laugh at these occurrences.

D. STUART.

Mr. URBAN,

Trereife, Cornwall, Jan. 25.

MANY years ago I addressed a letter to your Magazine, in which I attempted to shew that the argument against Chatterton's being the real author of the poems ascribed by him to Rowley, from the impossibility of such a youth being master of the Saxon tongue, has really no force, since it is evident that he turned his modern English into old by the help of a glossary. I am aware that this argument was not a new one; but it appeared to me that I had made the remark more obviously true by shewing, that, if a person had a glossary at the bottom of the page, there was scarcely a line which he might not readily read off without hesitation into modern English; the number of syllables and the accent on them in the adopted Saxon word exactly corresponding with the modern word, which had been displaced. He did not *think* in Saxon: he was not a master of that language. He worked wonders, but not impossibilities.

My attention has been lately drawn to the subject by the *Life of Chatterton*, lately published by Mr. Dix; in which a particular passage has attracted my attention, and led me to a search, the result of which is curious and interesting.

Mr. Dix quotes from a work by Mr. Gardner, published in 1798, the following passage:—

"I heard him (Chatterton) once affirm that it was very easy for a person who had studied antiquities, and with the aid of books which he could name, to copy the

style of our ancient poets so exactly that the most skilful observer should not be able to detect him—no, said he, not Mr. Walpole himself. I remember his mentioning Bailey as one of the books which was to enable him to deceive the learned world."

I never saw Mr. Gardner's book, and if I had I was not then so acquainted with the merits of Bailey's Dictionary as to be induced to look into it. Mr. Gardner's book did not attract my attention, as the title of it did not imply that it had any reference to Chatterton.

The passage above quoted led me to refer to Bailey. I knew that Bailey is full of explanations of heraldic terms, and at first I referred only to them; but imagine my surprise when I discovered that Bailey had evidently been the source from which Chatterton had taken the words of which I subjoin a list. Observe, I refer to the expressions which are to be found in the quotations from Chatterton's writings, which are exhibited in Mr. Dix's pages. These bring proof enough without waiting for an edition of Chatterton's poems, which are not at present within my reach. It is sufficient for me to give the hint to some future editor of his works, who may be induced to complete the search, and in his glossary to mark the words to be found in Bailey with his initial. How curious is the discovery that the account of the burning of the spire of St. Mary's Church, of which the learned Bryant asserted there was no record till a publication of William of Worcester's work in 1778, was known to Chatterton from an engraving which hung in the parlour of a friend, and which was published in 1746. The very print is now in existence. I know not whether Mr. Dix is the first recorder of the circumstance. Now with respect to Bailey. Mark the association of ideas, the connecting thought in Chatterton's mind while speaking to Mr. Gardner. He mentions Mr. Walpole, and his power to deceive by the help of Bailey, in the same breath. In April 1769 he writes a letter to Mr. Walpole, (see Letter 6th, p. 98 in Mr. Dix's book) and in the conclusion of it says, affecting research and learning with most amusing gravity, "*the stanza, if I mistake not, was* GENT. MAG. VOL. X.

used by Occleve, Gower, and Lydgate in the same sense as by Rowley, and the modern 'gloomy' seems but a refinement of the old word. Glomming in Anglo-Saxon is the twilight." After referring to the terms in heraldry in which Bailey abounds, and which evidently had been sources of information to Chatterton, the first word which I referred to was this "Glomming," and there I found an explanation of the learned and solemn information, which the young Bard so pleasantly conveys to Mr. Walpole. Gloomy (says Bailey), of Glomung, Sax. the twilight, dusky, dark, cloudy. Imagine the glitter of Chatterton's eye while solemnly penning this letter about King Alfred, Abbot John, &c. Pleased with my success in this word, I pursued the enquiry, of which I subjoin the result, requesting you to observe that my examination refers only to such passages as are quoted, and they are very few, in Mr. Dix's memoir. Chatterton had borrowed of Mr. Barrett, Skinner's Entomologicon, and Benson's Saxon Vocabulary. My sole object at present is Bailey, perhaps Chatterton's first book, being a common school dictionary, and containing in the introduction a Saxon Alphabet. This is a particular circumstance, and it is not improbable that the Saxon alphabet and Lord's Prayer were Chatterton's first introduction to the knowledge of old words, and perhaps contributed to his turn for reading. My edition is that of 1747.

While writing, as above, Chalmers' edition of the Poets has been put into my hands, published in the year 1810. In the preface is the following passage: "Even Bailey's Dictionary has been proved to have afforded him many of those words, which the advocates for Rowley thought could be known only to a writer of his pretended age." This passage does not induce me to throw aside my observations. It shews that I have not discovered a new mine, but am only digging in an old one; but at the same time I may be throwing up some ore which has not been found before. I would call the reader's attention to what I have observed on Chatterton's letter to Walpole: but let me proceed with Chalmers. In his second page, notwithstanding his notice of Bailey in his preface, that is, his

life of Chatterton, he gives a long note from Mr. Tyrwhitt on the word "calked," in which Mr. Tyrwhitt shews that Chatterton had mistaken Skinner and used "calked" for "cast out," instead of "calculated" or "cast up." If Mr. Tyrwhitt had looked in Bailey he would have found the very word with the meaning given to it by Chatterton. "Calked, cast up or out." The line is in Chatterton's first eclogue "calked from evrych joy." In the second eclogue Mr. C. gives a very long and elaborate note from Dean Mills, who refers to *Olai Veretii Lexicon Sævo-Gothicæ*, for the meaning of the word *gron*, and thence to shew that it meant *ground*, *solum*, and that the "*Gronfer*" was not an *ignis fatuus*, for which Chatterton intended it, but an *earthquake* with volcanic eruptions. O shade of Scriblerus! surely thou art hovering over my pen, when I refer to Bailey's Dictionary to the word "*gronna*," a bog or quagmire. For the word *bevel* or "*bevytle*," Tyrwhitt (as quoted by Chalmers) refers to Kersey. The word is explained in Bailey. "The *olakied* form of kind." Chalmers derives the expression from *Olakie, to open*: in Bailey the real derivation may be seen, "*olake*," *naked*. "*Rode*," meaning complexion, is in Bailey. "*Abeste*," according to Rowley, humbled or brought down: so quotes Chalmers; ay! and so says Bailey, but the latter spells it "*abessed*." But now let us proceed to the tournament. Here Mr. Chalmers gives a long note (I believe from Bryant) on the word "*adventayle*," absolutely engrossing three quarters of a page. Du Cange, Skinner, Gawin Douglas, Rymer, Warton—are all quoted relative to a word, which Chatterton found in Bailey. Poor Chatterton is accused of inserting the *d* ignorantly. He found it exactly so spelt in Bailey. "*Gutte de sangue*." Chalmers gives the explanation of these words very solemnly thus, "an heraldic allusion suitable to the genius of that age." They are verbatim in Bailey. To the word "*bodykin*" Chalmers subjoins the following note. "This diminutive was never used as a mere synonym of its original word. Dean Milles adduces 'God's bodikins.' This oath cannot be received in evidence." No! but Bailey will explain

for us "*bodykin*, a little boy." Chatterton personifies Content in the form of a child. "*Agroted*" (in *Ella*) Chalmers says "Qy. sick, quasi *agroted*, or *agreated*." The note is put without a name, therefore I take it as being made by Chalmers. Refer to Bailey, "*Agroted*," "*surfeited*," here used as "*oppressed*." The following line is evidently misunderstood, indeed not comprehended.

"Shappe foullic thos hathe snatched him away."—*Ella*.

Chalmers adds as a note, "shappe, Qy. hap?" (My education near St. John's College, Cambridge, makes the remark that this is indeed a hap-hazard conjecture irresistible.) Look in Bailey, and there you find "*shap*," fate, destiny; and the line, which is otherwise unintelligible, is clear:

"Fate foully thus hath snatched him away;"

and poor Chatterton is rescued from a sad mis-hap.

We now come to a note that is rich indeed. See Chalmers' Poets, vol. xv. p. 412. I would intreat you, Mr. Urban, for the amusement of your readers, to quote it at length. Chatterton is describing the robe of Hope, and he says that the Sun, and Summer, and May appear depicted on its skirt as she is sweeping through the sky:

"Depycte with shyllid honde upon her wide *aumere*."

Now for the note of a page and half, but which I must abridge, by Tyrwhitt, who says the word does not occur in any of our ancient poets except in Chaucer's Romaunt of the Rose, v. 2271. A long passage is here quoted, and Skinner is referred to, who, says Tyrwhitt, probably did not think of consulting the original Roman de la Rose, and supposes "*aumere*" to be something belonging to gloves, and so at a venture expounded it a "*fringe* or *border*." Tyrwhitt is of opinion that "*aumere*" was equivalent to a *purse*; but Dean Milles thinks (and his opinion is treated with deference) that it means a "*girdle*."—O Reverend Dean of Exeter! in the well-stored library of your cathedral, had you no copy of Bailey's Dictionary? There you would have found "*aumere*, a skirt or border," and the description of Hope with

the skirt of her robe sweeping through the sky (and not with her gloves on), is complete.

In the next page "fonnis" is noted as a word of unknown origin. Bailey tells you that "fonnes" are devices, and that to "fonne" is to be foolish. Chatterton uses it in this sense. I will venture a query:—Is not "fun" derived from this word?—Manca, a Saxon coin, is found in Bailey. Chalmers notes "asterte" as unintelligible; Chatterton interprets it "neglected." Bailey gives "astert" to *let go*; and in this sense Chatterton uses it. "Almer," a beggar, unintelligible and contrary to analogy, says the note in Chalmers. Not at all so: Chatterton forms *alm-er* from *alms*, as *palm-er* is from *palm*.

"Glommed: A person of some note in the literary world is of opinion that *glom* and *glum* are modern cant words; and from this circumstance doubts the authenticity of Rowley's manuscripts. *Glomming* in the Saxon signifies twilight; and the modern word 'gloomy' is from Saxon origin." This is the note by Chalmers; I suppose quoted from Chatterton—one of Chatterton's *fonnes*. See Bailey.

"Aluste:" Mr. Bryant and Mr. Tyrwhitt agree that this word has been used by a mistake of Chatterton's for *ajuste*:

"And on him laie the racer's lukewarm corse,

That Alured could not hymself *aluste*." Chatterton, in more than one instance, has coined words by affixing a letter or a syllable, or rather has made new coins appear old by addition of a little rust. In Bailey we find "*lust*;" a ship is said when it leans, to have a "*lust*" to one side or other; and I venture to conjecture that Chatterton formed the word to signify that the knight could not *alust* himself; that is, could not move to one side or the other. His struggles to get clear would exactly resemble a ship *lusting*. Here Chatterton makes a verb from a substantive root: sometimes he did reversely. In Bailey he found "*bestoike*," to betray; from which he formed *bestoiker* (see *Aella*), a betrayer. To any future editor of Chatterton, Bailey is absolutely indispensable. I could add many words to

my present list, but these are sufficient.

When I took up my pen I had not seen Chalmers's edition; and when I referred to it, by the recommendation of a friend, and perused in his preface the reference to Bailey, I imagined that my observations had been anticipated, and any remarks of mine would be useless, nay, ridiculous. Imagine my surprise in finding in an edition of Chatterton's poems, prefaced by such an acknowledgment of his acquaintance with Bailey;—an edition which, from its nature, does not admit of any extraneous matter which the editor does not deem to be of essential consequence;—imagine, I repeat, my surprise, in finding the notes on "*Adventayle*" and "*Aumere*." I began with Mr. Dix's book, and instead of being stopped in my course by Chalmers, I shall proceed under the idea that I may be in some instances turning up new ground; or, at least, if Mr. Dix or any other person (O Southey! have you time?—I know you have *will* for the task,) should publish a new edition of Chatterton's poems, that he may find the ground better sifted than it had been before.

Now, then, in Chatterton's first and acknowledged production, the opening of the Old Bridge, there is only one word of antiquity, which is not to be found in Bailey.

Alb, ealdermen, dight, chaperon, (the escutcheon on the foreheads of horses,) as given exactly by Chatterton, citriale, guitar, anlace, forloyne. Congean is the only word not to be found in Bailey.

In the *Romaunte of the Knight*, we have rounce, dribblet, astert, morglaie, swyth, merk, enchasid, din or dyn, fuir, wote. All in Bailey.

In his letter to Walpole on the Ryse of Peyninge, his own undoubted invention—(let us drop the word *forgery*—hateful word! we do not talk of Walpole's *forging* Otranto)—in this letter we have aunter, (I suspect aunter in Mr. Dix's book to be a misprint,) inhyld, kyste, blac, wark, paraments, maint, slear, forslagen, forgard, emmoise. All these in Bailey.

We find in the same book, vert, semblable, neders, nempt, shepster, geason,

quaint (skilful), bement, ribible, swote, vernage.

Now let us refer to Ecce Bishop of Hereford, "a goode poet whom I (Chatterton in person of Rowlie) thus Englyshe." Here we have faytours, mees, neders, levin, shepster, besprenged, merk, immenged.

After this, in verses by Abbot John, whom Rowlie thus Englysheth, we have forwyned, bement, unseliness, and vernage. All in Bailey.

Last of all, let me give Chatterton's letter to his friend William Smith before he had quitted Mr. Lambert's office. See Dix's Life, p. 244.

"Infallible Doctor,—Let this apologize for long silence: your request would have been long since granted, but I know not what it is best to compose, a hendecasyllabon carmen hexastichon, ogdastich, tetrametrum, or septennarius. You must know that I have been long troubled with a poetical cephalophonia; for I no sooner begin an acrostic, but I wander into a threnodia. The poem runs thus: The first line an acatalectos; the second an otislogia of the first; the third an acyrologia; the fourth an epanalepsis of the third; fifth, a diapytosis of beauty; sixth, a diaporesis of success; seventh, a brachy catalecton; eighth, an ephonesis of eplexis. In short, an enpnyion could not contain a greater synchysis of such accidents without syzigia. I am resolved to forsake the Parnassian Mount, and would advise you to do so too, and attain the mystery of composing smegma. Think not I make a mysterismus in mentioning smegma. No! my Mnemosyne will let me see (unless I have an amblyopia) your great services, which shall be always remembered by

"FLASMOT EYCHAORITT."*

No, Chatterton! there is no mysterismus in thy mentioning smegma, for thou didst find it, and fourteen out of seventeen of these hard words, in Bailey's Dictionary!

I have a conception that I can trace in the same book the origin of thy pseudo-name Rowley. No such name is found in the Annals of Bristol, nor has any one attempted to trace the origin of it. By any other name his poems would have smelt as sweet; but it may be curious to trace the pro-

bable cause of his choosing. The truth of my conjecture cannot ever be verified. True; and therefore it may be said that the inquiry is idle and vain; but when we have seen what use he made of Bailey's Dictionary as a glossary, it may not be uninteresting to trace from the same source not only the dress of his poetry but the title of it. We know Chatterton's fondness for the old-English character, and that his eye was likely to be attracted by it. There is no doubt that Bailey's Dictionary was a source of instruction and amusement to him generally, independent of his particular aim in referring to it. It is not improbable that Bailey's Dictionary first gave him the idea of disguise, before he borrowed Chaucer and other helps, as we know he did. But to the point: in Bailey's Dictionary, the thirteenth edition, published in 1748, the edition then in use when Chatterton was a boy, at the top of one particular column (each page is divided into two columns) is a proverb in the old-English character, and it is *the only column* in the whole book which is so headed. It caught my eye, as I have no doubt it did the eye of Chatterton, who was induced to peruse the whole of the column, as it contains the history of Rowena the daughter of Hengist the Saxon. It is under the letters RO, and at the bottom of the page is a humorous story why King Charles was nicknamed *Rowley*. The particular reason for the name was not unlikely to fix itself on Chatterton's memory, and was perhaps associated in his mind with the proverb itself at the top of the page, the purport of which corresponded with the scheme then in his mind, viz. "To look one way and row another;" i. e. to practise a disguise. His mother's friend, Mrs. Edkins, seems familiarly to have called his parchments his "old Rowleys," and Chatterton perhaps smiled inwardly when he heard her use the expression, and when the nickname and all its associations were thus recalled to his recollection.

Once more let me repeat that I know not how far I am treading on beaten ground. If Chalmers could publish such notes in 1810, surely Bailey has been rather hinted at than examined. Here I give sufficient guid-

* This signature, we have little doubt, is a misprint for HASMOT EYCHAORITT, in which words the letters of the writer's *own two names* are contained. EDIT.

ance, if not instruction, to any future editor. I do not pretend to do more. How is it possible for any one to doubt that Chatterton was the author of the poems? He was a wonderful boy. We are by such researches only examining the composition and structure of the wings on which he raised himself. He mounted high in air, but not by supernatural means. It is painful to look back on the language which was used towards him, and I may say which is still used. Mr. Chalmers, speaking of his fatal end, says, "he might wish to seal his secret with his death. He knew that he and Rowley were suspected to be the same, &c. He might be struck with horror at the thought of a public detection." Detection! what a word! Detected of remaining for a long time the "Great Unknown!" I really believe, poor fellow! that he had heard the words forgery, detection, impostor, &c. so often used, that his mind became oppressed. Instead of applause he found reproach, instead of fame disgrace, instead of riches want of bread. His mind was overwhelmed, his heart sank; he became mad. He was looking for the moment when, amidst bursts of applause, he might tear off the veil and make himself known. That moment never came. Nay, he lost all hope of its ever coming; for he heard of nothing but impostor and forger. Well might he exclaim, as he did in bitterness, "Who wrote Otranto?" I will not say that Walpole deserved all the blame which has been heaped upon him, but *forgery* was a sad word in his mouth, and with such an inference as he accompanied it—cruel. When Chatterton began to write, he thought of Otranto and its fame; but the words forgery, imposture, detection were so common in his ear, that he began to dread discovery, and of being convicted of a crime; and he has been by too many spoken of as a criminal even in his grave. Justice, however, is being done to his memory. The above observations and extracts have been made to add weight to the now incontestible evidence that Chatterton and Rowley are the same person, and to shew the tools with which he worked. Surely they are not superfluous, when we see the last editor

of his works (I believe there is not a later than Chalmers) quoting Dean Milles as a commentator.

It is reported that the inhabitants of Bristol are preparing to erect a monument to the memory of their Poet; and I regret to learn that the most appropriate spot, that is, the place on the hill where he used to recline and gaze at the spire of St. Mary Radcliff, is destroyed by a railway. Some other spot which he was wont to frequent, and in sight of the spire, may be found, and if within the usual promenade of the citizens of Bristol so much the better.

I am glad to see a picture of Chatterton in Mr. Dix's book, and may at a future day make some remarks on it. Mention has frequently been made of the wonderful boy's eyes, of their great brilliancy, and that one was brighter than the other; but no one has recorded the particular circumstance, that one was so much brighter than the other as to appear larger. The fact was well authenticated to me. Their colour was grey, and it has been observed that Chatterton is the only poet who gives a beauty grey eyes. The peculiarity of one eye appearing, from its *glittering* (such was the expression of my informant), larger than the other, is also recorded of Lord Byron.

Bristowans! Chatterton was for a time, alas! alas for him! your Unknown.

I remain, Mr. Urban, your constant reader,
C. V. LE GRICE.

P.S. Permit me to ask whether the house where Mrs. Angel resided, and where Chatterton died, in Brook-street, Holborn, can be now pointed out? The story of his remains being re-interred at Bristol is perfectly absurd. His remains were deposited in a pit which admitted of many bodies, prepared for those who died in the workhouse of St. Andrew's, Holborn. The admittance for the corpse was by a door, like a horizontal cellar door. So it was pointed out to me many years ago. I wished to stand on his grave, the precise spot. "That," said the sexton, "cannot be marked."

FRA-PAOLO SARPI.

Mr. URBAN, Cork, June 8.

NOTWITHSTANDING the industry and research bestowed by British writers on the life and sentiments of this memorable personage, some particulars, in direct and influential connexion with his political conduct, as well as scientific fame, and not foreign either to European history or English letters, have, I conceive, been overlooked, or inadequately, if not erroneously, represented in the delineation of his character. Believing, therefore, that these circumstances are of sufficient moment to be acceptable to your readers, I solicit from your wonted indulgence a short space for the observations which they may suggest. These regard, 1. The share attributed to this celebrated monk, in the *conspiracy of the Spaniards against Venice in 1618*; and 2. his claim to the *discovery of the circulation of the blood*.*

One of the occurrences to which its association with our drama, as well as

with continental literature, has imparted a degree of interest far superior to what its narrow sphere of local operation or intrinsic importance could entitle it, is the alleged plot to overthrow the government of Venice, entered into by the Spanish ambassador to that state, Don Alfonso de la Queva, Marquis of Bedemar, in conjunction with the Duke of Ossuna (Pedro Giran, or rather Acuna y Pacheco, according to Saint-Simon, *Mémoires*, tom. 19, p. 14, ed. 1830), the renowned Viceroy of Naples, and Don Pedro de Toledo, Marquis of Villa-Franca, Governor of Milan; three noblemen pre-eminent in that age for ability and enterprize. The narrative has enriched France with a work—"La Conjuration des Espagnols contre Venise en 1618," by the Abbé de Saint-Réal—unsurpassed by any historical essay in her language—not inferior, perhaps, to the master productions of Sallust—and the avowed source of our Otway's *Venice Preserved*.† That the plot, as related in

* A recent biography of the learned Servite, ("Biografia di Fra-Paolo Sarpi, par A. Bianchi Giovini. Zurich, 1836." 2 vols. 8vo.) has been reviewed in the London and Westminster Review, No. 60, with great ability, though certainly with partial zeal; but neither the Spanish Conspiracy, nor the prior claim of Servetus to the discovery of the circulation of the blood, are noticed in the article, otherwise elaborately minute and critical. The title of the work of M. A. de Dominis, cited by the Reviewer, at p. 147, I would observe, is "De Republicâ Ecclesiasticâ," not *Christiand* (3 vols. fol. Lond. 1617—1620); and the letter in which Fra-Paolo is stated to have complained that this archbishop had printed his History of the Council of Trent without his consent, could not have been dated in Nov. 1609, for that celebrated production was not published until ten years after. The three ample folios of *De Dominis* have sunk into oblivion; but his slender volume, "De Radiis Visibilibus et Lucis," (1611, 4to.) remains a proof of his philosophical sagacity. It is still referred to among the early monuments of optical discovery, shortly after so much advanced by another though more constant Jesuit, F. M. Grimaldi,—to whom we owe the first exposition of the phenomena of the inflexion of light, in his book, "Physica-Mathesis de Lumine," &c. 1665. (See Montucla, *Hist. des Mathématiques*, vol. i. p. 703, ed. 1799—1802, and Sir D. Brewster's *Life of Newton*, ch. viii.) *De Dominis* was scarcely inferior in learning to Sarpi himself; both were intimate with Dr. Bedel, bishop of Dromore, as we learn from Burnet's life of that prelate, who corrected the work of *De Dominis*, *De Republicâ Ecclesiasticâ*, above mentioned. Such names, with those of *L'Hoste*, to whom naval science and nautical strategy, as originator of the grand manœuvre of cutting the enemy's line (*Traité des Etudes Navales*, 1727, folio), are so much indebted; of *Lana*, in whose "Podromo dell'Arte Maestro" (Brescia, 1670), the first practical view of aërostation is discoverable; of *Riccioli*, *Castel*, *Le Sueur*, *Jacquier*, *Fabri*, *Boscovich*, &c. are well calculated to rescue the Jesuits from the reproach of D'Alembert (*De la Destruction des Jésuites*, &c. 1767, 12mo.), echoed by Robertson (Charles V. vol. ii. p. 456), that the order could not reckon a philosopher in its bosom. This observation Robertson extends to monastic education universally, with the exception of Father Paul; but it could be easily refuted, as being, though generally true, by far too exclusive. No monk could be a greater recluse than Pascal.

† Not only was the English tragedy founded on Saint-Réal's story, but the *Manlius Capitolinus* of La Fosse, though under an ancient title and on an apparently dissimilar subject, is constructed on the same materials. In 1747, *La Place*,

the brilliant pages of the French author, ever existed, is more than dubious; for it rests on the very slight contemporaneous authority of a letter from a Frenchman then resident at Venice, dated the 21st of May 1618, and inserted in the *Mercure de France* for that year (tom. v. p. 38); and slender indeed are the materials which that solitary original document supplies for the elegant but frail superstructure so ingeniously raised on it.

"Quæ bene et eximie quamvis disposita ferantur,

Longe sunt tamen a verâ ratione repulsa."

Lucret. lib. ii. 643.

"On est fâché," says the editor of Saint-Réal's Work, (Paris, 1781), "de ne plus trouver qu'une fable où l'on aimoit à voir un événement réel."

Nor does any distinct advertence to the event occur, I apprehend, in any native writer, before J. B. Nani published his "*Historia della Republica Veneta* (1676, 2 vols. 4to)," where it is first mentioned, lib. iii. p. 156; but this work, though undertaken by desire of the Senate, and estimable for its general accuracy, exhibits little evidence that the secrets of state—the mysterious doings of that body—were unreservedly revealed to the chosen annalist. Besides, except the first part, (embracing the early periods of the republic, which had originally appeared in 1662,) it is posterior in date to Saint-Réal's narration, published in 1674, and of which it consequently could not have formed the groundwork. The Spanish historians of that æra are not more explanatory of the transaction, of which, like the English, the later writers seem to have derived their information almost exclusively from the French author, whom Watson, or his continuator, (Life of Philip III. book v.) implicitly follows, or rather transcribes.

Of a subject so involved in obscurity, the truth must be of difficult attainment; and doubt is the necessary result—"Che non men che saver, dubbiar m'aggrata"—(Dante, *Inferno* xi. 93); but it opened, of course, a wide scope for hypothesis and conjecture. Among those, however, whose attention has been most laboriously directed to its elucidation, Monsieur J. P. Grosley, a learned advocate of Troyes (the capital of Champagne), and equally esteemed as a citizen and a writer, was the first who produced *FRA-PAOLO* on the stage, and assigned to him a prominent part on the occasion. In 1756, this gentleman published a refutation of Saint-Réal's story, which, after some controversy, and a second journey to Italy for the purpose of local investigation, he considerably enlarged and appended to his work, "*Observations de deux Gentilshommes Suédois sur l'Italie*"* (Lond. 1775, 4 vols. 12mo.), under the title of "*Discussion Historique et Critique sur la Conjuration de Venise*." His chief guide, as well as inducement, in undertaking the inquiry, was a manuscript, composed of contemporaneous documents, in the library of the Marquis de Paulmy, whose ancestor, René d'Argenson (Voyer de Paulmy), had amassed these vouchers, while ambassador at Venice, where he died in 1653. This precious manuscript, as the editor of Saint-Réal designates it, is now, I believe, in the library of the Arsenal at Paris, with the general collection of the Marquis's books, which, on his death in 1785, were bought by the late Charles X. then Comte d'Artois. A copy is also in the Royal Library.

From this mass of original evidence, so viewed at least by M. Grosley, he arrived at the conclusion, that the conspiracy had no real existence, but

the translator of Tom Jones and other English works, arranged Otway's play for the French stage, adopting the same title, "*Venise sauvée*." La Fosse's tragedy is the best of his dramas (2 vols. 12mo. 1747), and preferred by Voltaire to Otway's; but both are inferior to their original in the estimation of French critics. A translation of Saint-Réal has, I see, just appeared at Boston (U. S.) Addison's opinion of Otway's plot, in the *Spectator*, No. 39, is worth consulting.

* Grosley, who was rather a free writer, judged it prudent to let his *Travels* appear with this title, and the impress of London in place of Paris. He certainly was not moved by any religious prepossession against Sarpi. A fifth volume was a translation from Baretti (Johnson's friend). Grosley's *Travels* in England had also some vogue, though he could not speak the language.

was the concoction of the fertile brain of Sarpi, who persuaded the Senate, (of which he was the soul and oracle, and by whom he was "trusted with the most important secrets," as Burnet, in his life of Bedel, says, ever since the great contest with Paul V. in 1607,) to magnify into a state-plot an accidental ebullition of discontent among some foreign mercenaries, in order to remove the Spanish Ambassador, by imputing it to him.* This person, whom Saint-Réal describes as "un des plus puissants génies et des plus dangereux esprits que l'Espagne ait jamais produits," had long been a peculiar object of dread and aversion to the Republic, whose intrigues he detected, and whose policy he opposed, as insidiously hostile to his sovereign, Philip III. when lately at war with Savoy, and not repelled, he conceived, with sufficient energy by that monarch, one of the feeblest of his race. To Bedemar was attributed, at the time, the famous "Squittinio della Liberta Veneta," or Scrutiny into the Liberty of Venice (La Mirandola, 1612, 4to.), as to Burke were generally ascribed, on their appearance, the Letters of Junius, because he was deemed most capable of the composition; and Bedemar alone was supposed to possess the deep information which that volume unfolded on all the elements of Venetian government. No book had appeared so pregnant with truth or so virulent in spirit, nor one which, consequently, created a more deadly hatred of the presumed author, who laid open the darkest recesses of the State; the overweening pretensions of which to maritime sovereignty, liberality of principle, and territorial independence, he exposed or derided. In Saint-Réal's opinion, also, Bedemar was the parent of this *libel*, as he terms it (page 166); but it is now more generally considered the production of Welserus, of Augsburg, whom a long residence at Venice, and other parts of Italy, had made a perfect

master of the subject and language.—(See Bayle, article Welserus, and Placcius de libris anonymis, Hamb. 1707). A French translation, under the title of "Examen de la Liberté Originnaire de Venise," by Amelot de la Housaie, forms part of his work—"Sur le Gouvernement de Venise" (Amst. 1714, 3 vols. 12mo.); for which, in consequence of its freedom of thought and expression, he was committed to the Bastille. He had been Secretary to the French Ambassador at Venice, where, he states, that all intercourse, more especially after the event of 1618, was most rigidly interdicted between the nobles and foreign ministers, and which he exemplifies by some ludicrous instances in his own person. "Si un noble," he says, "se rencontrait quelque part avec un gentilhomme, ou quelque autre personne de la maison d'un ambassadeur . . . il ne serait pas en vie deux heures après." J. J. Rousseau likewise adverts to the *Squittinio*, in his *Contrat Social* (denominated by Voltaire, *Contrat Insocial*), liv. iii. chap. xi.; and Monsieur Barbier also treats of it in his "Dictionnaire des Anonymes"—(1824).

But, whoever was the author of the book, the ascription of it to Bedemar is at once a presumption of his capacity, and declarative of the Senate's anxiety to be freed from his obnoxious presence. Sarpi's device was effective of its purpose; and the ambassador, after a residence of eleven years, though he indignantly repelled the imputation in an audience of the Senate, with difficulty escaped the excited rage of the populace. His subsequent fortunes were singular enough. In 1622 he was raised to the purple—then appointed Governor of the Netherlands, whence he was removed for his severity, and was successively Bishop of Palestrina in Italy, and of Malaga in Spain, where he died in 1665, aged above eighty. The name in Spanish is Bedmar, not Bedemar, as written

* "Le résultat de cette discussion est qu'il n'y a aucune preuve d'une conspiration . . . que le soulèvement qui a donné lieu à l'idée d'une conspiration, n'étoit qu'un mécontentement sans objet de quelques aventuriers; que la République elle-même n'a jamais cru sérieusement à cette prétendue conspiration; mais que, d'après les avis du fameux Paul Sarpi . . . elle a feint d'y croire pour avoir un prétexte de se délivrer du Marquis de Bédemar, dont l'œil vigilant génoit ses conseils, et ses manœuvres politiques."—(Preface to *La Conjuration de Venise*, Paris, 1781.)

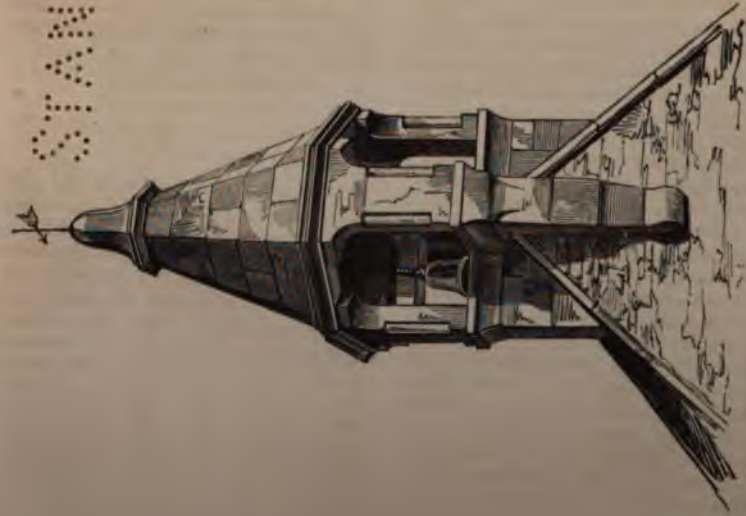
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BIDDESTON ST. PETER.



BIDDESTON ST. NICHOLAS, WILTS.

STANFORD LANE

by Saint-Réal, whom, however, I have followed, as it is to his work I more particularly refer.

Meanwhile, the governments of Spain and Venice appeared alike solicitous to wrap in darkness the whole transaction, of which no official record has ever been discovered; and the Senate issued a proclamation, prohibiting, under pain of death, the imputation of the plot to the Spanish monarchy. It is easy to understand how the mystery may have remained unrevealed under a despotic state; but the secrecy which shrouded the deliberations of so numerous a body as the Senate of Venice has always been a source of astonishment. Constituted, in some degree, after the model of that of Rome, and reckoning, in like manner, about 300 members, who were divided into various departments of legislation, seldom did the object or result of their deliberations transpire, until the Council or Executive gave it effect. "Non dicam unum, sed neminem audisse crederes, quod tam multorum auribus fuerat commissum"—(Valerius Maximus, lib. ii. cap. 2), is an observation not inapplicable to the circumstance. And similarly in Rome, when Eumenes, King of Pergamus, disclosed to the Conscript Fathers the secret preparations of war by Perseus, nothing was known of the debate for five years—(U. C. 580—585). "Hæc oratio movit Patres Conscriptos: ceterum in præsentia nihil præterquam fuisse in curiâ regem, scire quisquam potuit; eo silentio clausa curia erat! bello denique perfecto, quæque dicta ab rege, quæque responsa essent, emanavere."—(Livy, lib. xlii. cap. 14, and De la Houssaie, ut supra.)

M. Grosley, I think it right to observe, has also offered a second solution of the enigma; in which he ascribes the principal agency to another celebrated monk, the Capuchin Père Joseph (Le Clerc), who subsequently became the subtle instrument of Cardinal Richelieu's intrigues. His object, it would seem, was to excite a crusade against the Turks; but the attempt was quickly defeated and punished by the Venetian Government, just then particularly desirous of peace with the Ottoman power. Count Daru, however, at once rejects this

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version of the occurrence as improbable. His own exposition of it, as detailed in his valuable History of Venice (7 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1819), after the most diligent investigation, to which he has devoted his thirty-first book (tome iv.), is equally declaratory of Bedemar's innocence. The real conspirators, according to this sagacious writer, were the Duke of Ossuna, and the Senate of Venice, in secret league to wrest Naples, of which the ambitious Duke was Viceroy, from Spain; but the project immaturely exploded, and as these high parties were too powerful to assail, even if suspected, the subordinate agents or dupes were as usual sacrificed as victims of propitiation. In fact, as Muratori (Annali d'Italia, Milano, 1749, ad annum 1618) observes, and the remark is confirmed by the laborious compilers of "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," (tom. xvii. p. 493, 8vo. ed.), the sole deducible certainty on the occasion is the execution of several obscure individuals, chiefly foreigners, necessary to impart a semblance and colouring of existence to some plot, whether the contrivance of Fra-Paolo or the enterprise of Ossuna. But the whole still remains an unsolved problem, and well may it be said, in reference to it—

"De las cosas mas seguras,
La mas segura es dudar."

"Solum certum nihil esse certi."—
Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. ii. 7.

With respect, however, to the part assigned to Sarpi in D'Argenson's manuscript, though more creditable, it must be confessed, to his ingenuity than to his morality, it presents nothing inconsistent with his habits and general character. Nor does it fall under any impeachment of veracity from his writings, even if we admit the disclaimer of his friends, as to the authorship of the "Memoria Presentata al Senato," though generally attributed to him by his contemporaries, and translated by the Abbé Marsey under the title of "*Le Prince de Fra-Paolo*." (Paris, 1751, 12mo.) He was not by any means a novice in combining or unfolding state intrigues; and few indeed, in his day or in his country, would, from conscientious scruples, have recoiled from the act

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ascribed to him. To eschew gratuitous evil, was the utmost stretch of their political morality; but when deemed necessary, they were not very delicate in the means of achieving their purpose. "Non partirsi dal bene, potendo, ma saper entrare nel male necessitato," says their great oracle (*Del Principe*, p. 41, ed. 1550);* and this is not the worst maxim of that Italian code, which the Great Frederic undertook to refute, while meditating the practical illustration of its principles.†

It cannot be too much to assume, that Father Paul's political doctrine was not less equivocal or more scrupulous than his religious sentiments. "He had," states Burnet, in his *Life of Bedel*, who had intimately known him during a residence of eight years, as chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton, our ambassador at Venice, "He had a particular method by which he rather quieted than satisfied his conscience." Upon which, M. Armand de la Chapelle, the Protestant editor of the *Bibliothèque Raisonnée* (tom. xvii. p. 143) indignantly exclaims—"Que croirons nous donc du Père Paul et du Père Fulgence? leur profession ne fut-elle que grimace, et qu'hypocrisie?" In politics, too, we find that he was not fastidious in attaining his object, and that no instrument of delusion in accomplishing it was unacceptable. Burnet relates that, during the memorable collision with Rome, in 1607, a Jesuit published some theses with a dedication to the Pope, "*Paulo V.—Vice Deo*," the numeral letters of which words, as Bedel observed, exactly made the number of the beast of the Revelation (666). This grand discovery was exultingly communicated by Fra-Paolo to the Senate:—"It was entertained," says Burnet, "almost as if it came from heaven; and it was pub-

licly preached over all their territories, that there was *certain evidence that the Pope was Antichrist!*" That Sarpi partook not of the credulity which he thus made instrumental in inflaming the popular mind, needs scarcely be insisted on; nor would it be difficult to adduce similar instances of unscrupulous political manoeuvres on his part. Granting, also, that his patriotism was warmly excited on that occasion, it was not, we may easily believe, unmingled with personal resentment against the Roman Court. In 1600, he had been refused the see of Caorle, a small island in the Gulf of Venice, and in 1602, that of Nona, a maritime town of Dalmatia, by Clement VIII. though recommended to each successively by his government—a repeated humiliation, which, working on a spirit that was necessarily conscious of its own superiority, could not have been without influence on his feelings. Suspicion of sentiments not quite in accord with those of Rome, was the cause of the papal refusal, which, if they did not precede, they surely followed. Nor can it be denied, that his habitual expression, as we learn from his biographer and disciple, Fra-Fulgenzio (*Vita del Fra-Paoli*, p. 43, Ven. 1677),—"Il futuro, ò non si può apere, ò non si può schiffare," savours of fatalism; while his resolution to prevent the seizure and abduction of his person to Rome, if attempted, by suicide, is little reconcilable to Christian principle, though it may sound well in the mouth of a Roman.

"Nous avons en nos mains la fin de nos douleurs;
Et qui vent bien mourir, peut braver les malheurs."—*Cornille, Horac.* iii. 5.‡

Friends and foes have, however, united in the acknowledgment of his

* "What curious books I have," writes Lord Chesterfield to his son (March 19, 1750)—"they are, indeed, but few—shall be at your service. I have some of the *Old Collana*" (Italian translations of the classics) "and the Machiavel of 1550. Beware," his lordship adds, "of the *bibliomanie*;" and ends, as usual, with the recommendation—*χαρίτες—χαρίτες*.

† In 1741 was published his "*Anti-Machiavel, ou Examen du Prince de Machiavel*," one volume, 8vo.

‡ Another priest, somewhat in discord also with Rome, the Abbé de Saint-Cyran (*I. du Verger de Haurane*), the friend of Jansenius, and most zealous propagator of his doctrines, with which he imbued the *Arnaulds* and other inmates of *Port-Royal*, is charged with maintaining, that there are no less than thirty-four justifying causes

great talents and extraordinary acquirements, though divergent in the extreme have been their opinions as to the use and application of these advantages. His mind and memory grasped, in their most comprehensive range, all the departments of existing science; but his literary taste or discrimination was signally obtuse or paradoxical; for to him Homer appeared, it is asserted, no better than an old chronicler, or at best a mere historian! Of the numerous fruits of his pen, his History of the Council of Trent, (Londra, 1619, folio) necessarily assumes, both from its subject and execution, the foremost place. It is, doubtless, a masterly production; but the feeling that dictates, and the spirit that pervades it, harmonise ill, indeed, with his habitual submission, more especially exemplified in his last moments, to all the forms of the church, which he undermines or assails with consummate art, while in the exercise of her most important functions, and just then, as Mr. Hallam observes, (Const. Hist. vol. i. p. 258) "effecting such considerable reforms in her discipline."

Sarpi's dying ejaculation—*Esto Perpetua*, allusive, it is supposed, to Venice, has not, as I observed on a former occasion, (Gent. Mag. for September 1837,) received the sanction of heaven; for

"The spouseless Adriatic mourns her lord,"
and

"Venice lost and won,
Her thirteen hundred years of freedom done,
Sinks, like a sea-weed, into whence she rose!"
Child Harold, IV. 11, 13.

or, in the classical strains of his countryman Sannazaro (Elegia in Oper. Ald. 1535. 8vo.)

"*Et querimar cito si nostræ data tempora vite*

*Diffugiant! Urbes mors violenta rapit:
Fata trahunt homines; fatiis urgentibus, urbes
Et quodcumque vides auferet ipsa dies.*"

What a contrast with the proud and

palmy days of Venice, which her citizens vaunted as the special work of the Most High, "Opus Excelsi," and superior to Rome herself!

"Si pelago Tybrim præfers, urbem aspice utramque;

Illam homines dicēs, hanc possuisse Deos."

Idem Sannaz.

As for the second portion of my subject, "the consideration of Fra-Paolo's pretensions to the discovery of the circulation of the blood;" or, at least, those urged by his admirers, though more warmly by the English reviewer even than by the foreign biographer, it is of easy decision, because resolvable by clear and unambiguous evidence. It will be sufficient to shew that, in a work contemporaneous with Sarpi's birth—one, moreover, with which, though on different grounds, all Christendom resounded on its publication,—the fact appeared stated, if not in full and lucid, at least in intelligible, language. Fra-Paolo was born the 14th August 1552, and a few months after, early in 1553, issued from the press, the *CHRISTIANISMI RESTITUTIO* of the ill-fated Servetus, in which a passage, that I shall presently recite, unequivocally indicates, in the opinion of those most competent to determine its construction, the circulation through the lungs; thus evincing the earliest perception of the truth, or the nearest approach to it, before its complete development seventy-five years afterwards, (1553—1628) by Harvey, in his work "*De motu cordis et sanguinis*." But, as the suppression and supposed destruction of the book—at once the cause and instrument of the author's death, for it served to kindle the flames to which he was condemned for its heterodoxy,—make it most probable that the Venetian had no knowledge of his predecessor's incidental view, rather than professed exposition of the great discovery, he may be absolved from the reproach of unfounded assumption or plagiarism. Just so

of suicide! So Bayle (article St. Cyran) states, grounded, it appears, on the Abbé's little volume, "Question Royale, &c. 1609, 12mo.;" but Bayle had not seen the book, which the Abbé's partisans assert has been misrepresented, as also his "Apologie pour M. de la Roche-Posay," in which he seemingly sanctions the recourse to arms by ecclesiastics; *en cas de nécessité* (1615, 8vo.); a sentiment by no means in discrepancy with our learned Servetus's declarations on various occasions. St. Cyran's huge volume, *Petrus Aurelius*, so much prized formerly by his sectarians, is now equally irreadable by all.

in the controversy on the invention of fluxions, though, as Fontenelle acknowledged, the original discovery was due to Newton, yet, as it subsequently beamed on the genius of Leibnitz without previous communication, it has been judged the fruit of equal and independent, but not simultaneous, sagacity in both. Fra-Fulgenzio (Vita del Padre Paolo, p. 64, ed. Venez. 1677) says, that Sarpi reflected that the blood from its specific gravity could not remain suspended and motionless in the veins, "senza che vi fosse angine che la retinesse à chiusure, ch' aprendosi é riserrandosi, gli dassettero il flusso è l'equilibrio necessario alla vita." I shall now transcribe the words of Servetus, premising that occasional expressions are found in the writers of antiquity, which would seem to denote some dark and distant glimpses of the truth; but nothing in the remotest degree approaching the light thrown on it in the following passage, which I extract from De Bure's "Bibliographie Instructive," tom. i. p. 421.

"Vitalis spiritus in sinistro cordis ventriculo suam originem habet, juvantibus maxime pulmonibus ad ipsius perfectionem . . . Generatur ex factâ in pulmone commixtione inspirati aeris cum elaborato subtili sanguine, quem dexter ventriculus sinistro communicat. Fit autem communicatio hæc, non per parietem cordis medium, ut vulgò creditur, sed magno artificio a dextro cordis ventriculo, longo per pulmones ductu agitur sanguis subtilis: à pulmonibus præparatur, flavus efficitur, et à venâ arteriosâ in arteriam venosam transfunditur. Deinde in ipsâ arteriâ venosâ, inspirato aëri miscetur, et expiratione à fuligine expurgatur, atque ita tandem a sinistro cordis ventriculo totum mixtum per diastolen attrahitur. Quod ita per pulmones fiat communicatio et præparatio, docet conjunctio varia, et communicatio venæ arteriosæ cum arteriâ venosâ in pulmonibus. Confirmat hoc magnitudo insignis venæ arteriosæ, quæ nec talis nec tanta facta esset, nec tantum à corde ipso vim purissimi sanguinis in pulmones emitteret, ob solum eorum nutrimentum; nec cor pulmonibus hæc ratione serviret, cum præsertim antea in embryone solerent pulmones ipsi aliunde nutriri, ob membranulas illas, seu valvulas cordis usque ad horum nativitatem; ut docet GALENUS, &c. Itaque ille spiritus a sinistro cordis ventriculo arterias totius corporis deinde transfunditur, &c."

Upon which the writer of an able article on the subject, in Rees's Cyclopædia, remarks, that it incontestably proves that Servetus knew the minor circulation. He laid the foundation of a building which had baffled all the efforts of antiquity. He indicated the route through which the blood passes from the right to the left ventricle; and it only remained to be shown that all the blood takes this passage, and that it returns again to the heart from the arteries through the veins. As for the claim of Fra-Paolo, this writer considers it so destitute of foundation as scarcely to be entitled to notice. At all events it is demonstrably posterior to that of Servetus, which it is my object to establish. Some further advances, intermediately between the incipient light of Servetus and the conclusive work of Harvey, were made by Realduus Columbus, Arantius, Cæsalpinus, and the great anatomist Aquapendente (or Fabricius). This last-named physiologist's pretensions have been specially insisted on by his disciples; but Fulgenzio stoutly contends that his views were derived from the communications of Sarpi ("del padre").

But, though not unconscious of having already trespassed too far on your indulgence, the celebrity of the work of Servetus, to which it has been necessary on this occasion to refer, and the peculiar interest which concomitant circumstances have communicated to it, induce, and will, I trust, excuse, a few additional observations on it.

There does not appear any certainty of the existence of more than one copy of the book, which, as I have said, was consumed with its author. "Femori auctoris alligatus fuit, et cum ipso combustus," asserts Meerman, (Origines Typographicæ, 1765,) and Mr. Pettigrew (Bibliotheca Sussexiana, p. 408,) confirms the fact. This copy had been surreptitiously preserved by Collardon, one of the judges of Servetus, and successively passed through the hands of Dr. Meade, M. de Boze, M. Gagnat, and the Duke de la Vallière, at whose sale, in 1783, it was purchased for the Royal Parisian Library, not at the price of 3810 livres, as represented by Mr. Pettigrew, (p. 292, 1st part,) but for 4120 livres;

nor had it cost the duke nearly 400 guineas, as Mr. P. affirms; for he had bought it at the sale of M. Gaig-nat in 1769, (No. 569) for 3810 livres, or 152*l.* 8*s.* I have the priced cata-logue of each sale now before me in proof of this statement; and I may also observe, that Mr. Pettigrew (p. 448) describes the Sixtine Bible of 1590, as published, in accordance with the decree of the Council of Trent, *seventeen* years before; but that decree, establishing the authenticity of the Vulgate text, was passed in April 1546 (Fra-Paolo, Istoria del Concilio Tri-dentino, lib. xi.) or, *forty-three* years antecedently; and the Council closed its sittings in December 1563, *twenty-seven* years before the Sixtine Bible.

Servetus, states Mr. Pettigrew, (part 2, p. 410) is said to have been up-wards of two hours in the fire, "the wood with which it was made being green, and small in quantity." It was thus that the pagans thought the fires, which consumed the primitive Chris-tians, too mild! "τό πυρ ην αυτοίς ψυχ-ρόν τὸ τῶν ἀπαθῶν βασιανισῶν," (Ru-nart Acta Sincera, p. 1020, Amst. 1713); but, as I have heard the cele-brated Desgenettes (who so nobly re-fused to hasten the death of the *pesti-férés* at Jaffa, the 21st May, 1799) remark, the dense smoke of the green wood must have abridged, by suffo-cation, the victim's sufferings, in place of prolonging them.

Chaufepié's Dictionary, as Gibbon has observed, gives the best life we possess of Servetus; but he erroneously supposes that the passage on the circulation of the blood was in the work "De Trinitatis Erroribus" (Ha-genœ, 1531) instead of the "Chris-tianismi Restitutio." The purpose of Chauffepié in that article is to vindicate the act of Calvin, by proving that the persecution of heretics was the universal and obligatory belief of the age, and that, to the reformers not less than to the catholics, they ap-peared objects of abomination—"des monstres à étouffer," as La Chapelle, another zealous Calvinist, expresses it. Every reformer of note signified, with emulous haste, to Calvin, his approval of the execution of Servetus; nor did Melancthon withhold his sanction. In his letter of 14th October 1554, he wrote to the great reformer, (of whom

it may be said—"eó immitior quia toleraverat," Tacit. Annal. i. cap. 20), "Affirmo etiam vestros magistratus juste fecisse, quod hominem blasphemum, reordinejudicatâ, interfecerunt." Nor was this the only instance of in-tolerance on the part of the mild Melancthon, whom his colleagues, not-withstanding, arraigned of indifference, in various publications, "De Indiffe-rentismo Melancthonis," (Mosheim, vol. iv. p. 388). Even Servetus when under trial, in his petition to the Council of Geneva, acknowledged the principle, and only denied the degree of punishment, which he limited to exile,—"*laquelle punition a esté de tout temps observée contre les hérétiques.*" In fact, however otherwise variant in doctrine, every sect viewed intolerance as a principle, and persecu-tion as a duty. And

"Prima via salutis,
Quod minime reris, Grati pandetur ab urbe."
Virgil, Æn. VI. 97.

Catholic Maryland presents the first example of genuine toleration! "There," asserts Mr. Bancroft (History of the United States, vol. i.) "religious liberty obtained a home, its only home in the wide world;" and the fact is confirmed by Judge Marshal, in his Life of Wash-ington (vol. i. pp. 108 and 164).

Calvin's defence of his conduct is intitled "Defensio Orthodoxæ Fidei de Sacra Trinitate contra prodigiosos errores M. Serveti," &c. (Olivæ, 1554, 8vo.) and, with the addition on the title in the French edition, of "Où il est monstré qu'il est licite de punir les hérétiques, et qu'à bon droit ce mes-chant homme a esté exécuté." (Genève, 1554.) "I am more deeply scanda-lised," says Gibbon, (vol. v. p. 538) "at the single execution of Servetus than at the hecatombs which blazed at the *autos da fé* of Spain and Portugal. A catholic inquisitor yields the same obedience which he requires; but Cal-vin violated the golden rule of doing as he would be done by." And to this observation Gibbon, anxious to show that the great and characteristic inculcation of the Gospel had been an-ticipated by a pagan, subjoins a quota-tion from Isocrates of similar import,—"*Ἄ πασχοντες ἀπ' ἑτέρων οργίσαθε, ταυτα τοῖς ἀλλοῖς μὴ ποιετε*" (in Nicole, tom. i. p. 93, ed. Battie, 1749); but the recommendation of the Greek rheto-

rician became a divine command—a condition of salvation to the followers of Christ.

In 1535 and 1541, Servetus revised and published at Lyons two editions of a Latin translation of Ptolemy's Geography. In the former he says that he had seen the King (Francis I.) touch several persons for the evil,—“Vidi ipse regem plurimos hoc langore correptos tangentem; an fuerint sanati non vidi,” but in the later edition he is more courtly, and differently expresses the result “plerosque sanatos passim audio.” An article on Palestine in this work, rather at variance with the scriptural representation of

the Holy Land, constituted one of the charges against him. He asserted that it was a literal copy of an anterior edition printed at Basil in 1525, when he was a mere boy (probably not above fourteen years old); and the volume, now in my possession, places the fact beyond contradiction; but as he could not directly produce the book, his defence availed him not. Copies of his own publication were also employed to inflame his funeral pile; but not to their entire destruction (with one exception), as with the *Christianismi Restitutio*, before mentioned.

Yours, &c. J. R.

*Ancient Bell Turrets of the Churches of St. Peter and St. Nicholas,
at Biddeston, Wilts.*

BY the favour of Mr. Walker we are enabled to embellish our pages with views of two singular turrets attached to the above churches, and which form part of the embellishments of his able illustration of the mansion of the Longs at South Wraxhall, reviewed in the present Magazine, page 166. Mr. Walker's description of the turrets is as follows:—

“It will be seen that that of St. Nicholas is, in point of style, much older than that of St. Peter's, which latter comes under the denomination of *Perpendicular English*; while the former, from the string course under the spire, downwards, is decidedly *Norman*. The one seems to have been copied from the other; and, most probably, the original design was executed on the old church of St. Peter's, which must have been pulled down, and has thus been perpetuated. Whether this was the primitive form of the bell turret in Saxon times, would be a curious inquiry, and not without interest. In pl. xxxii. of the *Benedictionale* of St. Ethelwold, engraved in vol. xxiv. of the *Archæologia*, is the representation of a bell turret, containing several bells; and the form of the open part, in which the bells are hung, is by no means unlike these; and at Binsey, near Oxford, is a similar one, ‘part of which,’ Ingram says, ‘may be older than the Norman Conquest.’ There are two other churches in the immediate neighbourhood of Biddeston which have bell turrets built upon the same plan: viz. Corston and Leigh Delamere. There is also one at Acton-Turville, on the borders of Gloucestershire, between Badminton and Cor-

sham, and one at Boxwell, in the same county.

“The attention of the author was called to these churches by C. W. Loscombe, Esq. an ingenious antiquary, who considers that they were of Saxon origin; he says, ‘Finding churches with these peculiar characteristics so widely scattered over the country, all of them exhibiting ornaments of the earliest period, and differing so much in general from those we know to be Norman buildings, the inference I draw is, that they must be referred to the fashion of a time, and not of a locality, and that this must be the Saxon.’”—Page 19.

In the design of these bell turrets the ingenuity with which the architects of our ancient edifices encountered every difficulty is fully displayed. To raise a steeple, or even a turret of the smallest description, over an acutely-pointed gable, is, to say the least, a task requiring the exercise of considerable ingenuity: it has been a matter of great perplexity to modern architects, as many of the new churches plainly evince. But, curious as the workmanship and design of the turrets is, we cannot go so far as to attribute to either of them an antiquity so high as the Saxon period. It is difficult to say what was the form of the bell-turrets of that period, or indeed of Norman structures where a tower was not used. It may be even questionable whether the smaller churches had any turrets: the bell may have been suspended on a beam in the interior, and the window

which is invariably seen high up in the gable, have been constructed to allow of the egress of the sound. We do not recollect an instance of an original Norman bell turret. The well-preserved Norman church at Nateley Scures, engraved in *Gent. Mag.* Oct. 1836, p. 363, has a modern bell-turret of wood, and so has the equally perfect Norman church of Wiston, in Suffolk. Little Tey, in Essex, has a turret of a similar description. Copford, in Essex, has an old wooden tower on the apex of the roof, with a dwarf spire; and the ruined church of Maplescombe, in Kent, in common with most of the smaller Norman examples, has a window in the upper part of the gable, the presence of which seems to forbid the construction of a turret on the apex. The highly enriched Norman church of Barfreston, in the same county, has no bell turret of any description. In structures of pointed and also of Norman architecture of early date, a belfry is very common, consisting of one, two, or even three open arches, covered with a gable, and raised either on the wall of the west end of the nave, or that which divides the nave and chancel; such of these turrets as have come under our observation are of pointed architecture, and their simplicity seems to indicate an earlier period than the more elaborate turrets of Biddeston.

As before observed, the designs shew the ingenuity with which the ancient architects accommodated different forms to each other, either in plan or section. The architect appears to have wished to add to his church a small spire, and as his funds only allowed that it should be raised on the wall of his church, and not founded on the earth, he set about the execution of his object

in the most ingenious manner. The plan of his structure was of greater breadth than the superincumbent wall, which circumstance led to the necessity of corbelling the back and front of the plan to make it unite with his walls. This he effects not only with great ingenuity, but with an economy of material, by forming the elevation in two portions, the lower being cruciform in plan and so carried up until the point of the gable is cleared, when the octagon form is commenced and carried on to the summit of the elevation; the result has been the creation of a very picturesque design, as will appear by the perspective views above given. The measured drawings of Mr. Walker clearly establish the ingenuity and science for which so much credit is due to the ancient architects.

It does not appear to us that there is any great difference in the age of the turrets; St. Nicholas's may be anterior by a few years to the other, but we cannot assign either to the Norman period. The torus worked in the angle of a pier is a feature equally of early pointed architecture as of the Norman style; it would therefore appear that no necessity exists for referring the turret of St. Peter's Church to an earlier period than those portions of the existing structure, which Mr. Walker says, shew "the early English arch and ornament." The spire may have partaken of the repairs and alterations to which the rest of the church has been subjected.

In a design for a church, by Mr. Walker, now exhibiting at the Royal Academy, the belfry has been judiciously composed from these turrets; the adoption of a form at once novel and graceful, reflects great credit on the taste and judgment of the architect.

E. I. C.

THE ANGLO-SAXON CONTROVERSY.

MR. URBAN, *Temple, June 16.*

ON opening your last number, I found myself fairly embarked* in "the Anglo-Saxon Controversy." It was with reluctance I approached the consideration of a question which had already given rise to so much angry feeling; but I could not well avoid it:

and I hoped that a temperate discussion of the points at issue would be tolerated in a stranger, if accompanied with the courtesy which I felt to be due no less to myself, than to the gentlemen with whom I differed in opinion. In this hope, however reasonable, I have been disappointed.

* See Review, "*Guest's History of English Rhythms.*" *June*, p. 625.

In one passage I am represented as *sneering* at a particular phrase. Now, as the chapter was written after a perusal of "the Controversy," and printed off immediately it was written, I feared that some of the acrimony which distinguished that dispute might possibly have insinuated itself into my pages. I do not, however, find such to be the case. The phrase alluded to occurs in a long quotation from Mr. Kemble, some parts of which are brought more directly into notice (by means of *Italics*), as containing opinions afterwards to be canvassed. Then comes the following sentence, "That I differ from several of the opinions here advanced, may be partly gathered from what has gone before; but I think it due to a gentleman who has laid Anglo-Saxon literature under some obligation to state my reasons more fully," &c. Surely there must be an unusual degree of sensitiveness* to discover a sneer in a line of simple *italics*, followed by such an acknowledgment; more especially when, from a feeling of delicacy, no mention was made of the author's name or of the work from which the extract was taken. May not such conduct on the part of the writer be favourably contrasted with that of the reviewer, who, while he carefully conceals all the reasoning of his author, denounces it as erroneous, and every dozen lines drags his name before the reader? As that reasoning seems to be wholly untouched, and moreover to have anticipated all the objections of the reviewer, perhaps I shall be excused if I quote it at some length.

"Our modern editors take the liberty (without any warning to the reader) of altering the text in *three* particulars. They change the accents, which in certain cases are used to distinguish the long vowels; they compound and resolve words; and they alter the stops and pauses—or in other words, the punctuation and versification—at their pleasure.

"With respect to the accents, Rask professes to have been guided by the authority of printed Anglo-Saxon works, aided by a comparison of the kindred dialects. I do not inquire if he acted up to

these principles; but under the circumstances (unable as he was to procure Anglo-Saxon MSS.) none better could have been followed. The editor of *Cædmon* informs us, that in the accentuation, which confirms, in almost every case, the theory of Professor Rask, he has followed the authority of MSS., and, except in a few instances, that of the MS. of *Cædmon* himself. I will not stop to ask what constitutes the *theory* of Rask, or in what cases this gentleman differs from his friend, but I have compared his edition with the MS. at Oxford, and find accents omitted or intruded without authority, at the rate of some twenty a page—by what licence of language can these be called a *few* instances?

"If the reader ask, what theory has been followed after this bold departure from the original?—an answer would be difficult. The very same words are found in one page with long vowels, and in another with short, as if the accent were inserted or omitted, as the whim of the moment dictated.

"To the edition of *Beowulf* these observations only partially apply. The editor has shown more deference to his reader, and has distinguished between theory and fact—between his own accents, and the accents of his MS.

"I cannot help thinking, however, that, in the present state of Anglo-Saxon scholarship, all these speculations are premature. Here is a language with whose accidence and syntax we are very imperfectly acquainted—the nature of whose dialects we have not yet investigated,—and we are endeavouring to measure the length of its vowel-sounds with a nicety, to which they who spoke it made no pretension. It is probable that the quantity of the vowels varied with the dialects; if so, *their* peculiarities should be first studied. It is almost certain, that the quantity was sometimes indicated by the spelling; if so, the system of Anglo-Saxon orthography should be first ascertained and settled.

"If we look into Anglo-Saxon MSS., we find some without any accents; and few in which they have been systematically adopted. In the *Beowulf* MS. the whole number of accents cannot amount to more than a few dozens. In the MS. of *Cædmon*, they were also at first very sparingly used; but were profusely added by the same hand that corrected the MS.

"To charge these conflicting usages upon the ignorance of the writers, is a

* I cannot suppose that Mr. Kemble himself would have felt the least sensitiveness upon the subject.

† The Reviewer refers me to the *Ormulum*. I would ask, did *Ormin* speak Anglo-Saxon?

ready method of solving a very difficult question. That some of our Anglo-Saxon MSS. have been carelessly transcribed, may be admitted, but I cannot allow that such is their *general* character. Many of them are beautifully written, and have minute corrections, which show they have been revised with no less care; and these MSS. agree no better than the others with any theory that has yet been started on the subject of Anglo-Saxon orthography. To pare down their peculiarities to a level with German criticism is an easy task, but one, I think, that is little likely to aid the progress of Anglo-Saxon scholarship.

"Another licence very commonly taken, is that of compounding and resolving words.

"In English we write some words continuously, as *redbreast*; others we split, as it were, into distinct words, as *coal mine*; or link together by means of the hyphen, as *pear-tree*. The hyphen was unknown to the Anglo-Saxons; but compounds were frequently resolved into their elements, and written as though they formed distinct words. Now there is no objection to the hyphen, if it be used only to tie together the scattered elements of a compound; for, even if there be blunders in the construction of a passage, and words united that *should* be separate, yet the reader possesses an easy remedy—he has merely to strike out the hyphen and the real text is before him. But the case is widely different when the hyphen is used in the *resolution* of words. He must then rest content with such readings as are given him. The editor is secure from criticism.

"Most of our modern editors take this double licence. The reader *may* think that the hyphen is occasionally used to prop a false translation, or that it sometimes mars the rhythm of a section; but he must have a greater confidence in the soundness of his opinion than would be generally warranted by the present state of Anglo-Saxon scholarship, if he venture

an objection. He *may* be quarreling with the original when he thinks he has only the editor to cope with. He cannot be safe unless he have his finger on the manuscript.

"What is the object proposed by this resolution of words, is far from clear. Few of our editors follow the same plan, nor are there many of them consistent even with themselves. Sometimes the prefix is separated from its verb; sometimes linked to it by means of the hyphen; sometimes the two are written continuously.* The common adjectival compounds generally take the hyphen, but in many hundred instances they are separated into distinct words, as *mere flod*, *god cuning*,† &c. So that not only is the integrity of the manuscript violated, but the reader gets nothing in exchange, not even a theory.

"The versification of our MSS. has been treated with little more ceremony than their system of accents.

"I have already mentioned that Anglo-Saxon poetry was written continuously like prose. In some manuscripts (as in that of Cædmon) the point separated the sections; in others (as in the *Dunstan Chronicle*) it separated the couplets; in others (as in the *Beowulf MS.*) the point was used merely to close a period, and the versification had nothing but the rhythm to indicate it.‡ The point was often omitted; and sometimes, though rarely, it was misplaced. Now it would seem easy enough to copy the MS. correctly, and to mention in the notes the omission or the false position of the points; and it is matter of regret that the confidence reposed in some eminent grammarians has too often led our editors to 'restore' the versification, without informing the reader. The alterations which have been thus made are, I fear, but too numerous, and more than one scholar has thus impaired his usefulness, whose services, in other respects, may well deserve our thanks."§

* "The English reader must not consider this a mere question of orthography. It sometimes happens that an adverb is tacked as a prefix to a verb, and not only the rhythm of a line, but even its sense destroyed.

† "The hyphen is very commonly forgotten when an adjective and a substantive are compounded (even in cases where change of accent points infallibly to a compound), unless the peculiarities of the *syntax* be such as cannot be got rid of without it.

‡ "The writer generally leaves a slight interval between his sections; but, as might be expected, this is often forgotten. The editor should have mentioned the omission of the dot, and have let his reader know that he was, to a great extent at least, answerable for the versification.

§ "The evening before I examined the MS. of Cædmon, I marked down between twenty and thirty cases of doubtful prosody. In every one of these instances but two, the text had been altered.

The gentleman who reviews these observations is, I believe, a Mr. W—a pupil of Mr. Kemble, who has furnished the magazines with much criticism on these subjects, and from whose criticism I have, on more than one occasion, found it necessary to dissent. He is ambitious of ranking as one of “the New Saxonists;” and ingeniously puts the phrase into my mouth, though it was written by me as a quotation expressly to show I neither gave nor adopted it. As Mr. Kemble and Mr. Thorpe (the only members of “the school,” whose writings entitle them to notice,) avowedly* act on different systems, the title always seemed to me to be as improper as it was unnecessary.

This gentleman considers me “unacquainted with the well-established fact, that almost to a rule the most beautifully written MSS. are found to be infinitely the worst and most incorrect, because the transcribers were good writers but bad scholars—in fact they must be looked on as artizans.” My ignorance on this point is, I find, partaken by not a few of my brother-antiquaries. The reviewer has evidently *reasoned* to his conclusion; and (arguing, as is usual with him, from too remote analogies) he has ascribed the habits and usages of one age to another and far distant period. In the fourteenth century, the copyist was a drudge, or, if the phrase be preferred, “an artizan;” but, in the Anglo-Saxon times, an accomplished penman was the boast and glory of his convent, and the most splendid manuscripts were written by the most learned scholars. Eadfrid, eighth bishop of Lindisfarne, wrote the Durham Bible; Alcuin the magnificent volume lately added to the treasures of the Museum; and other specimens of calligraphy are still extant, written by the hands of Bede and of Saint Dunstan.

In p. 626, I am referred to the *Ormulum*, as deciding the much disputed question relating to the long and short vowels; and am asked, if I have paid any attention to a work from which I have made such long extracts. I suspect I have studied it rather more deeply than the reviewer; for in its pages I have found some of the strongest arguments against the very theory it is said to support. The “etymological ignorance” of our old writers is also proved by this convenient MS.; and we are gravely assured that Ormin wrote “*godspell*” (gospel) with a short *o*—not because such was the received pronunciation of his day, but—because he mistook its etymology, and supposed it a compound of the word *God*, instead of the word *good*. I will not adopt the reviewer’s style, and call this the “most absurd mistake” I ever met with; I will merely ask, why may not *gospel* come from *good*, just as readily as *scholar* from *school*, or *gosling* from *goose*? Is there also in these latter cases an etymological blunder?

Price (to whose general usefulness as an Anglo-Saxon scholar I have borne willing testimony) fabricated a text for the Brunanburgh War-song, out of the different manuscript copies; taking, for example, one word from copy A, the next (without any notice to the reader) from copy B, and then inserting (also without notice) some emendation of his own. A translator would doubtless, in many cases, find such a mode of editing his manuscript very *convenient*; but it appeared to me very objectionable, and I gave a text from what seemed to be the most correct copy, and merely referred to the other copies in the notes. By such means, the reader was placed on the same level with myself, and had every opportunity of correcting my errors of translation.

This mode of proceeding, which may

The motive for these changes was, in general, obvious enough; it was to bring two alliterative syllables into the first section; or to begin the second section with the *chief letter*, as Rask terms it; or to support some of the other prosodial canons of that grammarian. To effect these objects, we have periods ending in the midst of a section, and pauses immediately between a preposition and its substantive!¹

Since this note was written I have instituted a more careful comparison between certain of our modern editions and their MSS. The result has been much more startling than even I could have anticipated.

* *Gent. Mag. New Ser.* vol. iv. p. 22.

at least claim the praise of *honesty*, is disapproved by the reviewer; and he introduces me as speaking "in a tone like this—It is very presumptive (presumptuous) of a Saxon scholar to think of emendating the text of one MS. by the readings of another; there are several, which all differ much from one another; any one of them would do well enough, for we can manage to make some sense of it; I* shall take the one which seems to me best. Now, did it really never occur to Mr. Guest, that if the copies all varied so much, only one could be right; in which case all the others must be wrong? &c." There is in this sentence a confusion of ideas, which it would take some time to unravel. I will merely observe that I never objected to the emendation of one text by another, *provided* the editor let his reader into the secret, and fairly laid his authorities before him. One MS. may contain a northern, another a southern version of a song; one a valuable, another a worthless copy; and we have a right to know from which of these sources a particular reading has been taken. I do object to an editor blindfolding his reader, and then fabricating a text, so as to suit his own peculiar notions, whether as respects the translation, or criticism in general. A reader may have little confidence in his editor's judgment, or may have a theory of his own, which he wishes to test; but (according to modern practice) beyond his editor's theory he may not penetrate—a modern edition stands like a screen before the manuscript.

To show more clearly the folly of editing our manuscripts *faithfully*, the reviewer quotes a Latin song of the tenth century, and then exhibits certain of its stanzas with such corrections as an editor should apply. Now it might be objected, that no fair analogy could be drawn between the Latin and a language whose principles have been so little investigated as the Anglo-Saxon; but I will take the issue as tendered, and must state it

as my opinion, that an editor who should translate a monkish song into classical Latin, would very *ill* discharge his editorial duties. Surely I need not inform an antiquary that the Latinity of the middle ages was distinguished in almost every century by some peculiarities of orthography; and that a knowledge of such peculiarities has often furnished most important aid to criticism. During the seventh and eighth centuries, the Latinists of our Northern school, in some cases, substituted *is* for the classical ending *es*—writing, for example, *Johannis* instead of *Johannes*. Need I point out the beautiful use which has been made of this peculiarity by one of our modern antiquaries? It forms the strongest link in that most curious chain of evidence, by which Mr. Raine identified the body of Saint Cuthbert.

"At the end of his second volume, Mr. Guest gives what we suppose must be considered as his most mature opinion of the mode in which we ought to edit works from MSS. "I would take this opportunity of again pressing upon the reader the importance of copying our MSS. *faithfully*, I mean not only to the letter, but so as to show their peculiarities as regards punctuation, composition, &c. It is astonishing how much light may thus be thrown upon the structure of our language. For example, many Anglo-Saxon MSS. join the preposition to the substantive, and thus point to the origin of a numerous class of adverbs, *aloft, asleep, aground, &c. underfoot, underhand, underneath, &c. today, tonight, tomorrow, &c.* Again, in some MSS. several of the common prefixes are *carefully* (?)† separated from their compounds—*gewisse*, for example, being written *ge wisse*, or in Old English, *y wisse*; and it is from these scattered elements of an adverb that modern scholarship has manufactured a verb and pronoun *I wiss*. Again, in many Old English MSS. the genitive ending is separated from its noun, thus—*Saint Benet is scourge*, St. Bennet's scourge,—a practice which shows us the origin of those phrases to be met with in our Liturgy, and other works of the same date, *Christ his sake, God his love*,

* The reviewer is dexterous in the use of his italics; and he has occasionally introduced them into my sentences, so as wholly to pervert their meaning. Here the sentence is his own, and he was at full liberty to deal with it as he thought proper.

† The italics and the mark of interrogation, I need hardly say, belong to the reviewer.

&c. Other instances of the advantages likely to accrue from a more careful editing of our manuscripts, might be easily collected.*

"We quote this passage, because, had we not found it in Mr. Guest's own book, we might have imagined it to have been written by some one, as a satire upon his system of philology.* Supposing the instances he gives to be correct, yet let us ask of any of our readers the simple question, whether we ought to preserve in our editions all the acknowledged blunders of some bad manuscripts, because one or two of them might have given rise to blunders in the Eton Greek and Latin Grammars, these being the grammars in common use?" &c.

Really a very short answer may suffice for such criticism. Certain peculiarities of orthography are pointed out as having exerted a permanent influence on our language; the reviewer calls them "acknowledged blunders." Now the orthography adopted at a particular period, or in a particular district, may be open to objection—our modern orthography by many is considered most barbarous—but surely it is a very different thing from the blundering of the copyist. By calling these peculiarities *blunders*, the reviewer assumes the very thing he has to prove; if they *be* blunders, our dispute is at an end. I have stated and believe them to be *peculiarities of orthography*.

The reviewer asserts that the resolution of the genitive, which is met with in such phrases as *Christ his sake*, &c. originated among the contemporaries of Ben Jonson. He is most certainly mistaken. It may be found at least as early as the fourteenth century, and may be traced, in a series of MSS., from thence to the sixteenth—the ending *is* being gradually replaced by *his*. The separation of the prefix (which is also denounced as a *blunder*) is found in a MS. which may perhaps be quoted with advantage, inasmuch as it has been most carefully edited. The MS. of William and the Werwolf furnishes us with numerous examples; *a wake, a*

reise, a beye, &c. bi com, bi raft, bi gat, &c. for lore, for laft, &c.; and these peculiarities of orthography—or if the reviewer will have it so, these blunders—Sir Frederick Madden has transferred from his manuscript to his letterpress. The example of this able antiquary I have ventured to recommend for general adoption.

From the second chapter of the *third* book the reviewer carries us to the last chapter of the *fourth*, a mode of reviewing which may remind one of the worthy gentleman who produced a brick as a specimen of his house. In this chapter was given a list of our Anglo-Saxon poets, with some account of their lives and works. It was the *first* attempt of the kind, and, I need hardly say, was attended with no ordinary difficulties. Some names were introduced doubtfully; and, in other cases, the reader was left to draw his own conclusion, whether the individual mentioned were author of the poem, or merely transcriber of the MS. These doubtful cases are selected by the reviewer; and it is amusing to see how his confidence rises, in proportion to the diffidence with which some opinion is advanced. "Heorren seems to us to be a mere shadow," says he; I would refer the reader to Vol. ii. p. 328, n. 1; "Deor himself may be but a strange beast!" vol. ii. p. 405; "and Wulfwin Cada, as we conceive, nothing but a transcriber," vol. ii. p. 406. In vol. ii. p. 173, I ventured (contrary to the opinions of Tyrwhitt and of Scott) to refuse Erceldon a place among our English poets; the reviewer waxes bold, and pronounces him to be an "imaginary being." One Leofric is known to have written a poetical account of Hereward's exploits; and I ventured to remark that "the songs, relating to Hereward, which (as a contemporary historian informs us) were sung in the streets, and at the alestake, were, in all probability, the production of this poetical chaplain." This conclusion is "very inconsequent; was there nobody

* The reader must not infer that I have laid claim to any "system of philology;" the reviewer has been so much accustomed to these phrases, that they escape from him unawares. It would be better worth their while, if our Anglo-Saxon students, instead of talking of "schools" and "systems," would do their best to put together a decent *Accidence* of the language. I can assure them they much want one

in England but poor Leofric who could write a song?" &c. All this is very safe, very easy, and very trenchant criticism, though certainly much more distinguished by its ingenuity than by its ingenuousness.

One of the translators of the Bible, named Bedwell, ascribed "the Turnament of Tottenham" to a Gilbert Pilkington, whose name he found subscribed to another song in the MS. and who had been, "as some have thought," rector of Tottenham. This seemed to me reasonable enough; but the reviewer, "with all due respect to Mr. Guest, conceives that it has been long ago shown (namely by Mr. W. himself, in one of our Magazines) that we have the identical MS. which Bedwell used, and that MS. shows pretty clearly that the whole of Bedwell's tradition was a simple dream of his own," &c. I fear Mr. W.'s memory is full as treacherous as his judgment, for an examination of the MS. has convinced me, not only that Mr. W. has altogether mistaken its date, but also that there are *no* circumstances connected with it, which warrant this inference—no circumstances which contradict, or throw even the shade of a suspicion upon Bedwell's statement.

A song was found in one of the Harleian MSS. introduced by a stanza, which may be thus modernised,

He that will of wisdom hear,
From wise *Hending* may he learn
(That was Marcolf's son)
Good principles and fair manners—
Them to teach to many a shreward,
For such was ever *his* wont;

and, on the strength of this, I ventured to rank *Hending* as an English poet. Now there is, I am given to understand, a collection of Anglo-Saxon proverbs, in which the name of Marcolf occurs; and I am told that Mr. Kemble has (with a view to publication) traced these proverbs in the French and German. Whether Marcolf then be "the devil that flyted with King Solomon," as the reviewer asserts, or merely an old author, whose name has gathered fable and mystery around it, may be best set-

tled when the labours of Mr. Kemble are laid before the public. I would, however, observe, that Esop and Homer, who were spiritualised away some few years back, are now fast recovering their humanity; and I suspect the "imaginary beings" which haunt the reviewer will prove after all to be mere flesh and blood. If Marcolf be a non-entity, the phrase "Marcolf's son" will of course mean only, that *Hending* succeeded to his reputation. The phrase *villain*, which is substituted for *Hending* in the French version (the reviewer styles it the original!) shows us the rank he filled in society.

The reader may now see how genuine was the reviewer's astonishment, that "any one, who had dipped into middle-age literature, should have been ignorant of a legend, which was popular in all shapes and in almost every language in Europe." Who would suppose that the writer of this sentence gleaned all his knowledge of Marcolf and his sayings from a friend, whose researches on this obscure subject are still in manuscript? What will be said, if he never saw or heard of *Hending's* name till he opened the work, which he thus ventures to criticise?

Had I a better opinion of the reviewer's scholarship, I might feel some little pride when I view the result of his criticism. But I must not measure my success by *his* failure. I cannot disguise from myself, that in a work, which ranges over thirteen centuries, and embraces subjects so varied and novel and difficult, there *must* be numerous errors of detail, and in all probability *some* errors of principle. I can only hope that the scholarship, which is necessary to detect, may be accompanied with a candour not unwilling to excuse them.

If this discussion be continued, I would recommend it to the controversialist, both as a more satisfactory and a more manly part, to subscribe his initials. The number of those who are interested in these inquiries is so limited, that all hope of remaining anonymous must be vain.

Yours, &c. E. G.

MR. URBAN,

April 17.

SIR Francis Palgrave, in his "Merchant and Friar," speaking of the physical inventions which constitute aras in the history of civilisation, and questioning whether they have been produced by the strict analogical inductions of reasoning, or rather, whether in almost every case all great inventions do not seem in their first impression to have been independent either of volition or of intellectual excellence, goes on to say,—

"And why will intellect refuse to learn humility from her own annals? The *chemist* promises with exulting confidence to apply his knowledge for the benefit of the navigator, and to give him a new ocean-triumph. The vessel, covered with the combinations of zinc and copper, whose galvanic action is to defeat the corrosive properties by which the metal is consumed, sails gaily from the port, and returns heavy as a drifting log; the keel a mass of zoophytes, scarcely able to drag through the waves. Planned according to the strictest deductions of science, the *safety lamp* is held up as the proud trophy of philosophy rendered subservient to practical utility. It constitutes the theme of the essay and the subject of the speech, and is flung aside by the workman, who finds he dares not trust its uncertain aid. Such are the results of the reasoning powers as applied for the purpose of discovery by him, who was among the most gifted of our generation, and who finally earned no other meed from the world's friendship, except the cold sympathy of funereal praise, when, a disappointed exile, he wasted into the tomb."

What authority is there in the history of Sir Humphry Davy's Life for the assertion that closes the quotation? With regard to the experiments of applying zinc to the bottom of ships to prevent the corrosion of the copper, though highly ingenious, it must be allowed to have failed; but the disuse of the *safety lamp*, I have always understood to have arisen rather from the carelessness and indifference of the workmen, than from any distrust of its affording security. But how can it be said, that Sir H. Davy "earned no meed of the world's friendship, except the cold sympathy of funereal praise;" when his life was one continued career of

good fortune and prosperity and honour; when he rose from the obscurity of a little remote village of Cornwall to be the leading man of science in the country; when he was the friend equally of the illustrious by birth and fortune as by talents; when he received from his own sovereign the honour of a baronetcy, and from another, the privilege (on account of his high station in the walks of science) of seeing the Continent of Europe open to him alone, when all his countrymen were forbidden to set a foot beyond their own shores; when he was elected President of the Royal Society at home, and received with open arms, and grateful and friendly attentions by the members of the Foreign Institutes? Surely these are "marks of the world's friendship" of the most honourable and gratifying kind, and in comparison of which all gifts of fortune must be considered as of no account. With regard to the concluding words—"when, a disappointed exile, he wasted into the tomb," they appear to me as little correct as the former.

. . . A man who takes a summer tour for the sake of fishing in the Lakes of Styria, and examining its natural history, cannot well be called an exile; and Sir Humphry Davy was never absent from home for a longer period than a few months, except in his Italian tour with Lady Davy. So far from being a "disappointed exile," he speaks with delight of the band of friends whom he always found ready to welcome him on his return to London; and with regard to "wasting into the tomb," his biographers have shown that the proximate cause of his death was obscure; but that his health was injured by the effects of the laboratory and his chemical researches and experiments. Certainly there are no marks in his biography of any sorrows or disappointments connected with the opinion which society had formed of his high abilities; nor of the discoveries he had made in science, not meeting their reward. He had honours, such as his country does not always bestow even on men of high genius. He had fortune, as he confesses, equal to all his desires; and he had friends in the

best and foremost classes of society. On the whole, his life appears to me to have been one of unusual prosperity; and I do not find Sir Francis Palgrave's surmises at all supported by the authority of the biographers of this illustrious person.

Yours, &c. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, April 5.*

THE ornamental Garden at Kensington mentioned by your correspondent J. M. (see *Gent. Mag.* June, p. 338.) was situate on the north-west of the great Green-house, and immediately next to the Palace on the north; its site is now occupied by the large and beautiful promenade called 'Yew-tree Walk,' and in some older plans, *Brazen-face Walk*. The plot and arrangement of this part of the garden is shown in the accompanying woodcut, extracted from John Rocque's "Plan of the Royal Palace and Gardens of Kensington," engraved in 1736, in which by a figure of reference it is designated as the "Old Gravel Pit." In a drawn plan of Kensington Gardens, in the royal collection in the British Museum, about the middle of the last century, this garden is cleared away, but it is still represented as "The Pitt."

The whole extent of the Gardens of Kensington when first inclosed and planted by King William, was about twenty-six acres; they were laid out in the prevalent formal style. In Kip's Views of the Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, are many representations of the tiresome uniformity of the gardens at that period, long and straight gravel walks, with clipped hedges extended throughout, only varied by giants, animals, and monsters in yew or holly. The hollow bason and mount, and plantations which excited the admiration of Addison, were all filled up and levelled by Queen Caroline, who altered this and many other parts of the gardens to the state in which we now see them. The great open masses of trees on the east of the palace are said to have been originally planted by command of George the Second to represent an army in marching order; on a fine summer's evening, when enlivened by the

rays of the setting sun, they present to the admirers of forest scenery, by their lively and countless tints, a most majestic and beautiful appearance, not to be equalled in the vicinity of the Metropolis. Many particulars of the gradual extension and improvement of these gardens will be found recorded in my History of Kensington.

Yours, &c. THOMAS FAULKNER.

On the Prayer and Homily Society, and the Modern Greeks.

THE critical accuracy of the modern Greeks may be judged of by the following circumstance:

"The Prayer and Homily Society sent me some polyglot Liturgies of the Church of England to present copies to the dignitaries of the Greek Church. My object was to give them some ideas of the prayers and doctrines of our Church, with which they were entirely unacquainted; and so better dispose them to form translations of the Scriptures, to which some opposition had been shown. I called, among others, on Chrysanto, Bishop of Seres, who was afterwards elected Patriarch, and presented him with one in Ancient Greek. His critical eye at once detected many errors. The first was in the Rubric of the general confession. 'Here,' said he, 'are two faults: the first is *δὲ ὅλον τον ὁμιλον*, it should be *ὅλον τον λαον*.' I recollected that this was a literal translation of our Rubric—'the whole congregation,' and told him so. 'Then,' said he, '*ὅλον* is superfluous, for it is contained in *ὁμιλον*.' Again, said he, '*μεταξυ τιθεντων* is not Greek.' I said *μεταξυ* governed a genitive case. 'Yes,' said he, 'but *τιθεντων* is the genitive absolute, and has the form of *μεθαξυ*.' I now happened to open at the Prayer of St. Chrysostom, which he ran his eye over, and said—'Here is another error, *χαρισμομενος* should be *χαριζομενος*, not the future, but the present tense.' I said, I believed the first was the word of St. Chrysostom himself.

"The bishop took up his own Liturgy, and referred to the prayer; it was *χαριζομενος*. It should thus appear that the modern Greeks study their ancient language with the same care and still retain some of the critical acumen for which their ancestors were distinguished." *Walsh's Constantinople*, ii. 401.

INFANS ANGELUS LOQUITUR.

In des Herzens heilig stille Räume
 Muss du fliehen aus des Leben's drang
 Freiheit lebt nur in dem reich der Träume
 Und das Schöne blüht nur im gesang.—SCHILLER.

Oh! let me go!—I cannot bear
 To dwell amid this cruel scene,
 Where Sin and Misery and Despair,
 The enemies of God, have been.

Oh! let me go!—Earth's phantoms
 here [wild;
 They wear an aspect strange and
 I know not—but all fills with fear
 The bosom of a little child.

Where are they whom in heaven I knew?
 Alas! the angels dwell not here!
 But ghastly fiends of mortal hue
 Rule o'er the earth—Hate, Shame,
 and Fear.

From scenes like these of pain and woe,
 Oh! let me, Father, pass away;
 I cannot, must not dwell below,
 Amid these children of the clay.—

What means this sky so stern and cold,
 These restless winds that ever blow;
 Trees that no glittering foliage hold,
 And earth beneath her pall of snow?

Does Nature for her children grieve,
 And mourn the eternal death within;
 Or is she too without reprieve,
 Closed in the fatal curse of sin?

Each form the spectre Misery wears,
 Of crime and folly, guilt and care;
 And each the varying vulture tears,
 Disease in some—in some despair.

And woes there are that never speak,
 Yet bear the silent spirit down,
 Like hers, that flower so pale and meek,
 Who fades beneath a tyrant's frown.

And who is he, whose care-worn brow
 And cruel eye and visage cold,
 Now in delight, in terror now,
 Hangs o'er his heaps of hoarded gold?

And one there lives, whose hand is red
 With blood of Christian brethren
 slain;
 Whose throne is built upon the dead:—
 Oh! take me back to heaven again.

Why linger here? perpetual tears
 Are all this ruin'd earth can show,
 Delusive hopes, and cruel fears,
 And every varying shape of woe.

I hear no voice cherubic breathe
 In whispers to my waking ear;
 I see no hands angelic wreath
 Celestial roses round my hair.

I hear no hymns of glory rise,
 No harps their voice symphonious
 join;
 No duteous hearts, no grateful eyes;
 Ah! this can be no world of mine.

Then let me go!—My heart would
 break,
 Imprison'd in this dungeon-gloom;
 Mid these, the wretched ones who wake
 To witness in their life, their doom.

Oh! Father! let me leave this race
 Of earthly hearts estranged from
 thee;
 And let thy child again embrace
 His little brethren pure and free.—

'Tis heard!—Methinks I seem to hear
 The rustling of angelic wings;
 I catch from yonder sunlit sphere
 The echoes, as a seraph sings.

I hear their voice—their forms I know,
 The shining-ones in bright array;
 They glide adown the emerald bow
 To bear me in their arms away.

Children of Beauty! from their birth
 Each with his star of radiance
 crown'd;
 They come—while o'er the enamour'd
 earth
 Celestial fragrance breathes around.

And tens of thousands spirits pure,
 With roseate lips that breathe of love,
 Will hail their lost one now secure
 Amid the guardian thrones above.

And when of earth they hear—and all
 Man's sufferings there for wealth
 and fame;
 Tears from those cherub eyes will fall,
 And every brow be red with shame,

And every little hand be raised
 In prayer for them the unforgiven;
 Oh! Lord of Mercy! thou art praised
 By every sainted child of heaven!

B—ll, May 1838.

J. M.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Calvin's Life and Theology, selected by Samuel Dunn. With a Life of the Author. 1837.

IF there is a disadvantage attending abridgments, and other means of facilitating a certain knowledge of subjects which, in their full extent, require learning and patient application, by affording only a partial and imperfect view, as well as by encouraging too discursive methods of reading;—by flattering a vague curiosity and indulging that indolence which is sure to be ready, when we relax aught of the severe and painful study which can alone enable us to acquire the knowledge beneficial to ourselves and others; yet, on the other hand, it may be said, that they serve as it were to open the gates of knowledge, leaving us to our own option to extend our progress,—that they stimulate us by provoking curiosity to the investigation of what we otherwise should have relinquished in ignorance of its value, or in despair of our powers of mastering it,—that, well used, they may serve as grammars and introductions of elemental knowledge,—and lastly, that because it is impossible for the mind to acquire a mastery over every science and every branch of knowledge, it does not follow that it ought to remain content in its entire darkness; that what is not sufficient to enable us to teach, may yet be beneficial to learn,—that a variety of attainment will give richness of illustration and variety of allusion,—that it will feed the fancy with diversified images, and supply the reason with new analogies: so that when we have once selected that branch of study most congenial to our faculties, penetrated into its recesses, and mastered its principles, we may safely and profitably indulge ourselves in extending the frontier of our knowledge; and follow the bent of our minds without danger, and, as curiosity may prompt, into inquiries perhaps remote from our own. Now, for such purposes, we shall feel the benefit of those who will act like pioneers in smoothing the way before us, who

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will give us views and vistas of the extensive landscape which we cannot hope to travel, and select for us out of a large repository of intellectual wealth, what is most striking for its beauty, most estimable for its value, or most convenient for its use. Some of these observations will apply to the work before us, of which, for the reasons we have given, we entertain a favourable opinion. And we think a two-fold advantage may be derived from Mr. Dunn's volume; it may either lead those to the study of Calvin's works, who but for it would never have had courage or curiosity to open their pages, or it may to others present a certain knowledge of the opinions of that very learned and acute man on the great cardinal points of disputed theology. In both cases an useful purpose will be answered. Dead to all curiosity must he be, who is content to have heard the name of Calvin without any wish to know upon what foundation of piety and learning his universal fame is built; nor can he show any laudable anxiety to comprehend the great fundamentals of his religious faith, who would remain ignorant of the sentiments of one who brought to the study of them at once as acute and subtle an intellect, as wide and as profound an erudition, as firm and deep-seated a faith, and as laborious and patient an application as ever conjointly threw their light on the most important of all subjects. And yet, where are the students of modern days who would not shrink from the toil of investigating truth through fourteen volumes, folio, of Latin theology? Surely, therefore, one ought to be grateful to Mr. Dunn for presenting us with a few shining apples from this spacious orchard, and giving us the opinions of this wise and good man upon subjects where an opinion of some kind or another must be formed by us. To this he has prefixed a very judicious and well written Life of Calvin, and a chronological list of his works. We observe, under the head of Humility, p. 245, a curious passage

relating to Sir Thomas More. Calvin is speaking of worldly pride and presumption, and the judgments that follow them.

"Nay, it sometimes falls out that the Lord suffers them not to be buried in their tombs, but sends them to the gallows and the ravens, of which we have many examples in the histories; neither want we some spectacles hereof even in our own times. But as often as I had this plan, a like example unto this comes into my mind, and is the nearest in affinity to it of all others—of one, Thomas Moore (More), who had such an office as this Shebna had; for as it is well known, he was chancellor to the king of England; he was a sworn enemy to the gospel, and persecuted the faithful with fire and fagot. This man also meant to get himself a name, and to set up a monument of his cruelty and impiety. To which end he caused the praises of his virtues to be engraven in a fair sepulchre, which was built in a most stately manner.* Then he sent his epitaph, which himself had made, to Erasmus to Basle, to get it printed; and withal sent him a palfrey for a present. So covetous was he of glory, that he meant to taste the renown and the praises in his life-time, which he thought should have lasted when he was dead. Among other praises, this was the chiefest,—that he had been a great persecutor of the Lutherans, that is to say, of God's children. But what became of him? He is first of all accused of treason, then condemned, and lastly beheaded; and thus, instead of a tomb, he had a scaffold. Would we desire a more manifest judgment of God than this, by which he punishes the pride of the wicked, their insatiable desire of vain glory, their brags that are so full of blasphemies?"

Of Calvin's person and character the following summary is given.

"Beza, who for sixteen years was intimately acquainted with him, informs us that his stature was of a middle size, his complexion dark and pallid, his eyes brilliant even till death. His dress was plain and neat, while in food his moderation was known unto all. The portrait of him is expressive of gravity, acuteness, and decision; but his intellectual and moral endowments were not exhibited to advantage by his external appearance. To have a correct view of these, we must look at his writings. *His mind was not perhaps of the very first order*, he had

not much genius, and his imagination was neither powerful, sublime, nor beautiful. His element was not the lofty nor the vast, his conceptions never rose into sublimity, nor expanded into grandeur. But if, in originality, elegance, loftiness, and comprehensiveness of mind and in splendour of imagination he was inferior to some of his contemporaries, and to many of the mighty men of the following age,—in perspicuity of understanding, solidity of judgment, acuteness in reasoning, he has been surpassed but by few. The tendency of his mind was to the abstract, and subtle in the deportment of reason, which enabled him to unravel with facility the tangled web of sophistry, and to construct from the confused materials a system of his own. The freedom of his writings from the various errors of Popery, in which he was educated, is truly astonishing. If asked, therefore, what we consider the peculiar individuality by which he was marked, we should unhesitatingly answer, *a sound and discriminating judgment*. In confirmation of this, we may observe, that in the numerous volumes which he sent into the world, he seldom or never contradicts in one part what he has asserted in another; and if we except what he said on the doctrine of unconditional predestination, there is a remarkable exception in his writings from bold and unhallowed speculation. The times in which he lived, and the scenes in which he moved, must also be taken into the account. Theology was by no means of such easy acquirement then as it might be at present. He and the other reformers had to grope their way; their lights were few and obscure; the intellectual eye had long been shut; divine truth was laid under a load of ceremonies and imposture, and the doctrines which were clearly revealed in the Holy Scriptures were, in those days, almost unknown throughout Christendom. The learned Joseph Scaliger mentioned among other things, as a proof of Calvin's good sense, his not having ventured to write a commentary on the Revelations. His memory was quick and tenacious. It is said that he easily remembered persons he had seen but once many years after; that, when he was dictating any matter, and happened to be interrupted for some hours, he renewed the thread of the discourse without having to be reminded where he had left off; and, indeed, that he seldom forgot anything that was entrusted to his memory.

"Calvin possessed in an eminent degree those qualities which fit an individual for being the head of a party. In addition to a clear and penetrating judgment, which we have already noticed, he had a cautious

* In Chelsea Church. See the history of this monument and its inscription in *the Gentleman's Magazine* for Dec, 1833, p. 481. *Edit.*

hand and a commanding power, together with a firmness and inflexibility of purpose, which bound him to the cause he had espoused with a devotedness which no opposition could overcome, and which no vicissitude could shake. It has been justly observed, that his faults primarily resulted from those very energies which gave him pre-eminence. Indomitable firmness imparts a certain sternness to the deportment, and not unfrequently degenerates into a spirit of persecution. Bayle says that, 'our Reformer was frightened at nothing.' He was naturally of an irritable temper; and this was no doubt increased by his sedentary habits and his numerous bodily ailments. His language is occasionally bitter, and he employs epithets, when speaking of his opponents, as knave, dog, liar, satan, impostor, serpent, plague, hangman, buffoon, &c.—expressions which, though too common at that period, would not be tolerated in the present day."

Mr. Scott, when speaking of the temper of Calvin, says,—

"He is not like Melancthon, one of those characters whose exquisite loveliness continually holds out a bribe to our better judgment in deciding upon their tenets and their conduct. The sentiment he excites is rather that of veneration for a superior intelligence, than of affection for a captivating fellow mortal."

We cannot close our narrative without giving an instance of the disinterestedness of this great and primitive character, with a wish that one or two such characters had found their way into the late Church Commission.*

"Eckius, the Pope's legate, one day knocked at Calvin's door, which was opened by Calvin himself. Eckius inquiring for Monsieur Calvin, was told he was the person. They soon entered into conversation on the subject of religion, when Eckius inquired of him why he left the Romish Church, and offered some arguments to induce him to return; but they had no influence on the mind of Calvin. At last Eckius told him that he would put his life into his hand; and then said, that he was Eckius, the Pope's legate. At this Calvin was not a little surprised, and begged pardon that he had not treated him with the respect due to his quality. Eckius returned the compliment, and told him that if he would come back to the

Roman Church, he would certainly procure for him a cardinal's cap. But Calvin was still immovable. Eckius then asked him what revenue he had. He told the cardinal that he had that house and garden and 50 livres per annum, beside an annual present of some wine and corn. Eckius promised him a better stipend if he would come over to them. But Calvin assured him he was quite contented with what he had. After dinner Eckius wished to see the church; and coming out of Calvin's house, he drew out a purse with about 100 pistoles and presented it to Calvin; but Calvin desired to be excused. Eckius told him he gave it to buy books as well as to express his respect for him. As they were quitting the church, Calvin took out the purse of gold, and said to the synodics and officers who were present, that he had received it from this worthy stranger, and that now he gave it to the poor, and he put it all into the poor-box that was kept there. The synodics thanked the stranger, and Eckius admired the charity and modesty of Calvin. Our reformer then walked a mile with him out of the territories of Geneva, where in a most friendly manner they took leave of each other."

D'Alembert said of Calvin, "Calvin justly enjoyed a distinguished reputation, and was a scholar of the first order. He wrote with as much elegance in Latin, as a dead language admits; and the extraordinary purity of his French style is now admired by our skilful critics, and gives his writings a decided superiority over the greatest part of his contemporaries."

The Ninth Bridgewater Treatise (a fragment). By Charles Babbage.

THE author of this ingenious and scientific work makes, in his Preface, some reflections on a position which Mr. Whewell had advanced, and which indeed has often been made before, that *habits of deductive reasoning* disqualify the mind from duly appreciating the force of that kind of evidence which alone can be adduced in favour of Natural Theology. Mr. Whewell says,—

"We may thus, with the greatest propriety, deny to the mechanical philosophers and mathematicians of recent times any authority with regard to their views of the administration of the universe. We have no reason to expect any help from their speculations, when we ascend to the first cause and supreme ruler of the universe. But we might, perhaps, go further,

* We have seen a letter from a Bishop in this odious Commission, boasting of the patronage he had given up, without saying one word of what to a much greater amount he had received,

and assert that they are in some respects less likely than men employed in other pursuits to make any clear advance towards such a subject of speculation." (p. 354.)

Mr. Babbage says he should be reluctant to endeavour to invalidate the influence of their conclusions by any inquiry into their moral and intellectual character. Reasoning is to be combated by reasoning alone. But it appears to us that Mr. Whewell simply denies the *probability* of such persons reasoning accurately on a subject which requires argument of another kind than that which is employed on the subject of this one peculiar study: as he might have said, that a mathematician will not reason correctly on the merits and constituents of fine poetry, or of its sister arts. Mr. Babbage asks, "Who that has studied their works ever dreamed of an inquiry into the moral or intellectual character of Euclid or Archimedes?" Certainly no one, for no reason exists why he should: but when a mathematician enters on a subject not mathematical, and discusses the force of religious proofs drawn from nature, we are surely at liberty to inquire, not whether he has reasoned correctly, but whether he is likely to reason correctly, knowing the line of reasoning he has been used to, and the proofs he has required to form his unvarying conclusions in his own abstract science. Mr. Whewell in his letter to Mr. Babbage, says,—

"I have attempted to account for cases in which views of an irreligious mind have been entertained by persons eminently well instructed in all the discoveries of modern times, no less than by the superficial and the ignorant; 'and this I have endeavoured to explain, by pointing out that certain habits of mind may lead men to substitute for the Deity certain axioms and first principles as the cause of all. . . to thrust some mechanic cause into the place of God, instead of raising their views, as great scientific discoverers have done, to some higher cause, some source of all forces, laws, and principles.' I cannot think that a doctrine of this kind, whether my analysis of the mental process be right or wrong, is properly described in the language which you apply to it. If the man of science regulate his mind aright, he has a prerogative in his religious as well as in his other speculations; and it is the common condition of *high prerogatives*, when a want of a just estimate of their nature and value converts them into an evil and danger. If

the mathematician set out on religious reasonings, thinking that his mathematical knowledge alone must bring him into a nearer proximity to his Maker and Master, he will, I fear, find that the road is interrupted by a wide chasm, and he may perhaps turn back frustrated and hopeless. It is only by rising above his mathematics and physics—by recognising the utter dissimilarity of moral and religious grounds of belief, from mathematical and physical reasonings upon established laws of nature, that he can make his way to the conviction of a moral constitution and providential government of the world; and if the mathematical or physical philosopher so habituate his mind, that it is difficult for him thus to elevate himself into a higher region than that of mathematical proof and physical consequence, I cannot but think he does damage to his power of judging on those subjects."

We must add another paragraph from Mr. Whewell's letter:

"The strongest arguments borrowed from the sciences in support of religion appear to me to be, not those borrowed from any specific analogies of numerical or other mathematical laws, but those founded on considering how various are the *kinds* of law, and yet how connected all these kinds are—how physical connexions graduate into physiological, and these into moral relations; so that the existence of a purpose in man's moral faculties is as certain as in his bodily organs, and final causes part of the same scheme as physical causes. You have spoken of the impropriety of my endeavour to invalidate the influence of the conclusions of any men by any inquiry into their intellectual or moral character. As I believe that religious convictions, founded on scientific views, require, in order to be settled and beneficial, a discipline of the mind, and as the inculcation of this truth appeared to me an important point in my task, I did not conceive that I could avoid an endeavour to illustrate it; and still I do not perceive how I could have explained the effect of such a discipline (that is, of habitual occupations and restraints) better than by pointing out certain general phases of intellectual character, as formed and influenced by intellectual habit."

The second chapter,—"*Argument in favour of design from the changing of laws into natural events*," illustrated by Mr. Babbage's calculating engine, is very ingenious. The object of it is to afford us more extensive and profound notions of the great and magnificent plan upon which the Creator of the

Universe works through "the abyss of time," preparing events perhaps thousands of years before they will occur, and then occurring as single events surrounded on either side by a countless multitude of others bearing no relation to them.

"On this argument, the singular events we call usually *miraculous*, are as much in the common course of nature as its ordinary operations; because, (we will say in the case of Lazarus) amid millions whom death should consign for ever to the tomb, it was a part of the original plan provided for, that a second life should overcome death; in the same way as in the calculating machine, when the wheel is turned, a series of natural numbers will turn up from *one up to a hundred million*, in an unbroken chain. Few persons therefore would doubt but that it would proceed in as regular succession as it began; and so the next succeeding turn will be a *hundred million and one*; but then the connexion of the series ends, and the next, instead of being a *hundred million and two*, is a hundred million *ten thousand and two*. The law which seemed at first to govern this science, fails at the hundred million and second turn," &c.

No one will deny the ingenuity of this application, but many probably will demur as to its correctness; for it is founded on that which cannot be granted, because unknown to us, viz. that the Creator has pre-arranged from the beginning all the future order and succession of events, and that they are not successively regulated and constantly moved by his immediate and present will. With regard to the notions we have of the power of the Creator, we think that they are not altered by the different form in which that power is here displayed.

Chapter the fourth relates to the account of the creation in the first chapter of Genesis, compared with the geological opinions on the ages of the earth. On this subject the author makes some sound and interesting observations; but when he asks "what means do we possess of translating the book of Genesis?" we answer, that the Hebrew language is so simple and so confined in its phraseology, that, as Coleridge observed, almost all the words of the Bible will be found in the first twenty chapters of Genesis. If we do not understand the vocabulary of Genesis, it is clear that the

Bible itself is written in characters dim and unknown to us. We think, however, on this subject, that the fear which existed in the minds of some pious and conscientious persons, lest the discoveries of geology should affect the testimony of the Mosaic account, is passing away; and that the disinclination to admit the conclusions of the geologists which still exists, arises rather from a doubt of the soundness on which their principles are laid; some being at variance with others, and some recalling and modifying their former sentiments on many of the most essential parts of the argument. This is the ground which the Dean of York has taken in his late pamphlet; but at the same time we must say, considering how lately the study of geology has risen into a science, how difficult of access are many of its phenomena, and from how small a field of actual observation the process of instruction is to advance over time and space of immeasurable extent; we think the theories advanced by its able supporters to have been distinguished equally by the cautious and logical method in which they have been formed, and by the observation and experiments on which they are built.

We are not ignorant that on such a subject, notwithstanding the learning brought to the interpretation of scripture, and the scientific zeal and knowledge which have explained the phenomena of the earth,—we have not yet attained to the discovery of anything more than a general supposition of the truth. We have only opened a few of the smaller chambers which contain the treasures of geological knowledge; but when Mr. Lyall says "If the explanation afforded by the professor of Hebrew (see Dr. Buckland's volume) be admitted, those who adhere to it must still have some misgivings as to the effect of new discoveries in nature, causing continual occasion for amended translations of various texts; whereas, should the view which has been advocated in this chapter be found correct, instead of fearing that the future progress of science may raise additional difficulties in the way of revealed religion, we are at once relieved from all doubt on the subject." But we must add, how we are relieved, i. e. by confessing that we do not know how

to translate the book of Genesis; for if Mr. Babbage's argument is true for the first chapter, it holds good also for the whole book. This way of getting rid of difficulties is certainly complete; and resembles the Irishman freeing himself from a bad guinea by placing it between some halfpence which he paid. We have gained the geological discoveries, but we have lost the inspired testimony of scripture. On the subject of future punishments, Mr. Babbage says in his 12th chapter,

"Whether we regard our future prospects as connected with a far higher acuteness of our present senses, or as purified from our exalted feelings, or as guided by intellectual power, surpassing all we contemplate on earth, we equally arrive at the conclusion, that the mere employment of such enlarged faculties, in surveying our past existence, *will be an ample punishment of all our errors*. While on the other hand, if that Being who assigned to us these faculties, should turn their application from the survey of the past to the inquiry into the present, and search into the future, the most enduring happiness will arise from the most inexhaustible source."

That our own improved reason, and purified moral feeling and knowledge of good and evil, will be the cause of deep remorse and anguish at the inconsiderate folly and persevering guiltiness of our lives, we believe; and that the convictions of an enlightened judgment will ratify the sentence pronounced, we know from the authority of scripture; but Mr. Babbage's philosophical view of the subject is not supported by revelation. We cannot permit our deep sinfulness in the eyes of God to be called *errors*, nor speak of our improved moral judgment revising our past life, as an *ample punishment*. Certainly we know, not only that part of the language of scripture on this awful subject is figurative and metaphorical (as for instance the expression of the *day* of judgment, and perhaps "where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched,") in the description of the condemned, as also the introduction of *musical instruments* among the joys of the blessed; but enough remains that will not permit us to receive Mr. Babbage's interpretation; and we must recollect that he who took on himself *the punishment of our sins, and suffered as a man, suffered not only in agony*

of mind, but of body. At the real picture of the Cross, all the philosopher's vain and fantastic speculations at once fade and disappear.

The Book of the Court; exhibiting the origin, peculiar duties and privileges of the several ranks of the Nobility and Gentry, more particularly of the Great Officers of State and Members of the Royal Household; with an Introductory Essay on Regal State and Ceremonial, and a full Account of the Coronation Ceremony, &c. By William J. Thoms, F.S.A. Lond. 8vo, 1838. pp. 487.

THE contents of this comprehensive volume are accurately indicated by its title page, which we have therefore given at length. "It addresses itself," says its author, "to two great classes of readers—the former comprising those who *do go* to Court, the latter those who *do not*. The former," he continues, "will find in it, if not all the necessary rules for their guidance, at least many useful and available pieces of information; and the latter that knowledge which, if it answer no other end, will at all events, to a certain degree, contribute to their escape from the 'parlous state' in which honest Touchstone demonstrated all those to be who have never been at Court." (Pref. p. vii.)

The work opens with an amusing Essay on regal State and Ceremonial, in which we have presented to us a sketch of the progress of court customs from the time when it was forbidden "to give the Queen a blow, or snatch any thing from her with violence," and the King was restrained by law from parting with three things,—"his treasure, his hawks, and—*horresco referens*—his breeches," down to the present hour. Charles V. seems to have been the great patron of courtly ceremonial, and his influence and example sufficed to spread it throughout Europe. Our own Henry VIII. followed in his steps *con amore*. Elizabeth possessed not only her father's love of splendour, but also a woman's regard to the personal appearance of her household. She would "admit none about her for pensioners, privy chambermen, squires of the body, carvers, cup-bearers, sewers, &c. but persons of stature, strength, and birth,

refusing to one her consent—because he *wanted a tooth* ;” and Bishop Goodman, describing the splendour of her court, says, that in her time, “at the Feast of St. George, when many of the lords were present, and every one had a multitude of servants, and all of them in their chains of gold—I do believe that at some times I have seen very near *ten thousand* ! chains of gold stirring.”* (p. 20.) Charles II. introduced into England the etiquette as well as the morals of France, and the House of Hanover imported something of the German stateliness ; but our political institutions and the homeliness of George III. have gradually modified these foreign fopperies, and have led the way to the present practice of our court, in which but little more of the ancient stateliness is preserved than is necessary for the maintenance of regularity and decorum.

Spain, the country of Europe in which etiquette flourished in the most extraordinary manner, has furnished Mr. Thoms with several amusing anecdotes, of which the following may be taken as a specimen ;—how much of it is true must be left to be settled by Messrs. D’Israeli and Corney, to whom it has already furnished a subject for “illustration :”

“Philip III. was gravely seated by the fire side, the fire-maker had kindled so great a quantity of wood that the monarch was nearly suffocated with heat, but etiquette would not allow him to rise from his chair ; the domestics could not presume to enter the apartment, for etiquette forbade them. At length the Marquis de Potat appeared, and the King ordered him to damp the fire ; but he excused himself, alleging that he was forbidden by etiquette to perform such a function, for which the Duc de Usseda ought to be called upon, as it was his business. The Duke was gone out ; the fire burnt more fiercely, and the King endured it rather than derogate from his dignity by a violation of etiquette. But his blood was so heated, that on the following day he was attacked with erysipelas in the head, and died in consequence.” (p. 23.)

From court ceremonies, the author leads us to the consideration of the component parts of the court itself ; and the Sovereign and royal family,

the nobility and gentry, the orders of knighthood, the houses of Parliament, the great officers of state, the royal household, and the ambassadors, are all drawn out in review before us, and every one of this goodly company is anatomised and dissected ; the origin of his office is laid open, his duties, his privileges, and in many instances even his emoluments and his official costume are explained ; and all this is done in a pleasant, readable manner, and enlivened by many very amusing anecdotes and historical passages. In this latter respect, indeed, the volume before us is highly deserving of commendation. The useful information with which it abounds is set off and rendered doubly attractive by the author’s agreeable mode of communicating it.

The last division of the work relates to Coronation Ceremonies ; but the author’s intention of treating the subject generally having been anticipated by Mr. Planché’s pleasant volume of “Regal Records,” he has properly abstained from entering a field already so well occupied, and has confined himself to an account of the coronation of our last Queen Regnant, with the addition of the Earl Marshal’s programme of the ceremony which has so recently made “all England ring from side to side.”

The work seems to have been concluded in some haste, with a view, we suppose, to its being used as a Coronation Companion ; and this circumstance probably accounts for some few verbal inaccuracies, which will no doubt disappear from future editions. The real value of the work is to be found, however, not in that part of it which relates to the Coronation, but in its popular, readable explanation of the peculiar duties and functions of the Officers of State and the other component parts of the machinery of our Government. In that respect the design is unquestionably a good one ; there is no similar book in our language ; the information crowded into this volume is eminently useful, and practical, and great diligence appears to have been used in getting it together.

* It would have been interesting to have had brought before us the transition from the court of the Stuarts to that of the Protectors, and we hope in some future edition the author will enlarge this portion of his work.

It is difficult to select from a work of this character, all the parts of which are so dove-tailed together that they can only be properly judged of in their combination; but the following extract will exemplify the pleasant manner in which Mr. Thoms combines anecdote, antiquarian information, and useful practical details. It is rather long, but will be found well worthy of perusal.

"The Yeomen of the Guard."

"The corps of the Yeomen of the Guard* was raised by Henry VII. at his coronation in 1485, upon the pretext of giving additional splendour to that ceremony, but in reality for the greater security of his person; 'the crown upon the King's head,' as Lord Verulam expresses it, 'having put perils into his thoughts.' 'Wherefore,' says Hall, the chronicler, 'for the safeguard and preservation of his own body, he constituted and ordained a certain number, as well of good archers as of divers other persons, being hardy, strong, and of agility, to give daily attendance on his person, whom he named yeomen of his garde; which precedent men thought that he learned of the French King, when he was in France; for men remember not any King of England before that time which used such a furniture of daily soldiers.'

"The French model here alluded to was, 'la petite garde de corps,' formed by Louis XI. in 1475 (only ten years before) by separating from the *Becs de Corbin*, or Hundred Gentlemen, the two archers by which each of these were attended, and erecting them into a distinct corps. That Henry might have received

from this corps the idea of establishing a similar one in England, is highly probable; and he might be confirmed in his inclination to do so, by the knowledge that a somewhat similar corps had formed part of the royal retinue in preceding reigns.†

"In the reign of the first founder, the number of the yeomen of the guard is said to have been limited to fifty; but it seems, soon after the accession of Henry VIII., to have increased to two hundred, of which number one hundred were to have horses.‡

"The first instance of their taking an active part in the military operations of the time was at the siege of Terouenne in 1513, when, according to Hall the chronicler, the King was attended by a great number of noblemen, and 'six hundred archers of his guard, all in white gaberdines and caps.' They were also employed during this reign in attaching the unfortunate victims of Henry's jealous policy. In the case of Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, we are told, he was first put into the hands of Sir Henry Marney, captain of the King's guard; and afterwards, when in his barge, going from Westminster towards London, he was met by an hundred yeomen of the King's guard, who, to use Hall's words, 'without abode boarded the duke's barge, and him in the King's name attached.' And again, with regard to Wolsey, after he was arrested and placed in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, Steward of the Household, the King sent Sir William Kingston, captain of the guard, to fetch him from Sheffield to the Tower, and 'when the Cardinal saw the captain of the guard, he was sore astonished, for then he perceived great trouble toward him.' §

* This term, *Yeomen*, was chosen, no doubt, with reference both to their natural rank in society, for they were to be composed of persons next below the order of gentry, and to the classification of officers in the royal household, almost every branch of which was formerly divided into serjeants, gentlemen, and yeomen. Fuller in his "Holy and Profane State," ch. xviii. quaintly says, "a yeoman is a gentleman in the ore, whom the next generation may see refined."

† These are styled, in Edward the Fourth's Black Book of the Household, *Yeomen of the Crown*, and it is there said of them,—"In the noble Edward's Statutes these were called the *xxiiii archers a pie curraunts enchievement devant le Roy per payes pur gard corps du Roy*. These were called the King's Watchmen. At those dayes a yeoman toke but *xs.* for his gown, and *iiii.* for his hose and shoone." In the same volume of Ordinances of the Royal Household, we have one of the Household of Edward the Third, in which they are spoken of as "*Yeomen of Howsholde*."

‡ The figure of a yeoman of the guard on horseback, with the rose on his breast and a bow in his hand, may be seen in the plate representing the interview between Francis the First and Henry the Eighth in Montfaucon. Another print representing one of them on horseback, armed with the carbine, which took place afterwards, when small fire arms came into use, has been re-engraved by Grose, in his "History of the English Army," from one in the "*Diversarum Gentium Armatura Equestris*," Amst. 1617.

§ It is related that one cause of Wolsey's troubles was his having been warned to

"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, we find the number of the Yeomen of ordinary fixed at two hundred, and that of the extra yeomen at one hundred and seven; and the earliest instance of the Yeomen of the Guard carrying up the royal dinner occurs in this reign. Hentzner, who saw Elizabeth dine in public in the year 1598, tells us that the dinner was served by the Yeomen of the Guard, bareheaded,* clothed in scarlet, with a golden rose on their backs.

"While on the subject of this part of the duty of the yeomen, which consists of carrying up the dishes to the Sovereign's table, and which continues to be a branch of their duty to this day, it will be well to give some account of the origin of their popular name of "Beef-eaters." Some have imputed this to their well-fed appearance; others have derived it from the *Buffetiers* of the French, but with as little reason, seeing that they have never had aught to do with the ancient cupboard, or more modern *Beaufet*, which has always been under the charge of a gentleman usher, esquire of the body, or some other officer of superior rank. The fact seems to be, that it has its origin in a visit paid to the Abbot of Reading, by our bluff Harry, in the character and habit of a Yeoman of the Guard, a character which, to judge by his looks, he was well calculated to support to the life. The story is told by Fuller,† and is to the following effect:

"The King being hunting in that neighbourhood, disguised himself as one of his yeomen, and in a frolic, paid a visit to the Abbot about dinner time. The personal bulk of the King could well enable him to support the character. The Abbot finding it necessary (perhaps through fear) to be civil to such a guest, invited the supposed yeoman to dine at his own table, where was a large piece of beef, of which the King, hungry from the

chase, ate rather voraciously. Upon observing this the Abbot cried out, 'Well fare thy heart! and here, in a cup of sack, I remember the health of his Grace. I would give an hundred pounds on the condition that I could feed so heartily on beef as you do. Alas! my weak squeamish stomach will hardly digest the wing of a small rabbit or chicken.' The King (or rather the Beef-eater) took his leave, and, in a few weeks after, the Abbot was committed close prisoner to the Tower, and fed for a short time on bread and water; at length a piece of beef was set before him, for which the Abbot did not then want a competent inclination, and while he was thus regaling himself, the King came intentionally into the apartment, in propria persona, and demanded the 100*l.* for having restored to the Abbot his lost appetite for roast beef. The Abbot might, perhaps, think the remedy severe, and the physician's fee rather large; but Dr. Fuller vouches the truth of the story, and says the money was paid before he had his release, after which it is natural enough to conceive that the Abbot henceforth would never see any of the Yeomen of the Guard, without annexing to him the idea of a Beef-eater; and the story, when circulated, might very fairly entail that nickname upon them.

"But to return to the Yeomen of the Guard. In the reign of James I. they are found at two hundred in number; and it was not until the regulations made by Charles II. in 1668, that their number was really fixed at any settled standard; at this time it was fixed at one hundred, at which it now remains.‡ Six of these are called Yeomen Hangers, and two Yeomen Bed-goers; the business of the former being to place and displace the tapestry in the royal apartments when the King removed from one palace to another; that of the latter being, on such

beware of *Kingston*, which till then he had interpreted to mean the town of Kingston, in Surrey, on which account he always avoided passing through it on his way from Esher to London. Howard, "Defensive against Prophecies."

* "That they should appear bare-headed on such occasions does not strike one at first, as the Queen was not only served but even spoke to kneeling; neither should I have mentioned this particular circumstance, but that at present the yeomen never take off their caps in the royal presence, nor even should the King speak to them. The same etiquette is observed by the coachmen and footmen, when they wear their caps of honour; though both these and the yeomen touch them *en militaire*." Pegge, 'Curialia,' pt. iii. 31.

† "Church History," book vi.

‡ The number of the Warders of the Tower, which, having been originally forty, was afterwards decreased to twenty-four, was increased by William III. in 1689 to thirty, and in the following year further enlarged to forty, which has been the complement ever since.

removals, or in royal progresses, to take the charge of the beds on the roads, and the care of putting them up and taking them down.

"When George II. went to Hanover to take the command of the army in the year 1743, the six Yeomen Hangers and two Yeomen Bed-goers were called to this duty, and had the care of all the royal baggage, and particularly of the King's camp, equipage, and bed. The tent was not actually pitched; but Pegge, on the authority of one of these very yeomen, tells us, that the Hangers and Bedgoers were prepared to have erected the pavilion, to have hanged it properly, and placed the bed. They, however, so far performed their duty, as to put up the King's bed every night on the road; and at all times when the King halted took their posts as yeomen in ordinary, for which last purpose they carried with them their partisans, though, in their other capacities, they were armed with carbines.

"A yeoman usher and a party of yeomen now compose the guard that attends in the Great Chamber on levee days and drawing-room days, their office being to keep the passage clear, that the nobility, who frequent the Court, may pass without inconvenience. The usher is posted at the head of the room, close by the door leading into the Presence Chamber, to whom, when persons of a certain distinction enter from the stairs, the lowermost yeoman, next to the entrance of the chamber, calls aloud, 'Yeoman Usher!' to apprise him of such approach. To this the usher makes answer, by audibly crying 'Stand by!' to warn all indifferent persons to leave the pass clear. These are called the honours of the Guard Chamber, which are conferred on Peers and Peeresses of the three kingdoms, on Privy Councillors, Knights of the several orders, on Ambassadors and *Chargés d'Affaires*, on the Great Officers of State, and on the Captain and Lieutenant of the Band." (P. 363—8.)

By this pleasant intermixture of facts, traditions, and practical details, gathered from a variety of sources, and blended with considerable skill, Mr. Thoms has compiled a volume which deserves to occupy a permanent place in our literature by the side of our Peerages and books of that class.

The History and Antiquities of the Manor House at South Wroxhall, and the Church of St. Peter, Biddeston, Wilts. By T. L. Walker, Architect. Fol.

THE present subject constitutes the third part of Mr. Walker's "*Examples of Gothic Architecture*," the preceding portions of which have already come under review in our pages. The author has, in this instance, chosen for illustration a mansion possessing considerable claims to attention, as a fine example of the residences of the old English gentry. The representations on paper of such a structure are not only interesting and useful to the architect, but are equally valuable to the student of history, as illustrative of the domestic manners and habits of former times. It is satisfactory to witness a subject so replete with interest, treated by the author with equal ability to that which is shown in the former portions of his work.

We have already engraved a perspective view of the mansion from a drawing by J. Buckler, Esq. F.S.A. and which is accompanied by a description from the pen of Mr. Walker (*Gent. Mag.* March 1838, p. 257); so that the mansion may in some regard be considered as familiar to our readers, and in consequence a particular reference to the history of the House is at present unnecessary.

The plates consist of a general view of the mansion, shewing the whole extent of the structure, and exhibiting in several geometrical drawings, the various apartments for display and convenience, distinguishing the works of different periods with clearness and accuracy.

The interior of the hall, divested of a modern ceiling which at present conceals its timber roof, appears to great advantage in the various representations which are given of it as a whole and in detail. It differs from the generality of ancient structures of the same class in having no oriel window at the upper end; but its place is, in a measure, supplied by two recessed apartments approached from the hall by arches, which appear to resemble, on a small scale, the arrangements of Eltham; and

what is rather uncommon, is the absence of a *louvre* in the roof. The withdrawing room is attached to one end of the hall; it occupies the site of an older building of the same description, and is a rich specimen of the architecture of the age of James the First. The interior of this room is exhibited in a very correct and tasteful perspective view, shewing the present ceiling, which is highly ornamented in one of the elaborate interlaced patterns of the period; it conceals an older roof of timber in the style of the hall, but subordinate to it in point of height and decoration.

A number of shields are carved on the corbels of the hall, containing the Marshall's lock, the badge of the lords of the manor of Draycott, with various armorial bearings. The form of the shields is somewhat remarkable: they are in some instances parallelograms, in others irregular hexagons, the dexter and sinister sides being elongated; they exhibit early examples of a fanciful shield, employed for heraldic bearings; and as one of the forms might be mistaken for a banner, the sculptor has taken care that in each of the examples, the notch or sight hole on the dexter side should be carefully represented.

The "gap mouths," carved in the external cornice of the hall, are also very remarkable; one of these represents a lion's head gorging a small child; another, a similar head ejecting the child, head forwards: there would appear to be some meaning in these representations. A lion devouring a child was the armorial bearing of the Montfords, which family does not appear to have been at all connected either with the Longs, or with the present mansion. It was, however, in all probability an ancient badge of the latter family, the meaning of which is forgotten, although a distant resemblance to the bearing seems to be retained in the following notice of a grant of a crest.

"Sir Henry Longe, Knight, was present at the siege of Boulogne; accompanied Henry VIII. to the field of the Cloth of Gold, and was knighted for making a gallant charge on Therouenne, in Picardy, in the sight of Henry, when a new crest, consisting of a lion's head with a man's

hand in its mouth, was granted to him." p. 9.

The sculptures in question are the work of the century preceding this grant, and therefore cannot have had their origin in this crest; it is therefore highly probable that the device was connected with the family from a much earlier period.

The Church of St. Peter, at Biddeston, is also illustrated in the same volume; it is a small but pleasing structure of pointed architecture, situated in the neighbourhood of the mansion, which is chiefly remarkable for a singular bell turret, which, with the church, is shewn by geometrical drawings, and by one of the two woodcuts which, by the kindness of Mr. Walker, we have been enabled to lay before our readers in the present Magazine.

The plates by Le Keux, it is only necessary to observe, are executed in the same style and with equal care and fidelity to those which have illustrated the former publications of Mr. Walker; and it is just to say that the admirers of the ancient domestic architecture of England are under great obligations to Mr. Walker for having preserved a recollection of another of the interesting structures of ancient times. It is, however, satisfactory to add that the present edifice is neither neglected like the Vicar's Close, nor modernised like Great Chalfield, nor left to perish in common with so many of our best examples of ancient architecture, but is safely preserved by the proprietor, Walter Long, Esq. M.P., who has the good taste to value and appreciate its merits and beauties.

Memorials of Cambridge, by Thomas Wright, M.A. F.S.A. Nos. IV. V. and VI.

PROCEEDING upon the plan of Dr. Ingram's *Memorials of the sister university*, this publication has dedicated to Trinity College, as one of the most important, a larger space than will be allotted to the other establishments. In the account of this college are printed several curious documents from the Lansdowne MSS. affording a singular illustration of college economy; they contain an ac-

count of the expenses of the unfortunate Earl of Essex, the favourite of Elizabeth, drawn up by his tutor, Robert Wright, who was a fellow of the college. The expense of furnishing the lodgings of this nobleman amounted only to 7*l.* and 10*d.*; and those of a week, apparently occupied by his journey from London to Cambridge, to 5*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* The tutor also complains of the "extreme necessitie of apparel" which the Earl laid under, fearing that the young nobleman would not only be "thred-bare but ragged." Tailors were not so prodigal of credit in those days, we apprehend, as at present. His lordship's wants were, indeed, moderate: as all the apparel which his thrifty guardian (no other than Lord Burghley) was required to furnish was "a fine gown for holidays; two dublets; three paire of hose; two paire of nether stocks; a velvet cap; a hatte."

The engravings display, in several views of the college, the architecture of its building from the first foundation to the works of Wren and Wilkins. A wood-cut is given of a niche in which the statue of Henry the Eighth has supplanted that of a far nobler character—Edward the Third; the arms of the last monarch occurring beneath the niche plainly indicate the usurpation, and serve the useful purpose of stripping the intruder of his borrowed plumes. In this case, the great value of significant ornament is shown: the presence of armorial bearings in an ancient building are so many historical documents conveying information which in many instances can be derived from no other source: here, the existence of such a document speaks plainly to every spectator that the credit of erecting even the present college is not solely attributable to the monarch whose statue appears in the niche.

We are by no means pleased with the engraving of the statue of Newton, either in the expression or the execution; and we were surprised to see the names of Mackenzie and Le Keux affixed to the plate.

The sixth number comprises Christ's College, which has the honour of recording among the names of its scholars that of Milton. An old mul-

berry-tree, said to have been planted by the poet, is preserved with great care, and forms the subject of a very beautiful vignette.

This College also possessed a reputation for dramatic entertainments. It seems at an early period to have been famous for the acting of comedies and tragedies. We are told that so far back as 1544, was performed there a tragedy called *Pammachius*, translated by the celebrated John Bale. Somewhat later, about 1566, was first performed "in Christes Colledge" the singular old comedy of "Gammer Gurton's Needle."

We regret to see an advertisement attached to the present number, announcing a suspension of the work in consequence of the ill health of Mr. Le Keux. He states, however, that nearly all the drawings are made for the work, and a great number of the plates and wood engravings are in a state of forwardness. We trust, therefore, that the publication will soon proceed to completion on so satisfactory a style as to form an appropriate and pleasing companion to the Memorials of the sister University, so respectfully and ably edited by Dr. Ingram.

Shakespeare's Autobiographical Poems.

Being his Sonnets clearly developed: with his Character drawn chiefly from his Works. By Charles Armitage Brown. 12mo. 1838.

SO much had been done by the critics of the last century for the illustration of the life and writings of Shakespeare, that the opinion has very generally prevailed that little remained to be done, and especially that the search for particulars in his own personal history must be pursued under the disheartening persuasion that the issue must be disappointment. But we imagine that all persons who compare the annotation which Mr. Caldecott has annexed to his edition of the two plays *Hamlet* and *As You Like It*, with the annotation in any of the various editions, will be disposed to acknowledge that in the department of what may be called the lower criticism, the restoration of lost readings, the justification of a doubtful phrase,

or the explication of some obscure passage, there was still room for future enquiry after Steevens, Reed, and Malone had ceased to write; and that whoever reads the remarks of Schlegel, or our own Scottowe, Hazlitt, and Coleridge, will also acknowledge that in the department of the higher criticism there was also much to be done. We ought not to forget at the same time to include Mrs. Jameson amongst those who in these, by some supposed degenerate, days of Shakespear criticism, or rather in this supposed exhausted state of it, have very successfully exhibited the very extraordinary powers of this matchless genius.

The truth is, that the writings of Shakespear as a subject of criticism are as inexhaustible as his mind was. Our belief is that, after all that was done by those laborious men whose accumulated labours are by some thought to have overlaid the poet whom they professed to cherish, at last as much remains to be done as they have accomplished, to say nothing of the sweeping away a vast mass of matter which is either wholly irrelevant, or which has arisen out of the misapprehensions or erroneous theories of particular commentators.

Mr. Malone is the only person who ever set himself in the true spirit of that kind of minute research for which we have no better name than *antiquarian*, by which men discover and prepare the materials on which minds of a more philosophical cast may hereafter work, to the recovery of facts in the life of Shakespear. Rowe's *Life* of him is very unsatisfactory, because he neglected many sources of information then more available than now, and delivered to us his few facts with so little care of supporting them by authorities, that almost every one of them has been questioned by modern scepticism. Yet before Malone, who was there that devoted himself to this enquiry? Malone was a very close searcher, but not an accurate transcriber or an able reasoner. Yet his materials are good. But unfortunately he died when he had brought his hero but to the threshold of public life: and what is called his *Life* of Shakespear, instead of being the work its title promises, is but his essay on the chronological order of his plays, his

commentary on Spenser's *Colin Clout* (ingenious and beautiful, but quite out of place), added to an account of the poet's birth, infancy, and youth, and, at the end, some other matter of little value most negligently put together; and where, we must take the liberty to say, that his literary executor, or the agent employed by him, have not done what respect for their deceased friend ought to have been felt by them to impose as a sacred obligation. In fact we have no *Malone's Life of Shakespear*, for the whole of the period of his life from the time when he left Stratford and entered on his theatrical career in London. What is worse, the materials collected by Mr. Malone for that period (which is in fact the part of his life which is most important to us) are *lost*; at least not known to exist. Yet, beside Mr. Malone, who is there that has sought for facts with a persevering assiduity, who has pursued the study of the life of Shakespear as an object? We are sure that no such researches have been made by the persons who have given us *Lives* of Shakespear in these later times. Dr. Drake's immense volumes are a singular instance how a large book may be made up out of the labours of other men, without a solitary contribution of an author's own. There are, however, several beautiful little compositions of which the *Life* of Shakespear, as generally known and popularly received, is the subject, such as Dr. Symmons', Mr. Scottowe's, and, very recently, Mr. Thomas Campbell's. Each contains remarks original and ingenious, but we search in any of them for new facts or new corroborations of old facts in vain.

In fact, whatever information absolutely new has been brought to light in these times, has been but as it were incidentally discovered. Mr. Boaden, Mr. Wheler, and Mr. Collier seem to have been the most fortunate.

Enough has, however, been done in the way of incidental discovery to encourage persons favourably situated for the purpose, to undertake direct researches in the manner pursued by Mr. Malone.

If anything were wanting to show that there is still something left to reward diligence, it would be supplied by the fact, which all who have

attended to the course which the illustration of the poet's biography has taken in the last few years, must have perceived, that neither Mr. Malone, Mr. Chalmers, nor any of the critics of the old school, had the smallest suspicion of the true nature and character of the Sonnets of Shakespeare, and the light which they may be made to throw on his life. Nothing can exceed the extravagance of some of their conjectures, except the state of darkness in everything respecting them in which they were involved. In fact they knew nothing concerning them; neither when written, to whom addressed, or whether they were mere sports of a poet's fancy or arose out of relations actually existing. And of course, except that here and there were a few lines from which it seemed that some opinion or sentiment of the author might be collected, it was not attempted to extract from them matter for the poet's biography. Waldron, indeed, in a too literal moment, inferred that the poet was lame, from two expressions, which are plainly metaphorical. It was a great step in Shakespeare's biography when it was ascertained to whom they were addressed. This was known to a few persons long before Mr. Boaden, in the pages of our Magazine, first openly divulged the truth; but it seems to have been nursed as a favourite discovery not to be brought before the public, till (1) it was established by such a strength of evidence that nothing could countervail it; and (2) till the other truths and facts which spring out of this fact were gathered in. There are minds which are over-scrupulous, dreading to commit themselves to any thing which is short of that perfection they think attainable, and some are too apt to forget the shortness of life, and that a literary executor may be no better than Malone found in Boswell. However, Mr. Boaden having arrived at the same truth by his own independent researches, first communicated to the world, in the number of our Magazine for October 1832 (Vol. cii. p. 303—314), that the Sonnets were addressed to William Herbert the third Earl of Pembroke of the new creation in the Herberts.

Mr. Boaden communicated at the

same time the grounds of this opinion. They are, we think, sufficient, though more and, perhaps, stronger evidence might be produced. Mr. Brown, in the work now before us, treats the Sonnets as addressed to this young nobleman; but we look in vain for the train of reasoning by which he arrived at this conclusion, and we regret, that a writer gifted and original as he is, has not produced one fact to support a truth which had eluded the most laborious and most sagacious of the older commentators. Why, we ask, does Mr. Brown suppose them addressed to this Earl? We do not admit that while his father was yet alive his usual designation was "Master William Herbert," corresponding to the "Mr. W. H." of the mysterious dedication. Yet this, as far as appears in Mr. Brown's volume, is that on which he chiefly relies. Son, as he was, to a preceding Earl of Pembroke, his proper designation was "Lord Herbert," and so we know by innumerable proofs he was called by his contemporaries; not, as Mr. Brown alleges, "Master William Herbert."

The author, however, has not been anticipated, as far as we know, by that perverse class of writers, who will persist in saying before us that which we meant to say at the proper time, in another circumstance of these hitherto puzzling compositions. He regards the sonnets, not as being properly sonnets, each a distinct poem, but as a series of poems in the sonnet stanza, each with its own *envoy*, like some of the poems of Spenser. And as this is the great discovery of the book, and is, according to the motto as the title page, "the key by which every difficulty is unlocked, and we have nothing but pure uninterrupted biography," we shall present the distribution proposed by Mr. Brown to our readers. It is no small advance, we can assure them, in the progress to the right understanding these poems, and the facts which are obscurely shadowed forth in them.

"First Poem, Stanzas 1 to 26. To his friend, (that is, the Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Herbert,) persuading him to marry.

"Second Poem, Stanzas 27 to 53. To his friend, who had robbed the poet of his mistress, forgiving him.

"Third Poem, Stanzas 56 to 77. To his friend, complaining of his coldness, and warning him of life's decay.

"Fourth Poem, Stanzas 78 to 101. To his friend, complaining that he prefers another poet's praises, and reproving him for faults that may injure his character.

"Fifth Poem, Stanzas 102 to 126. To his friend, excusing himself for having been sometime silent, and disclaiming the charge of inconstancy.

"Sixth Poem, Stanzas 127 to 152. To his mistress, on her infidelity."—P. 47.

Such is Mr. Brown's arrangement, and though he is obliged to displace or to reject two or three of the Sonnets, it is an arrangement which will probably be accepted by his more curious readers with slight, if any, modifications.

By this way of considering them they may certainly be regarded as "autobiographical," that is, they relate to actual positions in the Poet's affairs and connexions with the people around him. Still there are many which are barren in every thing of this kind. But they certainly disclose much both of fact and feeling, and something which for the honour of the poet we could wish not that it were unknown, but that it never had existed.

We, perhaps unreasonably, had prepared ourselves to expect a far larger eduction of incidents and circumstances in the poet's life from the Sonnets, after the announcement in the title-page; and the rather, because when the Sonnets, or the poems in the sonnet stanza, are understood, they are found to contain no small amount of information respecting the poet's relations to other persons beside Lord Herbert, and the Phryne to whom he is supposed to have attached himself. The allusions are obscure, and are only to be cleared by looking at the history of Lord Herbert. When Mr. Brown writes "they are all addressed to one person; and that person must have been very young, and of high rank; if not Master William Herbert, some other of his age in 1597 or 8, and of his condition," we beg to assure the author that he must have a stronger faith in Mr. William Herbert; and not regard "Mr. W. H." as a cypher when any other letters would do as well, be-

fore he will apprehend half the facts which are couched in these poems.

We cannot, however, withhold the tribute of our sincere admiration of one of the most original and elegant of the volumes which have appeared in the department of Shakespeare criticism. The writer views every subject with an eye of his own, and he has evidently a mind richly cultivated, and enthusiastically devoted to the study of our greatest poet. The Sonnets, and the conclusions from them, form in fact but a small portion of the volume, the rest consisting of distinct disquisitions on many points, all of interest, connected with Shakespeare criticism, or of remarks on several of the plays, which are at once original and pleasing. One of the disquisitions is entitled "Did he visit Italy?" The author has lived much in that country, and his testimony is of value. He thinks it all but impossible that the manners of Italy could have been hit off so felicitously, had there not been, at some period of the poet's life, an actual personal acquaintance with them. In the disquisition on "His Learning," the author takes what appears to us a much juster view than that taken by Dr. Farmer, whose lively essay, we suspect, has been supposed by many to place the learning of Shakespeare lower than the doctor, who himself, however, rated it at a sufficiently low price, intended to place it. In the disquisition on "His Love of Fame," he combats the opinion that Shakespeare was careless about his writings, and intimates that it was probably his intention to prepare an edition of them, when living in the latter part of his too short life at Stratford, and that he was prevented from executing the design by the disease with which he was surprised hurrying him to an early grave.

One remark, near the conclusion, on this subject, contains so exalted a compliment to Shakespeare, and illustrates so happily the high tone of criticism taken in this volume, that we must transcribe it.

"No one has remarked that Shakespeare invariably placed his scene away from his own times. The nearest approach to English manners in his day, is in *Henry the Eighth*. Was he aware that the more general his view of humanity,

unrestricted by time or place, the more indelible must be his fame? A supposition has crossed my mind, that, had he lived to prepare his works for publication, he would have annulled every allusion to the fleeting manners and customs of

his day. Having served his purpose for a while on the stage, I think it probable they would have afterwards been erased. As they now stand, they are unconnected with a single incident, or with the spirit or the feeling of the dialogue." P. 304.

New Eton Grammar rendered into English, with additional matter. By Clement Moody, one of the Junior Masters of Tunbridge School.—We have read this grammar with attention, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be the best guide to the young scholar in the Latin language that we have met with. Mr. Moody has done much to make the Eton Grammar more useful and convenient by translating it, so as to facilitate its comprehension by the younger classes of a school, and by adding such notes, (collected from the higher grammars of Schiller and Zumpt, or original), as will be of great service to those more advanced in their philological studies. He has thus united in a great degree the advantages of the two kind of grammars, which hitherto have been kept distinct, much to the disadvantage of the learner: and the present grammar will be a very sufficient guide and assistant to any scholar in his progress, until he has acquired such a mastery over the language, as to develop its principles, analyse its structure, and explain its analogies for himself. Of Mr. Moody's original observations we have just room to give the following on the subject of the Ellipsis, p. x. "It would be easy to demonstrate that many writers on the Latin language have made a lavish misapplication of the figure Ellipsis, from not bearing in mind that the cases in all their various combinations with every part of speech, preserve one uniform relation, primary or secondary: a single example will suffice. The M. of Port Royal hold the dictum that the genitive case after the verb always depends on some substantive, expressed or implied, *ex. gr. memini malorum*, *supp. memoriam malorum*; but surely there is a wide difference between a thing and the recollection of a thing; and the act of remembering is mentioned as originating in the '*malorum*,' the evils themselves, and not in the recollection of them. Philologists, we are told, in general go a step further, and contend that the genitive, no matter what kind of a word it follows, can only be governed by a noun substantive. The '*Avidus gloriæ*' is to be explained by an Ellipsis of *in negotio, ratione, or causâ*. Schiller always shows a great partiality for this figure, is somewhat sceptical in the present instance,

and adds that the genitive follows, viz. in the order of construction, nouns substantives and adjectives, pronouns, verbs, though it may be questioned how far it is governed by them. In the midst of all these needless uncertainties, how simple and easy do the above and all similar expressions of the same kind become when tried by the principle just laid down. *Memini malorum*, 'I remember the evils'—the evils occasioning my remembering. *Avidus gloriæ* 'fond of glory'—glory being the source of the fondness. *Pudet me culpæ*, 'I am ashamed of my fault'—I feel shame because of my fault. As well might we consider all transitive works governing a genitive by a similar cause. *Percontatores fugito*, viz. *rem* or *negotium percontatoris*—a position which the most fanciful theorist would not venture to take. Such misconceptions can only arise from grammarians losing sight of the analogy of structure which subsists between the Greek and Roman languages; the latter corresponding with and belonging to the Greek, and holding the same relation to the Greek as a child to its parent."

So satisfied are we, after a repeated perusal, of the clearness, accuracy, and general merits of this little work, that it is our intention to recommend it to all masters of schools. It is of the utmost importance that the grammatical elements of language should be taught early and taught correctly, for there is little time or inclination in after-life to supply what is defective, or rectify what is erroneous. We may say of the youthful scholar—'*Cum ad stilum secedet, cum generabit ipse aliquid et componet, tum inchoare hæc studi vel non vacabit, vel non libebit.*'

Slade's *Colloquies between a Phrenologist and Dugald Stuart*.—We do not think that this volume has thrown any new light on the abstruse subject on which it treats; nor do we believe that the real ghost or idolon of the great Scotch metaphysician would use exactly the arguments and language here attributed to him; but the volume is pleasing and amusing, and the comparative view given of the merits of Gall and Spurzheim in favour of the former we are inclined to think correct.

Connected Essays and Tracts, by H. O'Connor, Esq. &c.—These essays are on Morals and Metaphysics. They contain much that is ingenious and well reasoned, and much just and acute criticism on the speculations of former writers, as Hume, Browne, Paley, &c. The third Essay does credit to the author's power of argument, and to the justness of his religious views, and is a valuable specimen of his skill and knowledge. There are other parts which we do not approve, and we are sorry to see Archbishop Magee treated with levity, if not with disrespect. We observe that in the argument on 'Sacrifice,' the author has taken no notice of the very acute and elegant treatise on the subject by the late Mr. Davison, which is well worthy his attentive perusal.

Bishop Ken's Prose Works, collected by S. T. Round. 8vo.—We are obliged to Mr. Round for having collected in this convenient volume the scattered publications of this amiable, excellent, and intelligent prelate. The greater part of the present collection was published in separate pieces by Bishop Ken in his lifetime. Mr. Bowles, in his entertaining and excellent life of Ken, printed some letters for the first time; others, the editor has been enabled to add from the Bodleian and from Dr. Williams's collection, while the library at Longleat furnished him with the articles of visitation and enquiry. It appears that several works which have been printed from time to time as Ken's, are not authentic. The four following have been rejected as spurious.

1. A Letter to the Author of a Sermon.
2. The Retired Christian.
3. The Royal Sufferer.
4. Expostulations on the Complaints of the Church of England.

Mr. Round has reprinted Mr. Hawkins's Life of Ken; he has then given us many interesting letters from Ken, W. Lloyd, and Dr. T. Smith; three Sermons, with an excellent Manual of Prayer, and Letters or Charges to the Clergy. The volume will be gratefully received by all who love the memory, admire the piety, and esteem the abilities of this excellent man, and will form an admirable companion to his biography by Mr. Bowles.

British Diplomacy and Turkish Independence. 1838.—The author entertains no doubts of the ambitious designs of Russia, as regards the possession of Turkey, and her further views of oriental conquest; and he urges the union of Turkey, Austria, and England, as the best counterpoise to her projects.

GENT. MAG. VOL. X.

Shakspeare and his Friends. 3 vols.—

We consider this class of writing to be very difficult in the execution. First, because it seems to promise the expectation of talent, similar to that suggested by the subject of its story; for no one would dramatize the character of Shakspeare, but on the supposition that the glory of that great name would not be impaired in his hands; and that when Shakspeare speaks through him, he loses not "a drop of the immortal man." As the author selects the highest model he could find, he must soar himself with no unequal power of wing. Secondly, we are so little acquainted with the thoughts and sentiments of our forefathers, we know so little of them except in the public page of history, that to throw oneself into their bosoms and form sentiments, reasons, and thoughts for them, in the familiarity of common and domestic intercourse, would be a task that only genius itself like Scott's could hope to execute. Thirdly, the use of antiquated language, such as would be the fit vehicle for the expression of the sentiments of such characters, persisted in through a whole work, is always tiresome; even Scott has sometimes failed in this point. Lastly, for the reason before stated, there is in such works, as the present, little solid matter compared to their bulk and compass. The author is so fearful of his ground, and is so little acquainted with the thoughts and ideas that his characters should possess, that he confines himself to colloquial and favourite expressions, compliments, descriptions, dialogues without purpose or result, general and vague statements, half-contradictions, prosy excuses and long harangues, while the stream of narration, being impeded by these obstacles, sullenly and slowly proceeds. We say this of the book before us and of others of the class; though there is cleverness both in the prose and poetical parts, and some few of the scenes are correctly and forcibly drawn. But what authority has the author for making Queen Elizabeth appear at a public theatre?

Fitzherbert, or Lovers and Fortune-Hunters. By the Authoress of the Bride of Sienna. 3 vols.—Notwithstanding, as it appears to us, two faults in this novel, which are, that the plot is not a very happy one, and that there is a tendency to overcharge some of the scenes; yet it has very considerable merit, is written with spirit and elegance, the characters are varied and contrasted, the incidents amusing, and the dramatic part, or dialogue, very well imagined and executed. We cannot afford time to give an analysis of the story, which after all would be, stripped of its

details and of its drapery, exceedingly uninviting in our hands; but we can assure those whose favouring star allows them leisure to delight in such works as these, that they will be amused with very clever portraiture in many of the characters; and that they will see various passions and interests, deep and light, tragical and ludicrous, sketched off with excellent effect. The character of Miss Mathews, bating a little extravagance here and there, as in the skating scene, is very comic, and so true, that she may stand for the *genus* of the tribe she represents. Her friend Mr. Shuffle is a fine specimen of the scoundrel attorney, such as drove poor Sir Egerton Brydges out of his country and his wits. Then, again, the Sullivan family is excellent; and some of the scenes first-rate; from the worthless mother to the Piccoletto and the dirty old countess. Mrs. Syntax is a true portrait in another line; while a just relief is given to all this impudence, ignorance, roguery and crime by the fine natural and virtuous characters of Fanny Hobson and her brown husband; and the affecting narrative of Julia and Walter Mandeville. The rival heroines, Emily Harland and Camilla St. Clair, are placed in sufficient and not too strong a contrast. We do not think much can be said in favour of the hero of the tale, Fitzherbert; for the infidelity which he shows, arose out of a levity that has no alliance with the manly virtues; and we are glad Mr. Aubrey was ready to set all matters right: knowing well

"It is best to be off with the old love
Before we are on with the new."

On the whole, the fair authoress must not think us deficient in gallantry, or cold in our approbation, because we do not quote some passages from her pages as specimens of her power. We assure her that we have no space at liberty for such purposes, or we should know where to go without difficulty to select scenes that would highly gratify all of our readers under threescore; as for instance a sketch of the Wilmot and other families, in which Emily resided as governess. Descriptions such as these are very faithfully wrought out, and are skilfully carried even into the difficulty of the details. The authoress wants neither wit to invent, sagacity to observe, nor elegance and animation of language to describe; her characters have life; her descriptions force and truth; her sentiments and reasonings are just; and her views of society, and her sketches of its manners, its follies, and its weaknesses, shew a ready tact and quick observation. Our advice is to persevere in her

course, and by reading and remark get as many fresh shades of character out of the mass of society as she can; more she cannot expect to obtain; but every passion, well observed, will afford some individual traits, as the same water will receive a change according to the local diversities of soil it passes in its course.

The Christian Fathers of the first and second Centuries, &c. (translated) by the Rev. E. Bickersteth.—In this volume are comprised translations of Clement, Ignatius, and Polycarp; followed by the valuable Dialogue of Justin the Martyr, and part of Athenagoras. These treatises, coming so closely as they do to the apostolic age, and some even mixing with it, are of great value indeed, as they affix the seal of antiquity on the great doctrines of our faith, and form an authentic commentary on the apostolic writings. They are, too, in themselves most interesting compositions to the biblical scholar. Mr. Bickersteth has in this work one more claim to our respect.

The Siege of Antwerp; a tragedy. By William Kennedy. 1832.—We will fairly inform the author what we think is the defect of this play; viz. that we are more interested in the event of the Siege of Antwerp, and the public transactions, and the result of the plan for breaking the blockade, than in the character and fortunes of the persons who are engaged in the plot on either side. There is no one character of predominating interest; none to which we attach our wishes and interests; none possessing qualities to engage and delight us—yet Giambelli and Cassilda are good sketches, which want but little to place them in a brighter and fairer view. But there is no action in the drama, and Giambelli is only distinguished as the planner of a scheme to destroy a bridge by some fire-boats. There is no development of character, no movement of the greater and fiercer passions—no catastrophe, the result, as in Macbeth and Richard, of previous and foregone conclusions. The effect on the whole is heavy, and the story moves as languidly as one of the canals of the country in which it is laid. But we must still say, that the poet is superior to his work; and notwithstanding we think Mr. Kennedy not fortunate in his plot, nor successful in his characters, we still see a very poetical vein pervading the piece; his taste is good; his imagery pleasing and correct, and his style and language very suitable to the subject. We must add, that the prose introduction in the first scene, not

being filled up in the same manner in subsequent parts, is a defect, and should be altered in another edition.

The Daily Service; a Sermon preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—By the Rev. R. W. Browne, M.A.—The object of this discourse is to advise and promote the restoration of the Early Service every morning throughout the year in the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn. The author observes that it must be a matter of satisfaction to all who wish to see the Church returning as nearly as possible to the

practice of the apostolic times, to know that this example has been set at Lincoln's Inn. From a treatise called *Pietas Londinensis*, published early in the last century, it appears that there were at that time daily prayers in no fewer than 71 London Churches and Chapels, exclusive of Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's. In the sentiments of the author we cordially agree, and we gladly bear testimony to the ability and zeal with which they are developed and enforced in the present discourse.

FINE ARTS.

STAINED GLASS.

A stained glass window has been lately executed and erected in a Romish chapel at *Oscott*, near Birmingham, which is scarcely surpassed by any modern production of the kind. It contains upwards of 170 feet of glass, the whole of which is vitrified, and all the colours most to be admired, but now seldom seen, are in great truth and perfection: the ruby, ultra-marine and mazarine blues, sea green, violet, vermillion, azure, and all the neutral and rare tints prevail, and are disposed throughout the whole work with great taste and harmony, equal to the best specimens of the earliest period.

In the centre compartment, or altar window, is the Virgin crowned and splendidly draped, bearing the infant Jesus in her arms: a profusion of jewels, exquisitely imitated, decorate her crown and robes, and in her right hand she bears a sceptre surmounted with the Eastern star. On her right she is supported by St. Katharine, the patroness of all theological and academical learning; and below her is St. Gregory, (in whose papacy St. Augustine was first sent to England to preach the Gospel,) in a kneeling posture, clothed in pontificalibus, the alb, dalmatica, and tiara: he is supplicating the Virgin, and bears a scroll inscribed, "Oro pro populo;" his pontifical crozier is in his right hand, richly studded with jewels. On the left of the Virgin is seen a figure of St. Cecilia, the Romish patroness of all sacred and choral music, with her appropriate symbol or emblem: this figure is beautifully designed and executed, and especially marks the artist's good taste and talent. Somewhat below this figure is seen another, of St. Thomas à Becket (the martyr of Canterbury), kneeling also and supplicating, with a scroll inscribed "interveni pro clero:" the saint is arrayed in pontificalibus, with his gorgeous mitre, pastoral staff, and the instrument

of his martyrdom; the mitre and pastoral staff exhibit jewels that, for colour and painting, equal the work of Quintin Matsys. On the right and left of the whole are two smaller figures kneeling and supplicating: the one is a lady (the donor of the window), and the other her son; the former habited as a nun, the latter as a knight, both bearing their coat armour on their mantles or surcoats. These seven figures complete the subject of this compartment. The background of the whole is beautifully irradiated with a glory proceeding from the figure of the Virgin, in alternate rays of ruby and azure; in the clouds are depicted groups of angels.

The two side windows each contain six figures of the twelve apostles of the Christian Church, with gothic pedestals and canopies, exquisitely designed from examples of the fourteenth century: each figure is appropriately draped, and distinguished by its proper symbol of martyrdom, where necessary. We have no hesitation in stating that twelve such figures are not to be met with in any of the ecclesiastical windows, either at home or abroad. The principal figures are more than four feet high.

The ante-chapel of *Wadham College, Oxford*, has been enriched with two splendid windows of stained glass; and, judging from the specimens of some undertakings by others of modern date, we are confident the artist, Mr. David Evans, of Shrewsbury, has, in the present instance, both in harmony of colouring, tasteful execution, and brilliancy of effect, most successfully grappled with the finest works of the old masters in this ancient and beautiful art, and for nicety of shadow has in many points even excelled their best efforts. The windows contain three figures each, from designs by John Bridges, Esq. of Oxford; a brief description of which is as follows:—

KING DAVID is clothed in a rich crim-

son robe, with a green vest, one hand resting on a golden harp.

KING SOLOMON, a fine spirited figure, bears in his right hand a sceptre, and in the left a plan of the Temple of Jerusalem: he is clad in royal purple, lined with ermine, having a richly diapered tunic.

THE PROPHET ELIJAH, with his right hand uplifted, is in an attitude strikingly expressive of the character he sustained as the "Man of God;" and the folds of the flowing drapery of his blue mantle are most tastefully managed.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST is represented in white raiment and "camel's hair," over which hangs loose red drapery, lined with blue. In his left hand is a wand forming a cross, bearing the usual scroll.

ST. MARK, a venerable figure, holds an open Gospel, while the sober tint of his vestment forms a marked contrast with the rich green and red drapery of

ST. LUKE, who is in the act of attentively writing on a tablet with an ancient style.

Each of the figures are surmounted by canopies of exquisite delicacy of ornament, and stand on pedestals after that exuberant though peculiar and fantastic style of decoration which prevailed about the time of James the First.

The front of each pedestal contains the armorial bearings (as Visitors of the College) of the following Bishops, impaled by those of the see of Bath and Wells:—

1. CREIGHTON. Ermine, a lion rampant Azure.

2. MEWS. Pale of six Argent and Azure, on a chief Gules three crosses formées of the First.

3. KEN. Ermine, three crescents Gules.

4. KIDDER. Sable, a saltire embattled counterembattled Argent.

5. HOOPER. Gyronny of eight Ermine and Azure, over all a castle Argent.

6. WYNNE. Gules, a lion rampant Argent.

In the upper division of the windows are the arms of Bishop BLADON, Sable, three lions passant Ermine, with human faces in profile Proper, between four crosses pattées in pale Argent; and of the present Bishop LAW, Ermine, on a bend engrailed between two cocks Gules three mullets Or.

Other windows, we understand, are in progress by the same artist for this college.

The corporation of *Newtown* having been dissolved by the Reform Bill, it was determined, about the beginning of last year, with the residue of their funds, aided by the liberal assistance of Sir R. Simeon, Bart. and the neighbouring gentry, to re-

construct the parish church, which task has been ably performed under the direction of A. F. Livesay, esq. the architect. The style of architecture adopted is of the same date as the original building, viz. that in use in the latter part of the reign of Henry the Third. The church is lighted by a large triple window at the west end, with plain lancets, and at the east end with a double light window divided by a mullion, with hexagonal rose and pierced spandrils in the arch, being similar in character to the choir aisle windows of Westminster abbey. The foregoing remarks are made with the view of noticing the painted glass with which the east window of the church has been filled. It was proposed last summer, when the church was nearly completed, to put up in the window a plain coloured border with a dove and the letters I H S in the arch; but Mr. C. Edwyn Gwilt, who was applied to, made an *ornamental* design in a style appropriate to the character and apparent age of the building, and having been previously informed of the probable difficulty of procuring funds to execute the same, named 60 guineas as a price, not half its real worth. This sum was still thought more than was likely to be raised, and it was therefore then agreed that a modified design should be executed for 40 guineas.

Mr. C. E. G. has made the early English style his favourite study: pursuing the subject with the feelings of an amateur, the desire of producing a revival of an ancient and beautiful style of art caused him to throw aside pecuniary considerations, and he has completed, at his own risk, an elaborate but chaste window, which, at a moderate estimate, is worth 150 guineas.

The two lights are each 2 ft. 6½ inc. wide by 10 ft. 10½ inc. high, and are filled with tracery patterns with coloured roses and borders, and four coats of arms are introduced alternately harmonising with the principal pattern, the whole enclosed by a marginal border of tracery. In the first division of the two lights the following inscription is introduced: "This painted glass, in the national style of the 13th century, was raised by subscription, successfully promoted by A. F. LIVESAY, esq. and was designed and executed by C. E. GWILT 1837-8." In the second divisions of both lights are the tracery patterns above alluded to. In the third division of the first light are the arms of the corporation of *Newtown*, viz. Purpure, on the deck of an old ship, sails and mast Or, a royal lion Gules, the sea Vert, in the field a shield of St. George, a star and crescent of the second, at mast head a

flag of the third, the motto "*S. coniat* (*communitatis*) *de Francheville de Lile de Wyht*," is introduced as a border to the pattern of the shield. These arms have been said (but improbably) to record the capture of the town, about the end of the 14th century, by the French, who under cover of night surprised and took the place; from which, however, they were soon compelled to retreat. The real meaning of Francheville is *the free town*. On a level with this coat of arms in the second light is the coat of the Earl of Yarborough, viz. quarterly 1 and 4 Azure, three pelicans Arg. Pelham, 2 and 3 Gules, two belts erect, buckles, ferrules and fringe Or,—the motto "*Nec temere nec timide*." Below these two coats of arms is another division of tracery in each light. In the fifth division of the first light, the arms of Lady Simeon's father, the late Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, are introduced, viz. quarterly 1. Argent, three chevronels Gules, a label of three points Azure, Barrington, 2. Party per pale Or and Sable, a saltire engrailed Counterchanged, Pole, 3. the arms of England and France quarterly, Plantagenet, 4. Gules, a saltire Argent, a label of three points Argent and Azure, Neville,—the motto "*Tout ung durant ma vie*." On a level with this coat in the second light are the arms of the Hon. William Henry A'Court Holmes, viz. quarterly, 1 and 4. Barry wavy of six Or and Azure, on a canton Gules, a lion royal Or, in chief a rose Gules, Holmes, 2 and 3. Pale of six Or and Azure, each metal charged with three Ermines, on a chief of the first an eagle Sable, debriused by two chevronels Argent, A'Court. The sixth and last division of each light is the principal tracery rose pattern repeated. The hexagonal rose in the crown of the arch, which is 3 ft. 1 inc. in diameter, and three spandrels, are filled with tracery of corresponding character to that in the lights below.

The glass is worked as well as designed in accordance with ancient examples, and it is filled in with hatching or crosslines, which make a rich ground and effectually bring out the patterns: the tracery is in thick outline, nearly opaque, the whole being securely burnt in. The coloured portions are transparent pot metal, flashed glass, and stain.

Works of great merit have been lately executed with the colours semi-transparent, or burnt on the surface of white glass; but for the imitation of ancient works the transparent colours are certainly the more correct—the ruby red is exceedingly brilliant.

The window is composed of many hundred small pieces of glass joined with lead,

so arranged that it forms part of the design: this, it is presumed, is an advantage over the modern system of glass painting on the score of strength and security, for should the glass receive a blow by a stone or otherwise, a small piece or fraction only is destroyed, and which can be easily replaced, whereas in the modern system, which are very large pieces, should the same receive a blow, the chance is that the work is entirely destroyed.

When only a third of the window was fixed at the consecration of the church, high encomiums were bestowed upon it, especially by the Bishop of Winchester, who desired to be introduced to the artist. And we are gratified in being able to state that in consequence of the execution of the present window, Mr. Gwilt received a command to execute others for a chapel in the church of Calbourne on the island.

SIR CHARLES COOTE'S PICTURES.

May 9, 10, 11. The sale of the splendid collection of the works of the old masters, the property of Sir Charles Coote, took place at the Royal Irish Institution, Dublin. The pictures were disposed of at unusually low prices. Albano's Cupid sold only for 30 guineas, and the works of Vandyck, Hendekoeter and Cuyt, of Poussin and Paul Potter, scarcely averaged 10*l.* each. The works of several artists of lesser note went far beneath their intrinsic value. The labours of Salvator Rosa, Ostade, Murillo, Watteau, were never before so badly estimated. The Nativity, by Murillo, which Mr. Harrington purchased a few years since in London, for 52*l.* was knocked down for 19 guineas. Guido's Magdalen, produced a low price. Hobbima's, Albano's, and Teniers's works went at reduced sums also.

PORTRAIT OF SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

As a part of the moveables belonging to the late corporation of Plympton, which have, according to the new regulation of such bodies, been "sold up," we find the following announcement in a catalogue of Messrs. Christie and Manson:—"Sir J. Reynolds. 173. His own portrait. This picture was presented by him to the corporation of Plympton when he was elected mayor of that borough. The picture has hung in the dining-room of the mayoralty house at Plympton ever since the receipt of it until the present time, and is now sold by order of the mayor and corporation." *Sic transit gloria mundi*. The fine arts must be at a low ebb at Plympton!!

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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An Inquiry into the History and Theology of the Ancient Vallenses and Albigenses. By the Rev. G. S. FABER. 12mo. 12s.

Historical Records of the British Army.—The Second Regiment of Foot, or Queen's Royals. 8vo. 8s.—Fifth Regiment of Foot, or Northumberland Fusiliers. 8vo. 8s.—Eighty-eighth Regiment of Foot, or Connaught Rangers. 8vo. 8s.

Life of the late Thomas Telford, Esq. 4to. and folio plates, 8l. 8s.

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Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, published by the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Vol. xxi. 8vo. 15s.

Dr. S. LITTELL'S Manual of the Diseases of the Ear, revised by H. HOUSTON. fcap. 8vo. 5s.

Clinical Lectures on Compound Fractures of the Extremities, &c. By G. J. GUTHRIE, F.R.S. 8vo.

Treatise on Hooping Cough. By Flora Medica; or a Botanical Account of all the most remarkable Plants applied to Medical Practice. By J. LINDLEY, Ph.D. F.R.S. 8vo. 18s.

Natural History, &c.

The Doctrine of the Deluge, vindicating the Scriptural Account from doubts cast upon it by Geological Speculations. By the Rev. L. V. HARCOURT. 2 vols. 8vo. 36s.

A Monograph of the Anatidae, or Duck Tribe; with 24 plates. By T. C. EYTON, esq. 4to. 4l.

BAUEN'S Genera of Ferns, with letter-press. By Dr. HOOKER. Part I. 12s.

Natural History of the Insects mentioned by Shakspeare. By R. PATTERSON, fcap. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

Extracts from the Diary of a Huntsman. By THOMAS SMITH, esq. 8vo. 21s.

Professor Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences.

Fine Arts.

Painting, and the Fine Arts; being the articles under those heads, contributed to the seventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. By B. R. HAYDON, esq. and WILLIAM HAZLITT, esq. 12mo.

The Committee of The Christian Influence Society announced that the Rev. Dr. Dealtry and the Rev. Professor Scholefield have adjudged the prize of two hundred guineas to the Rev. Henry W. Wilberforce, of Bransgore, Ringwood, as the writer of the best Essay "Upon the Duties and Responsibilities of Christians in the Middle and Higher Classes of Society in this Country, in regard to the Employment of their Time, Substance, Influence, Mental Attainments, and all other Talents, in forwarding suitable Plans for the Spiritual Instruction and Benefit of those large Masses of our Fellow Subjects who are now practically living in Darkness and in the Region of the Shadow of Death, with reference especially to the Instrumentality of the Established Church; and to such measures, of an enlarged and comprehensive character, as shall be pointed out in the Essay, for the attainment of the desired end."

Dr. Thomas Forster, who is just returned from an extensive tour in Europe, is arranging his materials for a work in which he will give the public an account of his researches and observations.

Dr. Forster has lately published at Brussels a reply to Mr. Arago's attack on him on the subject of Cemetery Influence; and a short Philosophical Romance in the Italian language, entitled *La Visione Metaphysica*, the scene of which is placed in *Pincii Gardens* at Rome. He has also printed a small Memoir of his late faithful dog Sharga, well known as having accompanied him for nearly nine years in his tour in Europe.

Mons. Bartolemeo Bartelloni has lately published at Lucca the third volume of his Italian Translation of Mr. Sharon Turner's Sacred History of the World. His two former volumes were the translations of the first volume of the English work. The copy of his third, which has just arrived here from Leghorn, comprises the first thirteen Chapters of the second English volume, or the first half of it. Mr. Bartelloni is proceeding with the translation of the rest of the work.

The Abbate Antonio de Luca, professor in the University of Rome, is preparing for the press an Italian Translation of

UNIVERSITIES.

Oxford.—The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year, viz. :—

For Latin Verse—"Marcus Atilius Regulus fidem hostibus solvit."

For an English Essay—"The Classical Taste and Character compared with the Romantic."

For a Latin Essay—"Quænam sint erga Rempublicam Academiæ officia?"

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize, English Verse—"Salsette and Elephanta."

Mrs. Denyer's Theological Prizes—

"On the Justification of Man before GOD only by CHRIST, proving also that true Faith must be accompanied with Good Works."

"On the Necessity of the Two Sacraments retained in the Church of England, and that they only are necessary to be retained."

Cambridge.—Sir William Browne's Medals have been adjudged as follows :—

Latin Ode—Edward Balston, King's College. Subject—"Academia Cantabrigiæ Regiæ Victoriæ solium avitum consendant gratulatur."

Greek and Latin Epigrams—Philip Freeman, Trinity College. For the Greek Epigrams—*Φροντιστὴς μεταύρου*.

For the Latin Epigram—"Sui amans sine rivali."

Greek Ode.—Not adjudged.

By advertisement, premiums are offered for a Memoir of the Founders of St. John's College, in this University, to be awarded next November; and for an Essay on the Obligations of Literature to the Mothers of England, to be awarded in Nov. 1839.

London.—A stop has been put to all business in the medical department of the London University, by the nomination of Dr. James Somerville to a seat in the Senate. His appointment was made by Lord J. Russell, at the instigation of Mr. Warburton, without any communication either with Lord Burlington, the Chancellor of the University, or with other members of the Senate; and this proceeding, which, under any circumstances, could not fail to be regarded as very arbitrary and ungracious, was looked upon as still more extraordinary, because, when Mr. Warburton, some time ago, endeavoured to place his nominee in the subordinate situation of Registrar, the proposal was met with an opposition so general and determined, on the part of his colleagues, as to compel him, however

reluctantly, to abandon the attempt. It has not been found possible to assemble a quorum of the medical committee since the 24th of April last. The committee has since been dissolved, and letters have been addressed to the *ex-départ* members, inquiring whether they will consent to act if re-elected. Answers have been already received from many of them, to the effect that the same circumstance which has recently prevented them from attending, would, if it continued, still equally induce them to absent themselves even if re-elected. An excellent letter was sent to Lord Burlington by Dr. Roget, and a most spirited remonstrance by Dr. Locock.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

St. Paul's.—On the 16th of May, at the annual exposition, prizes were awarded for Greek trimeter iambic verses on the subject "Divus Paulus viperam excutit," to Harriott; and for Latin hexameter lines on "Mare Atlanticum" to Webb. The High Master's prize for an essay, on the subject "Artibus et Scientiis in Britanniam illatis, libertatis damnum compensavit Agricola," was assigned to Stokes. Several passages from classical authors, chiefly dialogues, were afterwards recited by the senior scholars.

Merchant-Taylor's.—On the election day, June 11, for the first time for nineteen years, there was no vacancy at St. John's college, Oxford. After the delivery of the orations, prizes were presented to H. L. Mansel, for the best composition in English verse; to E. Venables, P. Parnell, and T. Spinks, for proficiency in classics and mathematics; and to L. J. Bernays, for proficiency in mathematics; as well as to several of the junior boys.

Rugby.—In conformity with a regulation introduced for the first time this year, the recitation of the prize compositions took place on the 15th June, instead of, as heretofore, on the Wednesday of Easter week. The following is a list of the successful candidates:—

Doxat—Latin Essay. "Quem rerum statum, quales populi mores, quam felix literarum et scientiæ studium, Georgius Tertius Britannicæ rex primo principatus anno invenerit."

Ewart—Latin Verse. "Carolus Quintus imperio se abdicat."

Tickell—Greek Verse. "Καὶ τὰρ δολοφονοῦμενος."

Ewart—English Essay. "On the increased facilities of local communication, and their probable effects on society."

Ewart—English Verse. "The Rhine."

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Fifth Form—Arnold, Maj.—Latin Verse. "Dissipatæ religiosorum societates, direptæ domus."

Harrow.—The speeches were delivered to a numerous assemblage of visitors, distinguished for rank as well as learning, on the 4th of July. They were, as usual, extracts from various authors, ancient and modern, in Greek, Latin, and English, interspersed with prize compositions. The latter were recited in the following order:—

1. The Latin oration for "the Peel Medal" (a magnificent gold medal, founded by Sir Robert Peel), by G. D. W. Ommanney, son of Sir Francis Ommanney, one of the two successful candidates for scholarships at the preceding Easter examination. Subject—"In Periclem, pestilentiae vi interemptum, Oratio Funebris."

2. An Alcaic ode for the "Governor's Prize," by J. B. Blackett.—"C. Cilnium Mæcenatem, fato sibi creptum, deflet Q. Horatius Flaccus, paucorum mensium spatio superstes illi futurus."

3. A Translation into Greek iambics, for the "Governor's Prize," by George Butler. Subject—"Titain's a remonstrance with her Fairy King Consort, Oberon, from the Midsummer Night's Dream, Act II. Scene II."

4. A Translation into Greek prose, for the "Hope Prize," from "Lord Bacon's Advancement of Learning," by Wm. Mills, son of Frederick Mills, Esq., of the Home department. The prize had this year been founded by Alex. J. Beresford Hope, Esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge (son of the Viscountess Beresford), out of the proceeds of a foundation-scholarship gained by him last year, when on the point of quitting Harrow for the university.

From the speech-room the company proceeded in a body to the spot selected for the site of a Chapel, to be built by C. R. Cockerell, Esq. the architect by whose professional taste and skill, some twenty years ago, the school building was much enlarged, and brought into its present state of handsome proportions and embellishment. The ground had been excavated in the form of an amphitheatre, to accommodate the greatest possible number of spectators. A suitable form of prayer, prepared for the occasion, was read by the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, the excellent and learned master of the school. At a pause in the service, the Earl of Aberdeen (one of the governors of the school, and an "Old Harrovian") assisted by Mr. Cockerell, laid the first stone, which bore the fol-

following inscription, on a gilded brass plate:—

GEORGIUS . COMES . DE . ABERDEEN.
IV . NON . QVINTIL . A . S . CIIIICCCXXXVIII.
FVVIS . CIRCVMSTANTIVM . PRECIBVS
AD . DEVM . OPTIMVM . MAXIMVM
VTI . COEPTA . PROSPERARET
SACELLI
SCHOLÆ . HARROVIENSIS
PIETATI . FOVENDÆ
DESTINATI
LAPIDEM . AVSPICALEM
STATVIT.

His Lordship then addressed the assembly (particularly the boys of the school) in language of great force and elegance, rendered peculiarly impressive by its dignified solemnity of delivery, and by the sentiments which it embodied of profound piety combined with hearty sympathy in the still unforgotten feelings of his juvenile hearers.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The government, in moving the estimates for miscellaneous services, have given in an estimate of the sum required to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to purchase for that institution the collection of Etruscan Antiquities belonging to Signor Campanari; namely, 600*l*. The purchase is founded on a report, made in June, 1837, of which the following is a portion:—

“Mr. Hawkins lays before the Trustees a lithographic view of one of the sarcophagi of Signor Campanari, and a pencil drawing of another, together with a catalogue and detailed estimate of the value placed upon the collection by Campanari himself. The whole collection is extremely interesting. We have sculptured sarcophagi in peperino and in terra cotta of very large dimensions, illustrating the costume and the state of the arts at the period, whatever it may be, in which the tombs were erected. We have arms, implements, and utensils of bronze, vessels of alabaster, terra cotta, and ivory, ornaments most delicately worked in gold; all found together, and showing to a certain degree the state of arts and manufactures in various materials at the same period. The copies of the paintings are also extremely curious, and the whole together give a very clear idea of the mode of sculpture amongst a people whose history is a subject of very deep interest at this moment amongst the archaeologists of Europe. The language of the inscriptions confers an additional interest upon these objects, whether the ingenious conjectures of Sir W. Betham be in any degree confirmed or rejected. The value of this collection is very great to the Museum: its
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acquisition would confer an additional value and interest upon the vases and gold ornaments we already possess, shewing the nature of the places and circumstances where they are generally found, and the contemporaneous state of the arts in various materials. Such sarcophagi are extremely rare in any country; the British Museum does not possess one; the sculptures with which they are adorned furnish an interesting link in the history of the schools of different nations, and supply a great deficiency in the Museum series of ancient monuments. The pecuniary value it is very difficult to ascertain, as no similar objects have ever been brought to sale in this country. It is possible that half what is asked (1,900*l*.) would be accepted, and Mr. Hawkins cannot think such a sum too much for objects so singularly interesting and rare.”

Another grant has been made for the purchase of Mr. Mantell's collection of Fossil Remains, on which the following opinion was given by the most influential members of the Geological Society, in a memorial presented to the Trustees:

“The collection of rocks and fossils belonging to Mr. Mantell, and lately exhibited in the rooms of the Sussex Scientific and Literary Institution at Brighton, consists of between 20,000 and 30,000 specimens, acquired during the last twenty years, chiefly from Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, and particularly adapted to elucidate the physical structure and fossil organic remains of those counties. The specimens are such as the mere industry of an unscientific collector, however great his zeal and pecuniary resources, could never have assembled together. The osteological remains, for example, procured from the Wealdon strata, consist in great part of the relics of a variety of large saurians, of which the bones were scattered far and wide through the rocks, few of those belonging to the same species being found in one spot. To re-unite these into a whole, and to refer to each skeleton the parts which once belonged to it, without confounding the different species together, was a task demanding no common degree of skill, reflection and judgment, and an intimate knowledge of the laws governing the analogies of structure, and the relations of the different genera of vertebrated animals. For the success with which Mr. Mantell applied his knowledge of comparative anatomy and natural history, in following out these investigations, the council of the Geological Society awarded to him, in 1835, the Wollaston gold medal. Another portion of this great collection, which is no less unique, relates to the English chalk; and
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among the various classes of fossils procured from this rock are specimens of fossil fishes, of the greatest interest, and quite unrivalled. The extraordinary state of their preservation could only have been brought to light, by the skill which Mr. Mantell has acquired by long experience in the dissection, if it may be so termed, of fossils from amidst the matrix that conceals them. It was necessary most carefully to remove the chalk by delicate instruments, and by applying much time and labour, as well as anatomical knowledge to the task. Not only the bones and scales, but in some instances even the skin or capsule of the eye, and the membranes of the stomach, are still preserved.

"The scientific value of these specimens has also been greatly enhanced by the labour bestowed on them by M. Agassiz, the celebrated ichthyologist, who has studied them with care, and accurately determined the character of every specimen. The same author has devoted twenty folio plates to the illustration of these chalk fossils from Mr. Mantell's collection, in his work entitled '*Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles*.' We earnestly hope that the Trustees will avail themselves of the opportunity now offered them of purchasing this collection, being fully assured that the acquisition of these treasures by our great national museum would tend essentially to advance the progress of geology, palæontology, and other branches of natural history. (Signed) Charles Lyell, Ph. Grey Egerton, Cole, Wm. Henry Fitton, Richard Owen, Woodbine Parish, F. Chantrey, Rod. I. Murchison, Wm. Buckland, Northampton, Samuel Turner, Adam Sedgwick.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

June 25. P. F. Robinson, V.P. in the chair. In consequence of a wish of the council to possess a bust of Her Majesty the Patroness of the Institute, it was announced that the President Lord de Grey had written to the Marquis of Lansdowne, expressing the respectful request of the council that Her Majesty would allow of a sitting to Mr. Behnes the sculptor, and requesting his Lordship to lay before her Majesty the dutiful wishes of the Institute. This letter, and thereupon, was read, in which the noble Marquis stated that Her Majesty had received the intimation most graciously, and kindly promised to sit to the above gentleman; but as Her Majesty had already given her promise to Sir Francis Chantrey for a sitting to him, it would be questionable to which artist the precedence would be given.

Mr. Foulston presented a model of the

scaffolding used by him in the erection of the Devonport Column, and explained its construction.

Mr. Griffiths continued his course of lectures on chemistry.

July 9. Mr. Robinson in the chair. An announcement was made of a legacy of 500*l.* which had been bequeathed by Mrs. Acton, in conformity with the wishes of her late husband, to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, for the purpose of encouraging architectural studies; the Society had, in consequence, offered a gold medal for an essay on "constructive carpentry." In each alternate year civil and naval carpentry were to be the subjects for which it would be awarded. A bill constituting an incorporated company for the improvement of Westminster was laid on the table, and several specimens of stone from the Heddon Quarries, which supplied the material for the Roman wall as well as for many ancient and modern buildings at Newcastle and elsewhere.

Mr. Donaldson, Hon. Sec. read an abstract of the contents of the three numbers already published of the proceedings of the Archaeological Society of Athens, which had been translated from the modern Greek by Col. Leake, the well known author of various works on the antiquities of Greece. The work contains an abstract of the proceedings adopted by the Government for the discovery and preservation of the national antiquities; it details the excavations made, and records the discoveries. In excavations made in the neighbourhood of the Parthenon, many portions of the celebrated frieze which are wanting in the Museum collection have been brought to light, particularly a part of the eastern portion, which would occur between Nos. 18 and 19 of the British Museum; another portion, representing men in long garments, leading oxen, and appearing to be the second stone of the Northern frieze following No. 21 of the Museum, and four other portions containing chariots, one of which was a quadriga. At the end of 1833, 500 fragments of sculptures, and fourteen inscriptions relating to the Long war, had been discovered. In 1814, the excavations made to the north of the Piræus brought to light various sepulchral remains. The restoration of the Parthenon and Theseion is proceeding; in the latter building some new work is rendered necessary in consequence of the removal of the altar of the Greek church. A second metallic ring (one having been placed at an early period) has been attached to one of the northern columns. The temple is covered with Maltese stone, and used as a museum for the receipt of the

antiquities. An excavation has been made on the north-east side of the Parthenon, and continued down to the original rock; by this was disclosed many fragments of the former Parthenon, destroyed by the Persians, and which had been used in forming the foundation of the present structure in its re-erection by Pericles. The excavations at the Propyleion produced the small Temple of Victory almost entire, except the portions in the British Museum. Between October 1835 and 1836 the north-west side of that structure was cleared of its modern masonry, and steps were discovered. In 1837 the Erechtheion was cleared, and portions rebuilt, rendered necessary in consequence of the alterations made in its structure on the conversion of the temple to the purposes of a church. The fifth Cariatide was discovered, which has hitherto been supposed to be contained in the Vatican, proving the statue in that museum to have belonged to some other building; it was broken into pieces, and the whole has not yet been found. Two of the columns of the western portico have also been erected, and an erroneous opinion of Stuart on the level of the ancient floor has been corrected. A curious discovery of an entasis existing on the floor of the portico of the Erechtheum was noticed, and it was remarked that the convexity of the ground was met by a corresponding concavity in the architrave. Mr. Donaldson called the attention of the students of Greek architecture to this feature, and also remarked that from admeasurements of the columns of Grecian temples he had ascertained that the axes of columns in the flanks were not strictly perpendicular, an arrangement which undoubtedly held some connexion with the entasis.

Mr. Griffiths proceeded with his series of lectures on chemistry.

July 23. Earl de Grey, President, in the chair. A letter was read by his lordship from Col. M'Lean, British Resident at the Court of the Rajah of Tanjore, accompanying several drawings and plans made by order of the Rajah, of ancient buildings in his dominions. A Map of the island of Sheevas Moodram, by a native artist, excited great attention. This island was a sacred spot, and contains various pagodas, with a religious community of Brahmans. A letter was also read from the Rajah conveying his thanks to the Institute, and containing some particulars of the structures represented: one of these, the pagoda on the fort of Tanjore, appeared by inscriptions on its base, to have been erected about 522 years ago. His lordship solicited the consent of the Institute to write fully to the Rajah in

reply, and also to allude to the ingenious artist who had made the plan, who, although his name was unknown, was highly eulogized by the noble chairman as an intelligent and worthy man.

Mr. Donaldson described a drawing of a Turkish Bath at Bergamo, and illustrated it with a plan of the Bath of Caracalla. His object was to shew that the ancient Roman system of bathing existed without change, either in the manner of administering or in the construction of the requisite buildings, in the Turkish dominions at the present time.

Mr. Griffiths concluded his course of lectures on chemistry.

The noble President proceeded to take a retrospect of the proceedings of the Institute during the season. He spoke with feelings of satisfaction on its improved state, and the degree of consequence and respect it was attaining. He urged the members to active exertion with the view of raising the Institute to the highest degree of excellence. His lordship announced that a negotiation had been commenced with the Architectural Society for the union of the two bodies, and he had the warmest hopes that an event so desirable would take place before the ensuing session. On his vacating the chair, a vote of thanks by acclamation was carried; to which his lordship responded in a brief but very neat speech. The Institute then adjourned for the season.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

June 5. At the concluding meeting for the season, the President, W. B. Clarke, Esq. F.S.A. distributed the following prizes:

To Mr. Thomas Morgan, for the best measured drawing of the gateway on each side the quadrangle of Somerset House, Sir W. Chambers's *Civil Architecture*, 2 vols.

To Mr. George Rutherford, for the best essay on the History of the Arch, Hope's *Architecture*, 2 vols.; to the same gentleman was likewise presented the work annually given by Mr. Muir, V. P., for the greatest number of approved sketches during the season.

To Mr. Wm. Nunn, for the most approved drawings of the garden front of the Travellers' Club-house, Mr. Owen Jones's work on the Alhambra; and to Mr. G. B. Williams, another copy of the same, his drawings being considered nearly equal to Mr. Nunn's.

R. R. Reinagle, R.A. communicated to the society the formation of a society for supplying London with water, and the erection of fountains in various parts of the metropolis and its environs.

For the first prize offered in the class of design there was no competition.

The President afterwards delivered an excellent address, in which he particularly directed the attention of the students to a more careful study of correct and chaste geometrical drawing; censuring those

factitious shadows, and artificial effects, which he attributed to the union of the schools of architecture and painting in the halls of the Royal Academy, and to which he ascribed a perverted taste in architectural drawing, conducive to still more material evils.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ROMAN REMAINS AT CIRENCESTER.

Some important additions have recently been made to the relics of Roman art discovered at Cirencester (see the sepulchral monuments engraved in our Magazine for June 1837, p. 526, and the last volume of the *Archæologia*). On the 22d of last June some labourers in Mr. Gregory's extensive nursery discovered, about a foot below the surface of the ground, two large and finely-sculptured stones, which had evidently formed parts of two capitals of the Corinthian order. One of them, with the abacus, is a freestone, of grayish colour, forming the lower part of a capital, and exhibiting the usual tiers of acanthus-leaves boldly sculptured, eight in each tier, and above them, at the top of the stone, indications of hands and breasts of a human figure. The diameter of this stone at the bottom is two feet, and its height two feet two inches. The other stone is a cross-grained shell-limestone, one foot nine inches high, in form of the abacus or top of another capital; the diagonal of the top from corner to corner is four and a half feet; and it is, therefore, probable that it was supported on a shaft more than two feet in diameter, and about 22 feet high. The four corners are a little bevelled downwards from the horizontal top, so as to leave a circular bearing. In the centre of each of the four concave sides of the abacus is the upper part of a human figure briefly described below. This stone is now fixed upon the other, which is placed upon a plain pedestal in front of Mr. Gregory's residence. On its north side is a face, with smooth forehead, and with drapery hanging across the breast from a button on each shoulder; the hair is parted on the forehead and curled close, and a sort of flat cap is close over the hair, and ornamented at each temple. A semicircular flat object appears in front of the left shoulder. The figure on the east side is supposed to be Bacchus as a beardless youth, holding a bunch of grapes with the right hand, over his right shoulder, and having a little below the shoulder a bracelet round the naked arm. A bunch of grapes also appears over the left shoulder, besides the handle of some instrument

or top of a sceptre. The drapery of this figure hangs from the left shoulder. The male figure on the south side supports a curved horn with his right hand in supination; the small end, which is formed like the head of some animal with ears, is placed to the right corner of the mouth, which is partly open, and the large end of the horn is shown in perspective. The face has an ample beard and a low forehead, with deep horizontal furrows. The male figure on the west side holds in his left hand an olive branch, the hand being on a level with the shoulder. Above the right shoulder appears a bipennis, or double battle-axe, crescent-shaped, the handle of which descends obliquely in front of the shoulder; the face is likewise amply supplied with beard and with mustachios, and has great expression. The length of these bearded faces is nine, and the greatest breadth six inches. Every one of the heads has an ornament nearly as wide as the face in place of a crown, with the top on a level with the upper surface of the abacus. Mr. Gregory deserves great praise for his taste and care in preserving these and other curious antiquities.

TOMB IN PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN.

May 23. A Cromlech, or ancient tomb, was opened in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, near the Hibernian School. It consists of a large lime-stone slab, rough as if just taken from a quarry, supported by six lesser stones, and surrounded on all sides by lesser stones, which had evidently been removed from the bed of the Liffey. When the earth was withdrawn, it was found to contain two nearly perfect human skeletons, with a portion of another skeleton, and one bone, supposed to be that of a dog. All these remains were in a high state of preservation, the teeth nearly perfect. The molars of one skull were much more worn than those of the other. Both were the skulls of persons advanced in years. Under each skull was discovered a heap of shells common to the coast; the *nerita littoralis* was rubbed down on the valve with a stone, to make a second hole, apparently with a view to their being strung as a necklace. Some were strung with the root of a tree; a sin-

gle *trochus* shell was likewise observed, the pearly covering of which was as perfect as if just picked up on the sea-shore; near that lay a flint-headed arrow. The tomb was discovered in making a new road under the apex of a mound of earth, 15 feet high, forming the segment of a sphere, one hundred and twenty feet diameter. The interior of the Cromlech measures six feet by five. It is of an irregular hexagon form. The original structure of that mound is supposed to have been conical, but owing to the operations of nature and the treading of cattle, it had assumed the form of a segment of a sphere. There was also discovered in this place a white soft substance, phosphate of lime, part of the decomposed bones.

CROMLECH NEAR BOMBAY.

At the meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, held on the 9th of April, Sir William Betham read a letter from Dr. Hibbert Ware, describing a cromlech discovered near Bombay, by his son, and which very much resembles the cromlech of Kits Coty House in Kent. Into the composition of each of these monuments four stones enter, which incline towards one another, and are surmounted by one large horizontal stone. From an inquiry of the natives, including information received upon the spot, Mr. Ware learned that these remains are tombs of ancient date; and hence he infers that from analogy it is probable that such piles in England were erected more as sepulchral stones than for other uses. It is affirmed, that the present structures were never raised for religious purposes. The cromlech has been found in the north of Europe, placed on the very summit of a sepulchral cairn, as Sjöborg, in his systematic work, has pointed out, and in this case, it appears more like an occasional appendix to the cairn, destined, from its peculiar structure, to the celebration of sacrifices in honour of the dead. Mr. Ware is satisfied, however, that the cromlech originally subsisted most frequently independently of any cairn whatever; and if, in this isolated state, human ashes have occasionally been discovered in connexion with it, other instances might be cited, in which very careful excavations have not afforded any evidence that this monument had a sepulchral use. He is therefore of opinion that the cromlech was most frequently connected with purposes of interment, although not necessarily so; and that in general it was raised for sacrificial objects.

ROMAN ROAD AT LINCOLN.

In pursuing the excavation in High-street, Lincoln, for the purpose of laying

a tunnel from the Butchery to the river, the workmen bared a portion of the old Roman road. It is nearly a yard below the present surface of the street, and great difficulty was experienced in breaking through it. It was about 10 to 14 inches thick, formed or bedded upon a layer of gravel about 6 inches thick; the material of which the pavement is formed appears to be clean stone rubble, gravel, many shells, and ferruginous ashes, run together with hot lime, as a concrete or grouting. The mass was so thoroughly compact, that its gravity was heavier than the granite paving stones of modern days; and a large mass, when rubbed down smooth, presented a surface not dissimilar to compact marble. In the midst of some of the lumps, fragments of manufacturers' waste were found; in one a piece of a horse-shoe, no doubt brought with the ashes; a fragment of leather was sticking in another piece.

A fine and perfect specimen of a Roman sword was lately ploughed up in a field at Litlington, Cambridgeshire. It is formed of the celebrated bronze metal, is about 18 inches in length, two-edged, and of elegant form, and in an extraordinary state of preservation, considering the long period it has been buried. Mr. Deck, chemist, of Cambridge, possesses this curious relic.

As Mr. William Shanks, of Brandesburton, Yorkshire, was excavating in his outground, he lately dug up a large-sized ring of sterling gold. The top part of it is square, with a beautiful representation of the Virgin Mary and the child Jesus in her arms; on the round part of it are engraven several words, with roses at a regular distance.

A workman lately employed in pulling down an old house in St. Margaret's-street, Rochester, belonging to Mr. Hedcock, grocer, found in the brickwork of the chimney a wash-leather bag, containing 158 pieces of silver coin, of various sizes and thicknesses, some of them being no bigger than a sixpence, and others as broad as a half-crown. Some of them are of the reign of Philip and Mary, bearing the date 1554; others bear the names of Elizabeth, James, Edward VI. and Charles; and the weight of the whole is one pound and a half. The bag is as fresh in colour and appearance as when it was first deposited in the place, in which it must have been concealed for near two hundred years. Inside the bag is a small pocket, probably intended as a receptacle for gold.

ROMAN COINS
FOUND NEAR HUDDERSFIELD.

As a labouring man was lately digging in a field not far from Thurstonland, a few miles from Huddersfield, he met with a large collection of Roman coins; but, as is often the case in such discoveries, being a stranger to their value, he was induced to part with them for a trifling remuneration. They amounted in number to about 500, and were principally copper, though a few were silver. As far as can be ascertained from detached portions of them, they appear to have consisted chiefly of coins of the lower empire, a considerable number bearing the heads of Constantine, Constantius, Licinius, and, in the opinion of some, of Victorinus. But the coins of Carausius, who possessed himself of Britain as Emperor under Dioclesian, are the most numerous. The inscription in many of them is as follows, *IMPERATOR CARAUSIUS PIUS FELIX AUGUSTUS*; and on the reverse, *PAX AUGUSTI*. These were probably stamped after he had cleared the British sea of the pirates.

A few years ago, a splendid gold Roman coin, bearing an impression of the head of Carinus, was found at Holmfirth, within a few miles of the same place. This is one of the few gold coins of that emperor discovered in Britain. The monarch whom it represents, it is well known, was one of the most worthless in history. The coin is in a state of excellent preservation, and the inscription as follows: on the obverse, *MARCUS AURELIUS CARINUS NOBILIS CÆSAR*, with the head of Carinus with a fillet round it; and on the reverse, "*VICTORIA AUGUSTI*," with an image of Victory standing upon a globe, in the act of presenting a laurel crown.

It is remarkable that in the township of Lingards, about four miles from Huddersfield, a large quantity of coining moulds, or impressions upon clay of Roman emperors, were discovered some time ago, principally representing the same emperors as those above described at Thurstonland. It does not appear that any other Roman remains have been recently found near Thurstonland, though, above forty years ago, several Roman coins were found near Henley, which is at no great distance. No urns or tiles have been dug up, and no vestiges of a Roman road have been traced. But though there is no probability of there having been any Roman town near the spot, yet it is extremely probable that it has been an auxiliary station, subordinate to the main station at Cambodunum, which we now know was within the modern parish of Huddersfield. It was usual with that people to have minor

stations at convenient distances from the principal one; and it has been sufficiently shewn by Dr. Walker of Huddersfield, in an essay on this subject, read before the Philosophical Societies both at Leeds and Sheffield, that there were various such stations within six or eight miles of Cambodunum. It is rather remarkable that though Roman coins have been found in many places within a few miles of Cambodunum, so few have been found on the site of the place itself. Dr. Whitaker was of opinion that the Romans very soon abandoned Cambodunum, in consequence of its bleak and barren situation; but in this opinion the doctor was incorrect, as inscriptions of a very late date have been discovered there, which shew that it was garrisoned by the imperial troops at a very late period. Within a few months back, some tiles were discovered by Dr. Walker, on the site of the ancient Cambodunum, bearing the inscription of "*COH. IV. BRIT.*" the fourth cohort of the Britons, which there is every reason to believe formed at least a part of the garrison of Cambodunum, as many native troops were in the pay of Rome. It is hoped, however, that the late discovery at Thurstonland will rouse a spirit of inquiry on this subject, that may lead to further discoveries interesting to the antiquary, and calculated to throw additional light on the history of this important district.

J. K. W.

SCULPTURE IN ILLOGAN CHURCH.

Some workmen employed in repairing the interior of Illogan Church, Cornwall, have discovered a piece of sculpture, supposed to represent an abbot, abess, and nuns habited in the vestments of their orders. They are kneeling before an altar covered with drapery, and on which a book lies open. Three of the figures are on one slab of Bath stone, about four feet in length and about three feet wide; the other is on a slab of the same stone, of about 18 inches long, and of a corresponding width with the above. The figures are elegantly formed, and their vestments, with the drapery of the altar and the book, sculptured in a chaste and elegant manner. There can be no doubt but that they have occupied their present position ever since the church was built. For a long time they have been covered by a large marble slab, dedicated to the memory of Dr. John Collins, who had been for several years the incumbent of the rectory. This slab will now be removed, and the figures left exposed to view.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 18.

Lord John Russell moved the third reading of the PLURALITIES AND BENEFICES Bill, which, after the discussion of various amendments, was finally passed.

The PARLIAMENTARY BURGH (SCOTLAND) Bill was read a second time, after a division on the motion by Sir W. Rae; when there appeared for the second reading, 88; against it, 59.

Sir Robert Bateson then moved the second reading of the PARTY PROCESSIONS (IRELAND) Bill. He proceeded to make observations on the alleged partiality shown by the Irish government towards the Liberal party, and the rigour with which the Protestants were treated when they met for public purposes. The House divided. There appeared for the second reading, 74; against it, 10; majority 64.

June 20. Mr. F. Baring, in moving the second reading of the NEW ZEALAND Bill, entered into a history of the proceedings of the New Zealand Colonization Society. It was a matter of indifference, he said, to the society whether the government of the colony remained for 7, 14, or 21 years in their hands; and as to those who said that government itself should undertake the colonization of New Zealand, he would only observe that it was not likely that the house would grant a sum of 200,000*l.* for such a purpose. Whatever might be the fate of this Bill, nothing could stop the current of emigration to New Zealand. Sir G. Grey begged leave to move as an amendment, that the Bill should be read a second time that day six months. There appeared for the second reading 32, against it 92; majority 60. The bill was consequently lost. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd postponed till that day three months the further consideration of his COPYRIGHT Bill.

Mr. Plumtre moved the re-committal of the SABBATH OBSERVANCE Bill.—Mr. Ward moved that it be read again that day three months, but on a division it was re-committed by a majority of 75 to 53. On the first clause Mr. John Jervis moved, as an amendment, that the following words be inserted—"That no person shall do, or cause to be done, any manner of work whatever on the Lord's day."—Mr. Plumtre must oppose the introduction of these words, as they would destroy the principle of the bill. Mr. Vernon

Smith should oppose the bill in all its stages, and every clause of it. The measure was levelled solely against the poor. It was absurd to say that no refreshment should be purchased on the Sunday.—Mr. Goulburn said the bill was a bill solely for the suppression of Sunday trading.—Lord Dungannon observed that he could not support this bill, because he considered that it was a subject that could not be legislated upon.—On Mr. Jervis's amendment, the numbers were—for, 39; against, 68. Other divisions on motions to report progress took place, but on both occasions the majority was in favour of proceeding.

June 22. Lord J. Russell having moved that the order of the day for the second reading of the IRISH TITHES Bill have precedence of the other orders of the day, —Lord Ashley proposed as an amendment, that the House proceed with the first order of the day—the second reading of the FACTORIES REGULATIONS Bill. He had no other opportunity but the present of calling the attention of the House to the statement which he was requested to make on behalf of the children employed in the factories—to the repeated violations of the provisions of the bill which had been suffered to pass unnoticed, and to the total neglect and contempt with which the Government had treated all the representations and remonstrances which had been made to them upon this subject. He hoped that the House would be convinced of the pressing necessity of providing some remedy this session. Lord J. Russell defended his own conduct, and that of his colleagues. The postponements were all of them inevitable; and the questions to be settled are, in themselves, of the most formidable character. The friends of the factory children are anxious to shorten the hours of labour for adults, as well as for children;—whilst the manufacturers again represent, that interference with "supply and demand," in the case of labour, must destroy our sources of trade.—Mr. Goulburn condemned the course of argument adopted by the Home Secretary. What had the difficulties of the subject to do with the conduct of Ministers? If they felt the difficulties of the subject to be overwhelming, why did they not leave it to his noble friend (Lord Ashley)? Why did they prevent him from bringing for-

ward a measure, for which they had, obviously, no relish themselves?—Mr. *Poulett Thomson* complained of the misrepresentations employed by Mr. *Goulburn*. Ministers had never prevented Lord *Ashley* from bringing forward his Factory Bill. That noble Lord's bill differed altogether from the bill introduced by Government. Lord *Ashley* advocated a reduction in the hours of labour for adults, no less than for children. The whole question was, in point of fact, one of the most tremendous import. It was a question affecting the very existence of our manufacturing superiority. If labour were restricted by Parliament, capital would quit our shores. Even now the march of competition on the part of foreign manufacturers was of the most alarming kind. He entreated the House to pause, before legislating rashly on such matters.—Sir *R. Peel* observed, that he did not lean to the popular view in this matter, still the very importance of the questions involved rendered it advisable that the House should, at once, put a stop to delusions on the subject. If the President of the Board of Trade were correct in his views, the House might rest assured, that, compared with this question, all other questions were unimportant. If the interests of humanity should be found to require a curtailment of the hours of labour, the House ought, undoubtedly, to recognise these interests at all hazards;—but if on the other hand, it should be found, as he (Sir *R. Peel*) believed it would be found, that a more enlarged humanity dictated abstinence from interference between labourers and employers, still the House ought not to shrink from the duty of proclaiming its convictions to the world.—The House divided, and the numbers were—For the original motion, 119; for the amendment, 111; majority for the original motion, 8.—The *IRISH TITHE* Bill was then read a second time.

On the motion of Lord *J. Russell*, the *COUNTY COURTS* Bill and the *ECCLIASTICAL DUTIES AND REVENUES* Bill were both deferred for six months.

June 25. Lord *J. Russell* having moved the third reading of the *IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS* Bill, Lord *F. Egerton* proposed as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time this day three months.—Lord *Eliot*, repeating his formerly avowed opinions, declared that nevertheless he must vote for the amendment, as Ministers had shewn no disposition to modify the bill.—Sir *Robert Peel* explained his reasons for supporting the amendment. None of the ameliorations proposed by him had been adopted; and that which he had, from the first, treated as a *sine qua non*,

the *bona fide* 10*l.* qualification, was obstinately refused. The House divided, when there appeared for the third reading, 169; for the amendment, 134: majority, 35.

June 30. On the motion that the *VESTRIES IN CHURCHES* Bill be re-committed, Mr. *Hawes* moved its re-committal that day six months. Mr. *Hume* seconded the amendment.—Lord *John Russell* admitted that the Bill made large changes in the ancient customs of the country, and was likely to put some parishes to great difficulty. It would throw great burthens on many parishes, by enabling vestries to go to almost any expense for the erection and alteration of buildings and the purchase of land, and by allowing the debts thus incurred to be thrown upon the Poor-rates.—Mr. *Clay* opposed the Bill at some length. Vestry meetings had been held in churches for 600 years, and no inconvenience had ever before been complained of.—Lord *Dun-gannon* only regretted that the Bill did not go further, and do away at once with all vestry meetings in churches. The House divided; for the re-committal of the bill, 141; for the amendment, 70: majority, 71.—The House then for a short time resolved itself into a committee on the Bill.

July 6. Mr. *Gillon* moved "that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will take into her gracious consideration the parliamentary allowance hitherto and at present enjoyed by his Royal Highness the *DUKE OF SUSSEX*, as compared with those enjoyed by the other members of the royal family, with a view to recommend some addition to them." Mr. *Gillon* showed that the income of the Duke of *Sussex* (21,000*l.*) was less by 6,000*l.* than that of any other member of the royal family similarly circumstanced. The royal duke had devoted all his life to the promotion of science and the encouragement of literature; and although his income had been more limited than that of any of his royal brothers, he had never hesitated to the utmost of his means in forwarding every undertaking honourable to the country and beneficial to our species. When he said that the Duke of *Sussex* was at the head of no less than seventy scientific and literary bodies and charitable institutions, some judgment, he thought, might be formed of the extent of the national obligation to him.—Lord *John Russell* said, without entering into the merits of the different branches of the royal family, he must oppose this motion. Such a proposition could not originate in that House; it must originate with the recommendation of the

Crown.—Sir R. Peel concurred in this view. After some discussion, the House divided on it: for the motion, 48; against it, 98.

In a Committee of SUPPLY the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward a resolution for granting to Her Majesty 70,000*l.* on account of the late Coronation. This was agreed to, as were grants of 74,586*l.* to defray the expense of the royal palaces; 12,000*l.* to Kingstown harbour; 4144*l.* to the Holyhead-road; 18,096*l.* to the new buildings in the British Museum, up to March 1839; 4378*l.* to the works required in the National Gallery and the Royal Academy; and among several others, 100,000*l.* towards the expenses of the new Houses of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 9.

On the motion that the IRISH POOR LAW Bill do pass, the Marquis of Londonderry moved that the Bill be rejected.—The Earl of Limerick, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Earl Mountcashel opposed the Bill, the latter lord describing it as one calculated to create rebellion and revolution.—Lord Brougham said he was as much opposed to the Bill as ever, and all the arguments he had heard on both sides had rather increased his objections to it; more especially the disinclination to adopt it which existed in Ireland led him to this conclusion. He argued against the Bill as calculated to introduce a vicious system, by teaching the people of Ireland to go to the work-house, instead of relying on their own exertions and resources.—Lord Melbourne did not give credit to the great opposition alleged. The owners of large estates had declared that it would swallow rents; and hence, he feared, the poor had been induced to express the repugnance they would not have done had the bill been fairly described to them. He admitted that it was more experimental than the English bill, and consequently it would be more difficult to carry it into effect, but he maintained that no measure had ever been more generally called for by all parties than this bill.—Lord Plunket was of opinion that this was an experiment of great peril, but that Ireland was in such a state that it was utterly impossible to leave her in her present condition. The House divided on the question that the Bill do pass: Contents, present 69—proxies 24. Non-contents, present 23,—proxies 8; majority 62. The Bill then passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 11.

Mr. S. Lefevre moved the second reading. GENT. MAG. VOL. X.

ing of the PAROCHIAL ASSESSMENTS Bill. His object was to place the law on a more satisfactory basis, and to put an end to the dissatisfaction which prevailed, owing to the introduction of a principle of rating lately, which had never before been heard of. It had been laid down by the judges that personal property was to escape rating. The Parochial Assessment Act passed in 1830 did not conduce to equality of rating; the only good derived from it was, that it gave a cheap mode of appeal to the special sessions.—Mr. Goulburn opposed the measure, as inconsistent with the law for the commutation of tithes which had passed two years ago: that act was in the nature of a bargain which the present measure tended materially to alter. Every principle of good faith required them to adhere to that arrangement, and not impose an additional tax upon the clergy. If this bill was passed, every clergyman would be taxed more than was just. He concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time that day three months. The Attorney-general supported the second reading of the Bill. He admitted that there were several points in the Bill which might require adjustment, but these, he thought, might be done efficiently in committee. The fact was that the law as it at present stood was so loose that it was open to endless litigation. The House then divided, when there appeared for the second reading 104; for the amendment 42; majority 62.

Sir W. Rae moved the third reading of the SMALL DEBTS (SCOTLAND) Bill.—Mr. Wallace moved that it be read a third time that day three months. The amendment was carried by a majority of 63 to 45.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 12.

Lord Melbourne moved the committal of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS Bill.—Lord Lyndhurst, in an able speech, announced the nature of the amendments he intended to propose. In the 6th clause he proposed to strike out the words "rated to the relief of the poor," for the purpose of adding after the words "of the" the words "yearly value of not less than 10*l.* to be ascertained and determined as hereinafter mentioned." The operative words he proposed were, "and that such yearly value be ascertained and determined in manner following, and not otherwise; that is to say, such value shall be composed of the net annual value of the premises occupied by the persons, and rated as they are hereby required under an act passed for the relief of the poor in the present session of Parliament, and of the landlord's repairs and insurance, as

estimated and stated in such rate." This amendment was resisted by the Ministers on the ground that a 5*l.* franchise was not too low; but the committee having divided, Lord Lyndhurst's amendment was carried by a majority of 60, the numbers being 96 and 36.

July 19. The AFFIRMATIONS in lieu of Oaths Bill (Lord Denman's), was thrown out on a division; the contents being 16, the non-contents 32.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 19.

The VESTRIES IN CHURCHES Bill was lost on a division, there being 76 ayes and 78 noes. Dr. Nicholl declared that he should renew the bill next session.—In

Committee on the TITHES (Ireland) Issue of Exchequer-bills Bill, Lord J. Russell moved that a sum not exceeding 360,000*l.*, the residue of the 1,000,000*l.* originally advanced as a loan to the clergy of Ireland, should be issued in Exchequer-bills, and in payment of the arrears of tithe.—Mr. Hume moved, as an amendment, "that the grant of 640,000*l.* advanced to the clergy and lay proprietors of tithes in Ireland, also the additional grants of 100,000*l.* and of 260,000*l.* now proposed, making the whole 1,000,000*l.* sterling, will be highly unjust to the people of England and Scotland." The numbers were, for Lord J. Russell's resolution, 170; for Mr. Hume's 61.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

A sanguinary battle took place on the 20th of June. Espartero, on the 19th, opened his batteries against the Carlist fort of Penacerrada, and having effected a breach in one of the outer defences, the assault was commenced. The garrison, however, drove the assailants back with a loss of 400 men *hors de combat*. The main attack was opened on the 20th, and at length Espartero occupied the place, though at a considerable sacrifice of men and ammunition. Subsequently he has retired, and it is again in the possession of the Carlists. The new Carlist Commander-in-Chief, General Marotto, has entered on his functions, commencing by effecting an entire re-organisation of the army. A large force has been posted in the outskirts of Estella, to observe and check the movements of Espartero. The head-quarters of Don Carlos were still at Elorio on the 1st July.

WEST INDIES.

The Colonial Legislative Councils of Barbadoes and St. Vincent's have passed acts to put an end to the state of apprenticeship on the 1st of August; and resolutions to the same effect have been adopted by St. Kitt's. At Nevis, Tortola, and Montserrat, the same principle had already been adopted; Grenada and the Windward Islands, it is expected, would follow the example: and, at length, Jamaica, where a strong feeling continued to prevail against the immediate abolition of apprenticeship, has taken the same course, by an act which passed the legislature on the 7th of June.

CANADA.

On the 1st of June, the Earl of Durham, the new Governor-General, dis-

solved the Special Council, and on the 2nd summoned the following gentlemen to form a new Executive Council:—Mr. Charles Buller, M.P. Chief Secretary; Mr. T. E. M. Turtton, Secretary; Col. George Cooper, K. H. Military Secretary; the Provincial Secretary, and the Commissary-General. His Excellency the Governor-General has also been pleased to make the following appointments:—To be attached to the High Commission, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, of her Majesty's 71st Regt. To be Inspector-general of Hospitals, and of all medical, charitable, and literary institutions in the province of Lower Canada, Sir John Doratt, Knt. M.D.

The celebrated Generals Sutherland and Theller, Colonel Dodge, and seven other state prisoners, are on their way to England, whence they will be transported.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The ports of Mexico have been invested by a French squadron with an active blockade, which commenced on the 16th of April. It is said that the Mexicans have consented to pay the indemnity, the refusal to supply which was the original cause of the blockade; but the French government have superadded to their previous requirements, the tender of an apology, which the Mexicans refuse to cede. It has also been officially announced that the Peruvians intend blockading the port of Valparaiso, on the 18th of August next. It may be doubted, however, whether they have sufficient strength to maintain a blockade against the Chilean naval force, which is represented as by far the most powerful.

The Dictator of Paraguay, Dr. Francia, is dead, and with his death ends the

most singular government that ever existed. His slavish adherents, dreading the vengeance of the inhabitants of Ascension, have left the country and fled to Monte Video. This singular man has left several unpublished manuscripts, one of which is "Proof of the character and the simplicity of the Spanish Americans, and the means which a governor must employ to make himself necessary to them."

The inscription which he affixed to his portrait is as follows:—"Despotism is increased either by having in a country very numerous laws at variance with each other, or no laws at all. I have chosen the latter course, because it is more adapted to the frankness of my character, and to the bad memory of the people of Paraguay."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

On Whit-Sunday the parish church of *Cumberworth*, near Alford, Lincolnshire, was re-opened for divine service, having been rebuilt in the decorated style of Edward the Second, with a cupola and spire (on the plan of those at Sinzig, on the Rhine), rising gracefully and forming a conspicuous object to the surrounding neighbourhood. The expense of rebuilding the sacred edifice has been defrayed almost entirely by the incumbent, the Rev. John Lodge, M.A. Librarian of the University of Cambridge; and his parishioners, in humble imitation of his munificence, have cheerfully subscribed to purchase a handsome chandelier.

June 16. At a general meeting of the subscribers to the fund for erecting a *Monument to Lord Nelson*, held at Freemasons' Hall, the Duke of Buccleuch in the chair, a report was read, stating that the present exertions of the committee were to increase a fund, raised for a similar purpose in 1805, which then amounted to 1330*l.* and which, with dividends, had been increased to 5545*l.* 19*s.* Reduced Three per cents. Her Majesty the Queen has subscribed 525*l.* and her Majesty the Queen Dowager 200*l.* which, with other subscriptions, presented an additional 5000*l.* The Duke of Wellington proposed a resolution—"That the meeting highly approves of the situation selected for the intended monument in Trafalgar-square, and they derive the greatest satisfaction at the ready compliance with which her Majesty's ministers had appropriated so eligible a site." His Grace said, it was a matter of astonishment that the subject under consideration had not been carried into execution at an earlier period. It was to be hoped that on the present occasion every obstacle would be removed. Her Majesty the Queen had set them all a bright example—the Queen Dowager had nobly followed the Sove-

reign—the Government had done everything that could be expected from them in order to enable them to carry their design into execution in a manner deserving the occasion, and it now only remained for the meeting and the public to do their duty. The list contains, amongst many others, the names of the Duke of Wellington 200*l.* the Duke of Buccleuch 200*l.* the Marquis of Anglesey 105*l.*

June 21. The new church, called Trinity Church, situate near Gough-square, in St. Bride's parish, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. The Goldsmiths' Company presented the ground to the parish. Its erection and furnishing have cost about 5000*l.* After the consecration service had been performed, the Bishop preached a sermon in aid of the fund required to pay off a debt of 700*l.* still due on the outlay for the building. In the course of the appeal his lordship spoke of the deplorable want of churches to accommodate the immense population of the metropolis. He severely commented upon the government of the country for not advancing liberal funds for that purpose; and further insisted that it devolved upon individuals to come forward and freely to contribute according to their means to supply the great general want.

On the 5th July, the new church of All Saints, King's Cross, which is the second completed out of three intended district churches within the parish of Lalington, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. It is calculated to accommodate 1000 persons, to nearly 300 of whom are allotted free sittings, and the whole cost of the building will not exceed 3200*l.* 1000*l.* of which is subscribed by the Metropolitan Churches Fund, and the remainder by the voluntary subscriptions of the parishioners.

THE CORONATION.

THE Coronation of Queen Victoria was performed on the 28th of June. It was conducted in most respects after the reformed model of that of her immediate Predecessor; the walking Procession of all the estates of the realm, and the Banquet in Westminster Hall, with all the feudal services attendant thereon, being wholly dispensed with; not, however, without many complaints and various public struggles, as well on the part of the Tories, as on that of the tradesmen of the metropolis.

To meet in some degree the general wishes expressed for a Coronation more stately than the last, the exterior cavalcade was increased in splendour and numbers, and a much more extended line of approach was adopted. It was thus brought to resemble, still more closely than on the former occasion, the procession through the metropolis which was formerly considered a necessary part of the solemnities of the Coronation,* but which was last performed by King Charles the Second. The main difference was that the modern procession was not through the city of London, but through that of Westminster, a city now much larger, and far more magnificent, than ancient London. The utmost eagerness was shown to furnish all the accommodation for spectators that the space would allow, and there was scarcely a house or a vacant spot along the whole line from Hyde Park Corner to the Abbey, that was unoccupied with galleries or scaffolding.†

The ceremonies of the day commenced by the firing of a royal salute at sunrise by twelve pieces of artillery (nine-pounders) stationed within the inclosure of St. James's-park, to the north of the ornamental water (where they had been encamped during the night). At six o'clock the 20th regiment of foot and the 5th dragoons entered St. James's-park, and took up their station in front of the palace, together with the second Life Guards. The E division of police was also in attendance.

Soon after half-past nine, detachments of the Blues and the Life Guards, accompanied with their respective bands, arrived opposite the entrance gate of the palace, and their appearance was quickly followed by that of twelve of her Majesty's carriages, together with the state coach. The carriages of the Duchess of Kent, with those of the Duke of Cambridge, Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke of Sussex, next reached the royal residence in rapid succession. The whole of them drove into the court-yard.

During this proceeding the various Foreign Ambassadors formed into line in the Birdcage-walk. Their equipages excited the greatest admiration, especially that of Marshal Soult.‡

At the Queen's departure a new royal standard (measuring 30 feet by 18) was hoisted on the marble arch, where it will in future be kept displayed whenever her Majesty is resident at the Palace.

* By King James the First this procession was made some months after the Coronation had taken place, the solemnity itself having been performed as privately as possible, on account of the Plague.

† The seats obtained various prices, from ten shillings to five guineas, and by many of the speculators large profits were realized. Many persons let the fronts of their houses for given sums, varying from 50*l.* to 300*l.* In St. James's-street several houses were let for the day for 200*l.* and, after all expenses were paid, more than double that sum was acquired. The front of the house lately occupied by the Reform Club-house in Pall Mall was let for 200*l.* and upwards of 500*l.* realized. Enormous sums were expended in this way; and yet it is a singular fact, that on Constitution-hill, where the whole procession might have been seen to the best advantage, there was very little crowd, and the most timid might have witnessed it with perfect facility and safety.

‡ Marshal Soult brought to England the frame of the carriage used on occasions of state by the last great Prince of the House of Condé, the father of the Duc de Bourbon. It was ornamented anew with the utmost resources of art. The Count Strogonoff bought, for 1600*l.* the carriage which the Duke of Devonshire had built at an unsparring expense, for his extraordinary embassy to St. Petersburg. It cost originally upwards of 3000*l.* and it was fitted up anew, and re-embellished with profuse expenditure. Some of the other Ambassadors, too late in the field, bought or hired sheriffs' carriages, which were newly emblazoned for the occasion. One of their Excellencies gave 250*l.* for the use of a carriage for the day.

The procession moved, at ten o'clock precisely, in the following order :

Trumpeters.

A Squadron of the Household Brigade.

Carriages of their Excellencies the Foreign Resident Ministers, in the order in which they take precedence in this country :

The Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico, Colonel Almonté.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Portugal, Chevalier Rebelho de Carvalho.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Sweden, Baron Rehausen.

The Saxon Minister, M. de Gersdorff.

The Hanoverian Minister, Baron Munchhausen.

The Greek Minister, Prince Michael Soutzo.

The Sardinian Minister, Count de Pollon.

The Spanish Minister, Chevalier de Aguilar.

The Minister from the United States, Mr. Stevenson.

The Minister from the Netherlands, M. Dedel.

The Brazilian Minister, M. Galvao.

The Bavarian Minister, Baron Cetto.

The Danish Minister, Baron Blome.

The Belgian Minister, M. Van de Weyer.

The Württemberg Minister, Count Mandelsloh.

The Prussian Minister, Baron Bulow.

Carriages of their Excellencies the Foreign Ambassadors Extraordinary,* in the order in which they respectively reported their arrival in this country :

Marshal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie, from the King of the French.

The Duke de Palmella, from the Queen of Portugal.

The Count Lowenhielm, from the King of Sweden.

The Marquis de Brignole, from the King of Sardinia.

The Count Alten, G.C.B., from the King of Hanover.

The Prince de Putbus, from the King of Prussia.

The Marquis de Miraflores, from the Queen of Spain.

The Baron de Capellen, from the King of the Netherlands.

The Prince Schwarzenberg, from the Emperor of Austria.

The Count Stroganoff, from the Emperor of Russia.

The Prince de Ligne, from the King of the Belgians.

The Count Ludolf, from the King of the Two Sicilies.

[*This part of the Procession was under the direction of Colonel Wemyss, Equerry to the Queen, assisted by J. Cocum, Esq. Second Clerk of the Queen's Stables.*]

Carriages of their Excellencies the Resident Foreign Ambassadors :

The Turkish Ambassador, Sarim Effendi.

The French Ambassador, Count Sebastiani.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Pozzo di Borgo.

The Austrian Ambassador, Prince Esterhazy, G.C.B.

Mounted Band of a Regiment of the Household Brigade.

A Detachment of the Household Brigade.

CARRIAGES OF THE BRANCHES OF THE ROYAL FAMILY, each drawn by six horses, with their proper escorts of the Household Brigade :

The Duchess of Kent and Attendants, in two carriages.

The Duchess of Gloucester and Attendants, in two carriages.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Attendants, in two carriages.

The Duke of Sussex and Attendants, in one carriage.

[*This part of the Procession was under the direction of Lord Alfred Paget, Equerry to the Queen, assisted by W. J. Goodwin, Esq. Inspector of the Queen's Stables*]

* Of these high functionaries Marshal Soult was the only one noticed by the populace, and he was loudly and heartily cheered along the line. All the Royal Family were warmly greeted; and when her Majesty made her appearance, the sky was continually rent with the joyous shout of the multitudes. Within the abbey the Duke of Wellington was welcomed by an enthusiastic shout of applause. Marshal Soult was also there most cordially cheered.

Mounted Band of a Regiment of the Household Brigade.
The Queen's Barge Master, and the Queen's forty-eight Watermen.

HER MAJESTY'S CARRIAGES, conveying:

- 1.—Two Pages of Honour, James Charles M. Cowell, Esq. and George H. Cavendish, Esq.; two Gentlemen-ushers, Major Beresford, and Captain Green.
- 2.—Two Pages of Honour, Charles Ellice, Esq. and the Lord Kilmarnock; two Gentlemen-ushers, the Hon. Frederick Byng, and Charles Heneage, Esq.
- 3.—Two Bed-chamber Women, the Lady Theresa Digby, and the Lady Charlotte Copley; two Grooms in Waiting, the Hon. George Keppel, and Henry Rich, Esq.
- 4.—Two Bed-chamber Women, the Lady Harriet Clive, and the Lady Caroline Barrington; two Grooms in Waiting, the Hon. William Cowper, and Sir Frederick Stovin, K.C.B.
- 5.—Two Maids of Honour, the Hon. Miss Rice, and the Hon. Miss Murray; the Groom of the Robes, Capt. Francis Seymour; and the Clerk Marshal, the Hon. Col. Cavendish.
- 6.—Two Maids of Honour, the Hon. Miss Lister and the Hon. Miss Paget; Keeper of the Privy Purse, Sir Henry Wheatley, G.C.H.; and the Vice-Chamberlain, the Earl of Belfast, G.C.H.
- 7.—Two Maids of Honour, the Hon. Miss Cavendish, and the Hon. Miss Cocks; Treasurer of the Household, the Earl of Surrey; and the Comptroller of the Household, the Rt. Hon. G. S. Byng.
- 8.—Two Maids of Honour, the Hon. Miss Dillon, and the Hon. Miss Pitt; two Lords in Waiting, the Lord Gardner and the Lord Lilford.
- 9.—Two Ladies of the Bed-chamber, the Lady Portman, and the Lady Barham; two Lords in Waiting, the Lord Byron, and the Viscount Falkland, G.C.H.
- 10.—Two Ladies of the Bed-chamber, the Lady Lyttelton, and the Marchioness of Normanby; two Lords in Waiting, the Viscount Torrington, and the Earl of Uxbridge.
- 11.—Two Ladies of the Bed-chamber, the Countess of Charlemont, and the Marchioness of Tavistock; two Lords in Waiting, the Earl of Fingall, and the Marquess of Headfort.
- 12.—The first and principal Lady of the Bed-chamber, the Marchioness of Lansdowne; the Lord Chamberlain, the Marquess of Conyngham, K.P.; and the Lord Steward, the Duke of Argyll, G.C.H.

A Squadron of the Household Brigade.

Mounted Band of a Regiment of the Household Brigade.

[*This part of the Procession was under the direction of Col. Buckley, Equerry to the Queen, assisted by R. W. Spearman, Esq. Sec. to the Master of the Horse.*]

Military Staff and Aides-de-Camp, on horseback, three and three, attended by the Equerry of the Crown Stables, Major-Gen. Sir G. A. Quentin, K.C.H. and the Queen's Gentleman-rider, J. Fozard, Esq.

Deputy Adjutant-gen. Major-Gen. John Gardiner, C.B.; Deputy Adjutant-gen. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. Sir Alex. Dickson, K.C.B.; Quartermaster-gen. Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. W. Gordon, Bart. G.C.B.; Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, Major-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K.C.B.; Adjutant-gen. Major-Gen. Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B.

The Royal Huntsmen, Yeomen Prickers, and Foresters.

Six of her Majesty's horses, with rich trappings, each horse led by two Grooms.

The Knight Marshal on horseback, Sir C. M. Lamb, Bart.

Marshalsmen in ranks of four.

The four Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard on horseback,

One hundred Yeomen of the Guard, four and four.

The Clerk of the Checque, Ensign, and Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard, on horseback.

The STATE COACH, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, attended by a Yeoman of the Guard at each wheel, and two Footmen at each door, and, on either side, by four Grooms; the Gold Stick, Viscount Combermere, G.C.B. and the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Earl of Ilchester, riding on either side, attended by two Grooms each; conveying

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

attended by the Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Sutherland, and the Master of the Horse, the Earl of Albemarle, G.C.H.

The Captain-General of the Royal Archer Guard of Scotland, the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G. on horseback, attended by two Grooms.

The Silver Stick in Waiting,
Colonel Richardson.

The Field-Officer of Foot Guards in
Brigade Waiting, Col. Fremantle.

A Squadron of the Household Brigade.

The whole of this procession was under the direction of the Master of the Horse, the Earl of Albemarle, G.C.H. and was formed in St. James's-park, at 9 o'clock, and moved from the Palace at 10 o'clock precisely, up Constitution-hill, along Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall Mall, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Whitehall, and Parliament-street, to the West door of Westminster Abbey.*

The Peers, Dowager Peeresses, and Peeresses, in their robes of estate, and others, summoned by her Majesty's command to be present at the solemnity, were conducted to the places assigned to them in Westminster Abbey, previously to the arrival of Her Majesty; the Lords Spiritual on the north side of the area or sacrum; the Lords Temporal in the

south transept; and the Peeresses in the north transept.

The Great Officers of State, the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Armagh, the noblemen appointed to carry the Regalia, all in their robes of estate, and the Bishops who were to support her Majesty, as well as those who were to carry the Bible, the Chalice, and the Patina, assembled in the Jerusalem-Chamber, adjoining the Deanery, before ten o'clock; where the Regalia, having been previously laid on the table, were delivered by the Lord Chamberlain of the Household to the Lord High Constable, and by him to the Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, as Lord Great Chamberlain, and by his Lordship to the Noblemen by whom the same were to be borne.

* The arrangements in the interior of the Abbey were nearly the same as at the previous Coronation, and as are described and represented in some views in the Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. 1831. The orchestra, with a large temporary organ, was formed at the west end of the choir, supported upon an open colonnade or cloister of pointed arches; the gallery was calculated to contain 400 performers, more than double the number engaged at the Coronation of William the Fourth. The gallery at the east end of the church, beyond the altar, was appropriated to the House of Commons, and afforded accommodation for 600 persons. Below it, within St. Edward's Chapel, was formed the Queen's Traverse and retiring closets. There was a second gallery above that of the Commons, and a third, at a great height, for the trumpets. The Royal Box was immediately above the sacrum on the south, and next it, towards the east, the Earl Marshal's; opposite to the Royal Box was that appropriated to the Ambassadors, and next it the Lord Chamberlain's. In the north transept were placed the Peeresses, in the south the Peers, and behind both those admitted with Peers' tickets. In the Choir were the Judges, Knights of the Bath, Aldermen, &c. The Bishops were in their ordinary place on the floor of the sacrum to the north, and the Royal Family and the Prebendaries of Westminster opposite them. The decorations, in the matter of upholstery and screen-work (and particularly the beautiful canopies over the altar) were in better and more appropriate, as well as more splendid, style, than on any former occasion. The temporary western entrance, and the painted screens, were, on the contrary, by no means so chaste in design as at the preceding Coronation; though their execution, by Mr. Tomkins the scene-painter, in imitation of stone, was very perfect. The royal chair of state was of the Roman curule form, with arms of lion's heads. The Coronation chair of King Edward I. was concealed, we hope for the last time, with a veil of cloth of gold.

The Sub-Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster were in the nave, in readiness to join the procession, immediately before the Officers of Arms.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, the Prince George of Cambridge, the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, passed to the royal box, on the south side of the sacrum, before the arrival of the Queen. His Royal Highness the Duke of Nemours, the Prince of Holstein Glucksbourg, the Duke of Coburg, the Duke of Nassau, the Prince Ernest of Hesse, G.C.B. and the Prince of Leiningen, K.G. were also, by her Majesty's command, conducted to seats in the royal box. The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, upon their arrival, were conducted to their tribune over the sacrum.

On arrival at the west entrance of the abbey, her Majesty was received by the

Great Officers of State, the noblemen bearing the Regalia, and the Bishops carrying the Patina, the Chalice, and the Bible; when Her Majesty repaired to her robing chamber, constructed on the right of the platform. The ladies and officers of her Majesty's Household, and of the respective households of the Princes and Princesses, to whom duties were not assigned in the solemnity, immediately passed to the places prepared for them respectively within the choir.

Her Majesty, having been robed, the Procession then advanced, in the following order, up the nave into the choir (the choristers in the orchestra, under the direction of Sir George Smart, Knt. Organist of her Majesty's Chapels Royal, singing the anthem, "*I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the House of the Lord,*" &c.)

Prebendaries of Westminster :—

John Jennings, M.A.
Archdeacon H. V. Bayley, D.D.
W. H. E. Bentinck, M.A.

Henry Hart Milman, M.A.
James Webber, D.D. Dean of Ripon.
Thomas Causton, D.D.

The Sub-Dean of Westminster, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne.

Pursuivants of Arms, in their Tabards :—

FitzAlan Extraordinary, Albert William Woods, Gent.

Rouge Dragon, T. W. King, Gent.

Bluemantle, Geo. H. Rogers Harrison, Gent.

Rouge Croix, Robert Laurie, Gent.

Portcullis, James Pulman, Esq.

Heralds in their tabards, and collars of SS. :—

Chester, Walter Aston Blount, Esq.

Lancaster, George Fred. Beltz, Esq. K.H.

York, Charles Geo. Young, Esq.

Windsor, Francis Martin, Esq.

Somerset, Jas. Cathrow-Disney, Esq.

Richmond, Joseph Hawker, Esq.

Comptroller of Her Majesty's

Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household,

Household,

the Earl of Surrey (attended by two gentlemen), bearing the crimson bag with medals.

the Right Hon. George Stevens Byng.

Her Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain, the Earl of Belfast, G.C.H. (acting for the Lord Chamberlain) attended by an Officer of the Jewel-office, William Martins, Esq. bearing on a cushion the Ruby Ring and the Sword for the offering.

The Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household,
the Duke of Argyll, G.C.H.
his coronet carried by a Page.

The Lord President of the Council, the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.
his coronet carried by a Page.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Plunket,
attended by his Purse-bearer; his coronet carried by a Page.

The Lord Archbishop of Armagh, the Right Hon. Lord John George Beresford, D.D.
in his rochet, with his cap in his hand.

The Lord Archbishop of York, Edward Harcourt, D.C.L.
in his rochet, with his cap in his hand.

The Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cottenham, attended by his Purse-bearer;
his coronet carried by a Page.

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, William Howley, D.D. in his rochet, with
his cap in his hand, attended by two Gentlemen.

Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, in a robe of estate of purple velvet, and wearing a circlet of gold on her head; her train borne by Lady Caroline Campbell, assisted by a Gentleman of her Household; her coronet borne by Viscount Villiers.

Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF KENT, in a robe of estate of purple velvet, and wearing a circlet of gold on her head; her train borne by Lady Flora Hastings, assisted by a Gentleman of her Household; her coronet borne by Viscount Morpeth.

Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, in a robe of estate of purple velvet, and wearing a circlet of gold on her head; her train borne by Lady Caroline Legge, assisted by Col. Sir Samuel G. Higgins, K.C.H.; her coronet borne by Viscount Emlyn.

THE REGALIA, viz.

St. Edward's Staff, borne by the Duke of Roxburghe; his coronet carried by a Page.	The Golden Spurs, borne by Lord Byron, (as Deputy to the Baroness Grey de Ruthyn); his coronet carried by a Page.	The Sceptre with the Cross, borne by the Duke of Cleveland; his coronet carried by a Page.
The Third Sword, borne by the Marquis of Westminster.	Curtana, borne by the Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	The Second Sword, borne by the Duke of Sutherland;

their coronets each carried by a Page.

Black Rod, Sir Augustus W. J. Clifford, Knt. C.B.	Deputy Garter, Sir William Woods, Knt. Clarenceux, K.H.
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The Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, as Lord Great Chamberlain of England;
his coronet borne by a Page.

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G. in his robes of estate, carrying his baton as Field Marshal; his coronet borne by the Marquess of Granby; his train borne by Major-Gen. Sir Wm. Maynard Gomm, K.C.B.

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX, K.G. in his robes of estate; his coronet carried by Visc. Anson; his train borne by the Hon. Edward Gore, assisted by Viscount Coke.

The High Constable of Ireland, the Duke of Leinster; his coronet borne by a Page.	The High Constable of Scotland, the Earl of Erroll, K.T.; his coronet borne by a Page.
The Earl Marshal of England, the Duke of Norfolk, K.G. with his baton, attended by two Pages.	The Sword of State, borne by Viscount Melbourne; his coronet carried by a Page.
The Sceptre with the Dove, borne by the Duke of Richmond, K.G.; his coronet carried by a Page.	St. Edward's Crown, borne by the Lord High Steward, Duke of Hamilton, K.G.; attended by two Pages.
The Patina, borne by the Bishop of Bangor, Christopher Bethell, D.D.	The Bible, borne by the Bishop of Winchester, Charles Richard Sumner, D.D.
	The Lord High Constable of England, the Duke of Wellington, K.G. with his staff and baton as Field Marshal; attended by two Pages.
	The Orb, borne by the Duke of Somerset, K.G.; his coronet carried by a Page.
	The Chalice, borne by the Bishop of Lincoln, John Kaye, D.D.

THE QUEEN

The Bishop of Bath and Wells, George Henry Law, D.D.	in her royal robe of crimson velvet, furred with ermine and bordered with gold lace; wearing the collars of the Orders of the Garter, Thistle, Bath, and St. Patrick: on her head a circlet of gold;	The Bishop of Durham, Edward Maltby, D.D.
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Her Majesty's Train borne by

Lady Adelaide Paget.	Lady Caroline-Amelia-Gordon Lennox.
Lady Frances-Elizabeth Cowper.	Lady Mary-Alethea-Beatrix Talbot.
Lady Anne-Wentworth Fitzwilliam.	Lady Cath.-Lucy-Wilhelmina Stanhope.
Lady Mary-Augusta-Frederica Grimston.	Lady Louisa-Harriet Jenkinson.

assisted by the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, the Marquess Conyngham, K.P.
(his coronet borne by a Page), followed by the Groom of the Robes,—Capt. Francis

Seymour. On either side of her Majesty walked ten Gentlemen at Arms, with their Lieutenant, Standard-Bearer, Clerk of the Checque, and Harbinger.

The Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes.

Marchioness of Lansdowne, First and Principal Lady of the Bedchamber.

Ladies of the Bedchamber, viz. Marchioness of Normanby, Marchioness of Tavistock, Countess of Charlemont, Lady Lyttelton, Lady Barham, and Lady Portman.

Maids of Honour, viz. Hon. Margaret Dillon, Hon. Harriet Pitt, Hon. Caroline Cocks, Hon. Miss Murray, Hon. Matilda Paget, Hon. Miss Cavendish, Hon. Miss Spring Rice, and Hon. Miss Lister.

Women of the Bedchamber: Viscountess Forbes, Lady Theresa Digby, Lady Harriet Clive, Lady Caroline Barrington, Lady Charlotte Copley, Hon. Mrs. Campbell, Hon. Mrs. Brand, and Lady Gardiner.

The Gold Stick of the Life Guards in waiting, Viscount Combermere, G.C.B.; his coronet borne by a Page.

The Master of the Horse, the Earl of Albemarle, G.C.H.; his coronet borne by a Page.

The Captain-General of the Royal Archer Guard of Scotland, the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.; his coronet borne by a Page.

The Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Earl of Ilchester; his coronet borne by a Page.

The Captain of the Band of Gentlemen at Arms, Lord Foley; his coronet borne by a Page.

The Lords in Waiting: Marquess of Headfort, Earl of Fingall, Earl of Uxbridge, Viscount Falkland, G.C.H., Viscount Torrington, Lord Lilford, and Lord Gardner.

Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse, Major-Gen. Sir H. Wheatley, G.C.H.

Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard, G. Houlton, Esq.

Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard, Sir Edwin Pearson, Knt.

Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard,

Clerk of the Checque to the Yeomen of the Guard,

Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard,

Samuel Hancock, Esq.

the Guard,

Sir Thomas Horsley Curteis.

William Bellairs, Esq.

John Ellerthorpe, Esq.

John Parker Nuttall, Esq.

Twenty Yeomen of the Guard.

The Prebendaries entering the choir, ascended the theatre, and passed to their station on the south side of the altar, beyond the Queen's chair. The Lord Steward of the Household passed to his seat as a peer; and the Vice-Chamberlain and Comptroller of her Majesty's Household passed to the seats provided for them on the south side of the choir, and the Treasurer of the Household to a seat on the south side of the sacrum. The Lord Archbishops of York and Armagh passed to their seats on the north side of the sacrum, and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland to his seat as a peer. The Sub-Dean of Westminster (officiating for the Dean), the Great Officers of State, viz. the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal, with the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, ascended the theatre, and stood near the great south-east pillar. The Princesses of the Blood Royal, and the attendants of their Royal Highnesses, were conducted by the officers of arms to the royal box. The Princes of the Blood Royal were conducted to their seats, as peers, by the officers of arms; and the noblemen who carried the coronets, and the trainbearers

of their Royal Highnesses, went to the places provided for them. The High Constables of Scotland and Ireland were conducted to their places, as peers. The pages of those noblemen not bearing the Regalia or having duties to perform, upon ascending the steps of the theatre, delivered the coronets and staves, which they had carried, to the respective noblemen, and went to the seats provided for them; where they remained until after the return of the procession, which they did not join, but proceeded to the Jerusalem Chamber. The Gentlemen at Arms, who guarded her Majesty, remained at the foot of the steps ascending to the theatre.

The Queen, ascending the theatre, passed on the south side of her throne, to her chair of state, on the south-east side of the theatre, being the RECOGNITION CHAIR, and, after her private devotion (kneeling on her faldstool), took her seat; the Bishops, her supporters, standing on each side; the Noblemen bearing the Four Swords on her Majesty's right hand, the Sword of State being nearest to the Royal Person; the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Lord High Constable on her left; the other Great Officers of State, the Noblemen bearing the Regalia, the

Sub-Dean of Westminster, Deputy Garter, and Black Rod, standing near the Queen's chair; the Bishops bearing the Bible, the Chalice, and the Patina, stood near the pulpit, and the Trainbearers, the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and the Groom of the Robes, behind her Majesty.

The Mistress of the Robes and the Ladies of the Bedchamber passed to the seats prepared for them on the north side of the sacristy, at the west end of the Bishops' benches; the Maids of Honour and the Women of the Bedchamber went to the seats provided for them on the south side of the choir. The Master of the Horse, the Gold Stick, the Captain-General of the Archer Guard of Scotland, the Captain of the band of Gentlemen at Arms, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the Lords in Waiting, passed to their seats as peers; and the Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse to a seat provided for him on the south side of the choir. The Officers of the Yeomen of the Guard and the Exons stood within and near to the choir door; and the Yeomen of the Guard stood in the nave on the outside of the entrance to the choir. As the procession passed up the choir to the theatre, the Queen's Scholars of Westminster, from the Lower Choir Galleries, greeted her Majesty with repeated shouts of "VIVAT VICTORIA REGINA."

THE RECOGNITION.

Upon the conclusion of the anthem, the Archbishop of Canterbury advanced from his station at the south-east pillar, and, together with the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshal, preceded by Deputy Garter, moved to the east side of the Theatre, where the Archbishop made the Recognition thus:—"Sirs, I here present unto you QUEEN VICTORIA, the undoubted QUEEN of this Realm; wherefore, all you who are come this day to do your Homage, Are you willing to do the same?" and repeated the same at the south, west, and north sides of the theatre; during which time her Majesty stood up by her chair, and turned towards the people on the side at which the Recognition was made: the people replying to each demand with loud and repeated acclamations of "GOD SAVE QUEEN VICTORIA;" and, at the last Recognition, the trumpets sounded and the drums beat. The bearers of the Regalia during the Recognition remained standing about her Majesty.

Her Majesty then resumed her seat; and the Bible, Chalice, and the Patina were carried to and placed upon the altar by the Bishops who had borne them, who then retired to their seats. The Great

Officers resumed their station near her Majesty. Two Officers of the Wardrobe then spread a rich cloth of gold, and laid a cushion on the same, for her Majesty to kneel on, at the steps of the altar. The Archbishop of Canterbury then proceeded to the altar, put on his cope, and stood on the north side. The Bishops who read the litany also vested themselves in their copes.

THE FIRST OFFERING.

The Queen, attended by the two Bishops her supporters, and the Sub-Dean of Westminster, the Great Officers, and the Noblemen bearing the Regalia and the four Swords, going before her Majesty, passed to the altar. Her Majesty, then kneeling upon the cushion, made her first Offering of a pall or altar-cloth of gold, which was delivered by an officer of the Wardrobe to the Lord Chamberlain, by his Lordship to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him to the Queen, who gave it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom it was placed on the altar. The Treasurer of the Household then delivered an ingot of gold, of one pound weight, to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who having presented the same to the Queen, her Majesty delivered it to the Archbishop, who put it into the oblation-basin.

Her Majesty continuing to kneel, the prayer "*O God, who dwellest in the high and holy place,*" &c. was said by the Archbishop. At the conclusion of the prayer, her Majesty arose and went, attended as before, to the chair of state on the south side of the area. The Regalia, except the Swords, were then delivered, by the several noblemen who bore the same, to the Archbishop, and by his Grace to the Sub-Dean of Westminster, to be laid on the altar; the Great Officers of State (with the exception of the Lord Great Chamberlain), and the noblemen who had borne the Regalia going to their respective places on the south side of the altar, where they remained until the Inthronization; the Bishop of Durham remaining on the right hand of her Majesty, with the noblemen carrying the Swords on his right hand; the Bishop of Bath and Wells on her Majesty's left hand; and, near him, the Lord Great Chamberlain. The noblemen bearing the Swords continued to stand on the south side of the area until the Inthronization.

The litany was then read by the Bishops of Worcester and St. David's, kneeling at a faldstool above the steps of the theatre, in the centre of the east side thereof, the choir reading the responses. At the conclusion of the litany, the Bishops resumed their seats on the bench along the north side of the area.

The Communion Service (previously to which the choir sang the *Sanctus*—“*Holy! Holy! Holy! Lord God of Hosts!*”) was then commenced by the Archbishop, the Bishop of Rochester reading the Epistle, and the Bishop of Carlisle the Gospel. This part of the service being concluded, the Bishops returned to their seats.

The Sermon was then preached by the Bishop of London. During the sermon her Majesty continued to sit in her chair on the south side of the area, opposite the pulpit; supported, on her right hand, by the Bishop of Durham, and, beyond him, on the same side, stood the Noblemen carrying the Swords; on her left, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and, near him, the Lord Great Chamberlain. The Archbishop of Canterbury took his seat in a purple velvet chair on the north side of the area, Deputy Garter standing near him. The Sub-Dean of Westminster standing on the south side of the area, east of the Queen's chair, and near the altar.

THE OATH.

The Sermon being concluded (and her Majesty having, on Monday the 20th day of November, 1837, in the presence of the two Houses of Parliament, made and signed the Declaration), the Archbishop of Canterbury advanced towards the Queen, and standing before her, ministered the questions prescribed by the service; which having been answered by her Majesty, she arose from her chair, and, attended by her Supporters and the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Sword of State alone being borne before her Majesty, went to the altar, where, kneeling upon the cushion placed on the steps, and laying her right hand on the Holy Gospels, tendered to her Majesty by the Archbishop, she took the Coronation Oath, kissed the book, and to a transcript of the Oath set her royal sign manual, the Lord Chamberlain of the Household holding a silver standish for that purpose, delivered to him by an officer of the Jewel-Office.

The Queen then returning to her chair, where her Majesty had sat during the Sermon, on the south side of the area, the hymn was sung by the choir, the Archbishop reading the first line, “*Come, Holy Ghost, our Souls inspire,*” &c.

THE ANOINTING.

Upon the conclusion of the hymn, the Archbishop read the prayer preparatory to the Anointing, “*O Lord, Holy Father, who by anointing with oil didst of old make and consecrate Kings, Priests, and Prophets,*” &c. At the conclusion of this prayer, the choir sang the anthem,

“*Zadok the Priest and Nathan the Prophet,*” &c. At the commencement of the anthem, the Queen arose from her chair, and, attended by her Supporters and the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Sword of State being borne before her, retired to her traverse, where she was disrobed of her crimson robe by the Mistress of the Robes.

The Queen, returning from her traverse, then proceeded to and sat down in St. Edward's Chair, covered with cloth of gold, and with a faldstool before it, placed in front of the altar; four Knights of the Garter, viz. the Duke of Rutland, the Marquess of Anglesey, the Marquess of Exeter, and the Duke of Buccleuch (summoned by Deputy Garter), holding over the Queen's head a rich pall or cloth of gold, delivered to them by the Lord Chamberlain, who received the same from an officer of the Wardrobe; and, the anthem being concluded, the Sub-Dean of Westminster took from the altar the Ampulla containing the consecrated oil, and pouring some into the Anointing Spoon, the Archbishop anointed her Majesty on the head and hands, in the form of a cross, pronouncing the words, “*Be Thou anointed,*” &c.

The Queen then kneeling at her faldstool, the Archbishop, standing on the north side of the altar, pronounced the Prayer after the Anointing; when her Majesty, arising, resumed her seat in St. Edward's Chair; the Knights of the Garter returned the pall to the Lord Chamberlain (which was by him redelivered to the officer of the Wardrobe), and returned to their seats.

THE SPURS.

After this, the Sub-Dean took the Spurs from the altar, and delivered them to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who, kneeling down, presented them to her Majesty, by whom they were returned, to be laid upon the altar.

THE SWORD.

The Viscount Melbourne, carrying the Sword of State, now delivered it to the Lord Chamberlain, and, in lieu thereof, received from him another Sword in a scabbard of purple velvet (presented to the Lord Chamberlain by an Officer of the Jewel-Office, who took charge of the Sword of State), which his Lordship delivered to the Archbishop, who laid it on the Altar, and said the Prayer, “*Hear our Prayer, O Lord, we beseech Thee, and so direct and support thy Servant, Queen VICTORIA,*” &c. The Archbishop then took the Sword from off the altar, and, assisted by the Archbishops of York and Armagh, with the Bishops of London, Winchester,

and other Bishops, delivered the same into the Queen's right hand, saying, "*Receive this Kingly sword,*" &c.

OFFERING OF THE SWORD.

The Queen, then rising up, went to the altar, where Her Majesty offered the Sword in the scabbard (delivering it to the Archbishop, who placed it on the altar), and then returned to and sat down in St. Edward's Chair: the sword was then redeemed for one hundred shillings by Viscount Melbourne, who received it from the Sub-Dean, and carried it during the remainder of the solemnity, having first drawn it out of the scabbard, and delivered the latter to an officer of the Wardrobe. The Archbishops and Bishops, who had assisted during the Offering, returned to their places.

THE INVESTING WITH THE MANTLE AND DELIVERY OF THE ORB.

The Queen then standing, her Majesty was invested by the Sub-Dean with the Imperial Mantle, or Dalmatic Robe, of cloth of gold, delivered to him by the officer of the wardrobe; the Lord Great Chamberlain fastening the clasps.

The Queen then sitting down, the Archbishop, having received the Orb from the Sub-Dean, delivered it into the Queen's right hand, saying "*Receive this Imperial Robe and Orb,*" &c. Her Majesty then returned the Orb to the Sub-Dean, who laid it on the altar.

THE RING.

The Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household then receiving from the officer of the Jewel-Office the Ruby Ring, delivered the same to the Archbishop, who put it on the fourth finger of the Queen's right hand, saying "*Receive this Ring,*" &c.

THE SCEPTRES.

The Sub-Dean next brought from the altar the Sceptre with the Cross and the Sceptre with the Dove, and delivered them to the Archbishop.

In the mean time the Duke of Norfolk, as Lord of the Manor of Worksope, left his seat, and approaching the Queen, kneeling, presented to her Majesty a Glove, for her right hand, embroidered with the arms of Howard, which her Majesty put on.

The Archbishop then delivered the Sceptre with the Cross into her Majesty's right hand, saying "*Receive the Royal Sceptre,*" &c.; and then the Sceptre with the Dove into her left hand, saying, "*Receive the Rod of Equity,*" &c.; and the Duke of Norfolk supported her Majesty's right arm, and held the Sceptre as occasion required.

THE CROWNING.

The Archbishop standing before the altar, and having St. Edward's Crown before him, took the same into his hands, consecrated and blessed it, with the prayer, "*O God, who crownest thy faithful Servants with Mercy,*" &c. Then the Archbishop came from the altar, assisted by the Archbishops of York and Armagh, with the Bishops of London, Winchester, and other Bishops, the Sub-Dean of Westminster carrying the Crown, which the Archbishop took and placed it on her Majesty's head; when the people, with loud and repeated shouts, cried, "*GOD SAVE THE QUEEN:*" and immediately the Peers and Peeresses present put on their coronets, the Bishops their caps, and Deputy Garter King of Arms his Crown; the trumpets sounding, the drums beating, and the Tower and Park guns firing by signal.

The acclamation ceasing, the Archbishop pronounced the exhortation: "*Be strong and of a good courage,*" &c. The choir then sang the anthem, "*The Queen shall rejoice.*"

THE HOLY BIBLE.

The Sub-Dean then taking the Holy Bible from the altar, delivered it to the Archbishop, who, attended and assisted by the same Archbishops and Bishops as before, presented it to the Queen, saying, "*Our Gracious Queen,*" &c. The Queen returned the Bible to the Archbishop, who gave it to the Sub-Dean, by whom it was replaced on the altar, the Archbishops and Bishops returning to their seats.

THE BENEDICTION AND TE DEUM.

The Archbishop then pronounced the Benediction, the Bishop and Peers following every part thereof with a loud AMEN. The Archbishop then turning to the people said, "*And the same Lord God Almighty grant,*" &c. The *Te Deum* was sung by the choir, at the commencement of which the Queen removed to the Recognition Chair on which her Majesty first sat, on the south-east side of the throne, the two Bishops her Supporters, the Great Officers of State, the noblemen carrying the Swords, and the noblemen who had borne the Regalia, coming from their respective places and attending her Majesty.

THE INTHRONIZATION.

Te Deum being ended, the Queen ascended the theatre, and was lifted into her throne by the Archbishops, Bishops, and Peers around her Majesty; and being so enthroned, all the Great Officers of State, the noblemen bearing the Swords, and the noblemen who had borne the other Regalia, stood around about the

steps of the throne : when the Archbishop, standing before the Queen, pronounced the exhortation, "*Stand firm and hold fast,*" &c.

THE HOMAGE.

The exhortation being ended, Her Majesty delivered the Sceptre with the Cross to the Duke of Norfolk as the Lord of the Manor of Worksop, to hold the same on her right hand, and the Sceptre with the Dove to the Duke of Richmond, to hold the same on her left hand, during the Homage.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then knelt before the Queen, and, for himself and the other Lords Spiritual, viz. the Archbishops of York and Armagh, and twenty-one Bishops, pronounced the words of Homage, they kneeling around him, and saying after him. The Archbishop then kissed her Majesty's hand, and the rest of the Lords Spiritual did the same, and retired.

Then their Royal Highnesses Augustus-Frederick Duke of Sussex, K.G. and Adolphus-Frederick Duke of Cambridge, K.G. ascending the steps of the throne, and taking off their coronets, knelt before the Queen ; and the Duke of Sussex pro-

nounced the words of Homage, the Duke of Cambridge saying after him. Their Royal Highnesses then severally touched the Crown upon her Majesty's head, kissed her left cheek, and retired.

Then Bernard-Edward Duke of Norfolk, K.G. ascended the steps of the throne, and, taking off his coronet, knelt before the Queen, and, for himself and other Dukes present (in number sixteen), pronounced the words of Homage, the other Dukes putting off their coronets, kneeling with him, and about him, and saying after him. The Dukes, successively and according to their seniority, then touched her Majesty's Crown, kissed her Majesty's hand, and retired. The like ceremony was then performed by George Marquess of Huntly, K.T. and twenty-one other Marquesses there present ; by John Earl of Shrewsbury, and ninety-three other Earls ; by Henry Viscount Hereford and nineteen other Viscounts ; by George-Edward Lord Audley and ninety-one other Barons.* During the performance of the Homage, the choir sung the anthem, (composed for the occasion by Mr. Knyvett,† the Organist to the Abbey,) "*This is the day which the Lord hath made,*" &c. and the Treasurer of her

* The names of all the Peers and Peeresses present are recorded in the London Gazette, No. 19,632. The whole number of Peers of the three Kingdoms (before the creations made at the Coronation) was about 540, of whom 245 or more than three-sevenths were present. At the Coronation of William the Fourth there were present only 166 out of 510, or not quite one-third. Many of the Peers of Ireland are still not legally entitled to their privileges, from not having proved their titles before the House of Lords, though very many have done so during the past reign. The Marquess and Marchioness of Normanby appeared in their new rank ; whilst Lord and Lady King (now Earl and Countess of Lovelace) were placed only in their former grade. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had been introduced to the House of Lords as a Marquess the day before. The Duke of Wellington was very generally cheered when he performed his homage. The next Peer so noticed was Earl Grey, and the only others were Lord Melbourne and Lord Hill. When Lord Rolle came in his turn, an incident occurred which called forth loud plaudits, as evincing a most kind and amiable condescension on the part of the Queen. His Lordship, from his feeble and infirm state, fell in ascending the steps ; whereupon her Majesty rose from her seat, extended her hand to him to kiss, and expressed a hope that his Lordship was not hurt. This act of royal and gracious kindness was instantly felt and appreciated by all the spectators, who loudly and zealously applauded it. When the Peers had done their homage, the House of Commons, determined not to be outdone in the manifestation of loyalty, immediately gave, every man, nine loud and hearty cheers, accompanied with reiterated cries of "*God save Queen Victoria !*" The simultaneous burst of loyal feeling seemed as if it had been provided for in the programme. The assembled multitudes in the galleries and vaultings were not behind "her Majesty's faithful Commons" in their enthusiasm, but caught up and repeated the shouts until the vaulted roof and arches of the whole sacred edifice rang with one universal acclaim.

† The performance of the music gave great satisfaction ; and the new compositions, —Mr. Knyvett's anthem, and Sir G. Smart's Sanctus and Responses to the Commandments,—were well approved. The other pieces consisted of Attwood's anthem "*I was glad ;*" Handel's anthems "*Zadok the Priest*" and "*The King shall rejoice ;*" Boyce's *Te Deum*, in A ; Handel's *Hallelujah* chorus ; and a concluding overture by Handel. The female singers (admitted for the first time on this occasion) were dressed in white ; the men all in surplices, with the exception of the Gentlemen of the Chapels Royal, who wore their official scarlet costume.

Majesty's Household threw about the Coronation Medals.*

The Peeresses present, besides the three Princesses of the Blood Royal already mentioned, were eleven Duchesses (including the dowager Duchess of Richmond), ten Marchionesses (one dowager, Conyngham), fifty-six Countesses† (including six dowagers), thirteen Viscountesses (two dowagers), and sixty-eight Baronesses (seven dowagers).‡

THE HOLY SACRAMENT.

After the anthem, the Bishops of Carlisle and Rochester, who had read the Epistle and Gospel, received from the altar, by the hands of the Archbishop, the Patina and the Chalice, which they carried into St. Edward's Chapel, and brought from thence the bread upon the Patina, and the wine in the Chalice. Her Majesty then delivered the Sceptres to the Dukes of Norfolk and Richmond, and descended from her throne, attended by her Supporters, and, assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Sword of State being borne before her, went to the altar, and, taking off her Crown, delivered it to the Lord Great Chamberlain to hold, and knelt down. The Bishops delivered the Patina and Chalice into the Queen's hands; and her Majesty gave them to the Archbishop, who, having said the prayer, "Bless, O Lord," &c. reverently placed the same upon the altar, covering them with a fair linen cloth. The Queen still kneeling, then made her

SECOND OFFERING,

(a Purse of Gold), which the Treasurer of the Household delivered to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and his Lordship to her Majesty, from whom the Archbishop received it. The Archbishop then read the Prayer, "O God, who dwellest," &c. when her Majesty went to her chair on the south side of the area, and knelt at her faldstool.

The Archbishop and the Sub-Dean, with the Bishops Assistants, namely, the

Preacher, and those who had read the Litany, and the Epistle and Gospel, having communicated, her Majesty approached the altar, and received the Sacrament, the Archbishop administering the bread, and the Sub-Dean the cup.

The Queen then received the Crown from the Lord Great Chamberlain, put it on, and repaired to her Throne; taking again the Sceptre with the Cross in her right hand, and the Sceptre with the Dove in her left; being there supported and attended as during the Inthronization. The Archbishop proceeded with the Communion Service, at the end of which, the choir sang the anthem, "*Hallelujah! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!*" &c.; and the same being concluded, the Archbishop read the final prayers, and pronounced the blessing.

The Service being concluded, her Majesty, attended by the two Bishops her supporters, the great officers of state, the noblemen bearing the Four Swords before her, and the noblemen who had carried the Regalia then lying upon the altar, descended into the area, and passed through the door on the south side into St. Edward's Chapel; the noblemen who had carried the Regalia, receiving them again from the Sub-Dean as they passed by, who thereupon also passed into the chapel; the organ and other instruments all the while playing. Her Majesty being in the chapel, and standing before the Altar, delivered the Sceptre with the Dove, which her Majesty had borne in her left hand, to the Archbishop, who laid it upon the altar. Her Majesty was then disrobed of her royal Imperial Mantle or robe of state, and arrayed in her royal robe of purple velvet. The Archbishop then placed the Orb in her Majesty's left hand. The Noblemen who had carried the Gold Spurs, and St. Edward's Staff, delivered the same to the Sub-Dean, to be by him deposited on the altar in the chapel. Whilst her Majesty was in St. Edward's Chapel, the Officers of Arms

* The Coronation Medal bears on its obverse a profile head of her Majesty; on the reverse the Queen seated, and three female figures, representing the three Kingdoms, together stretching forth to her a crown, corresponding with the inscription *ERIMUS TIBI NOBILE REGNUM*; behind the Queen's throne is the British lion, grasping a thunderbolt. The design is good, though the attitude of the females is too close a parody of David's picture of the three Horatii, and the crown they offer is not our own English crown; the execution is generally considered to be very inferior, particularly in the drapery, and even Signor Pistrucchi's friends are obliged to admit it to be unfinished, a circumstance ascribed by the Master of the Mint, in the House of Commons, to the Signor having been seized with illness for a fortnight before the time appointed for the delivery of his work.

† Among the Countesses was the Countess of Essex, late Miss Stephens.

‡ The name of the dowager Lady Rendlesham is incorrectly omitted in the Gazette, as is that of Lord Crofton. The total number of Peeresses is 154; at the Coronation of William IV. only 85 were present.

arranged the Procession for the return, which moved at the moment when the Queen left the chapel.

Her Majesty then returning from St. Edward's Chapel, proceeded through the choir, to the west door of the abbey; wearing her Imperial Crown,* and bearing in her right hand the Sceptre with the Cross, and in her left the Orb; their Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princesses wearing their coronets. The Four Swords were borne before the Queen, in the same order as before. The Sub-Dean and Prebendaries, and the Bishops, who had carried the Bible, the Chalice, and the Patina, remained in the choir. The Noblemen who had severally carried the crown, the Orb, the Sceptre with the Dove, the Spurs, and St. Edward's Staff, walked in the same places as before; those who had staves and batons carrying the same; all Peers wearing their coronets; and the Archbishops and the Bishops supporting her Majesty, wearing their caps; and Deputy Garter his crown. The Swords and Regalia were received, near the West Door, by the officers of the Jewel-office appointed for that purpose.

Her Majesty wearing the Crown, bearing the Royal Sceptre and the Orb, accompanied by the Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal, returned to the Royal Palace with the same state, and by the same route, as in proceeding to the Abbey.

Her Majesty entertained a party of one hundred at dinner; and in the evening witnessed from the roof of her Palace the fireworks discharged in the Green Park. The Duke of Wellington gave a grand ball at Apsley House; for which cards of invitation were issued to 2000 persons.

The several Cabinet Ministers gave official state dinners on the next day.

We must now add a few lines on the popular festivities. For the gratification of the multitude, at the solicitation of Mr. Hawes, M.P. for Lambeth, a fair was permitted to be holden in Hyde Park for two

days, Thursday and Friday, to which two more, Saturday and Monday, were subsequently added. The area allotted comprised nearly one-third of the park, extending from near the margin of the Serpentine-river to within a short distance of Grosvenor-gate. To the interior there were eight entrances, the main one 50 feet wide, and the others 30 feet each. The area within, measuring about 1600 by 1400 feet, was occupied by theatres, taverns, and an endless variety of exhibitions; and the centre appropriated to lines of stalls for the sale of fancy goods, sweetmeats, and toys. On Friday the fair was visited by her Majesty in person.

Soon after two o'clock, on Thursday, while the Coronation ceremony was in progress, Mrs. Graham ascended from Hyde Park in her balloon, accompanied by Capt. Currie. No aeronaut, perhaps, was ever so long over the metropolis, for the currents of air varied so much, but yet so light, that it was found impossible to get away, or to rise to any considerable height, owing to the condensation of the gas, and after discharging all the ballast, with every moveable article, with the exception of the grapnel, and having remained in the air upwards of an hour and a half, they descended safely in Marylebone-lane. Much damage was done to the balloon and netting, on account of the narrowness of the passage where they fell, and a man in the street was so severely injured by the fall of a coping stone, as to occasion his death, after lingering more than a fortnight.

The illuminations at the public offices, and generally throughout all the principal streets, were very magnificent, and probably altogether on a far larger scale than had been before seen in the metropolis. The fireworks, which were discharged at eleven o'clock, were also provided on the most liberal scale. They were the same in Hyde Park and in the Green Park, the former being under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Dyneley, fire-master of the Royal Laboratory, and made

* The new State Crown, made for her Majesty by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, is exceedingly costly and elegant. The old crown, made for George IV. weighed upwards of seven pounds, and was much too large for the head of her present Majesty. The new crown weighs little more than three pounds. It is composed of hoops of silver, enclosing a cap of deep purple, or rather blue, velvet; the hoops are completely covered with precious stones, surmounted with a ball, covered with small diamonds, and having a Maltese cross of brilliants on the top of it. The cross has in its centre a splendid sapphire; the rim of the Crown is clustered with brilliants, and ornamented with fleurs-de-lis and Maltese crosses, equally rich. In the front of the Maltese cross, which is in front of the Crown, is the enormous heart-shaped ruby, once worn by the chivalrous Black Prince. Beneath this, in the circular rim, is an immense oblong sapphire. There are many other precious gems, emeralds, rubies, and sapphires, and several small clusters of drop pearls.

by Southby, the latter under the direction of William Caffin, *esq.* and made by D'Ernst.

All the theatres in the metropolis, and other places of public amusement (with the exception of Vauxhall and the Surrey Zoological Gardens, the proprietors of which were deemed excessive in their demands,) were, by her Majesty's gracious command, opened gratuitously for that evening, and at all of them such excellent arrangements had been made, that no accidents occurred.

In every country town, and in the centre of each provincial community, the heartiest demonstrations of public rejoicing took place. In every quarter public dinners, feasts to the poor, processions, and illuminations were the order of the day. At Liverpool was laid the first stone of St. George's hall. The English at Paris had a public dinner, presided over by Sir Sidney Smith. At Leghorn was laid the first stone of an English protestant chapel. From no place, however, at home or abroad, have we received accounts of the celebration of the day in a manner more remarkable or on a more magnificent scale, than from the town of Cambridge. Not less than 13,000 persons were feasted on one spot, in the open field called Parker's Piece. In the centre was raised an orchestra, for 100 musicians, which was surrounded by a gallery for 1600 spectators. Contiguous to this was a green belt called the Inner Circle or Promenade, capable of contain-

ing 6000 more spectators. Encircling the Promenade were placed three rows of tables, appropriated to the school children; and from them radiated, like the spokes of a cart wheel, the main body of the tables, 60 in number and 125 in length. Beyond their outer extremity were added 28 others in an outer circle, and outside the whole another Promenade was roped in, capable of containing 6000 more spectators. The circumference of the area was one-third of a mile. The spectators were even more numerous than those who dined; and the whole was accomplished with the most perfect order as well as enjoyment. Of this remarkable scene a representation was given in the Cambridge Chronicle, and, at our request, Mr. Brown, the publisher, has permitted us to make it the tailpiece of our present records.

Whilst the Coronation decorations remained in Westminster Abbey, a Musical Festival was held, the rehearsal on Saturday June 30, the performance on Monday July 2. The music consisted of the three anthems as performed at the Coronation; of a selection from Mozart's Requiem, from Haydn's Creation and Handel's Israel in Egypt, &c. We are happy to add that this Festival was very productive to the charities for whose benefit it was designed—viz. the Westminster Hospital, the Westminster Dispensary, and the National Schools.



On the 9th July a grand review took place in Hyde Park. The troops on the ground (amounting to nearly 5000 men) were the 1st and 2d Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the 10th Hussars, the 12th Lancers, three batteries of Field Artillery, the 1st and 3rd battalions of the Grenadier Guards, the 1st and 2d battalions of the Scotch Fusiliers, the 1st and 2d battalions of the Rifle Brigade, and three troops of the Royal Horse Artillery, having two guns each. The line was commanded by the Marquess of Anglesey, the artillery by Col. Rogers, the batteries by Lieut.-Col. Cleveland, the cavalry by Sir C. Dalbiac, and the Foot Guards and Infantry by Major-Gen. D'Oyly. A little before twelve o'clock her Majesty's party arrived on the ground, in four carriages, with a numerous suite of attendants on horseback. The evolutions of the troops then commenced, each regiment marching past the Queen in slow time, the cavalry in close column, the infantry at quarter distance. A miniature battle then commenced; the cavalry advancing, attacking, retiring, and again forming line in the rear. This manoeuvre having been completed, the infantry then commenced file firing, and this having ceased, both lines advanced in parade order, and saluted. It is thought that not less than 150,000 persons were present. Marshal Soult had just arrived in the park when his stirrup broke. His attendant was immediately despatched to the saddlers to the Ordnance, Messrs. Laurie and Co. of Oxford-street, who sent him the identical stirrups used in all his campaigns by Napoleon Bonaparte.

On the 13th the Corporation of London gave a grand dinner in Guildhall to all the Ambassadors Extraordinary and other illustrious foreign visitors. The Archbishops of Canterbury and Armagh were also present; several of the Bishops; and from each sides of both houses of Parliament, fifteen Lords and seventeen Commons. In all about 600 persons were present. The Duke of Wellington and Marshal Soult were toasted together, and they both acknowledged the compliment with the greatest cordiality.

A proclamation dated the 5th of July, announces the issuing of a *New Coinage*, in Gold, Silver, and Copper. The first will consist of, 1. Five-pound pieces, weighing 25 dwt. 16 gr.; 2. Double-sovereigns, weighing 10 dwt. 6½ gr.; 3. Sovereigns, weighing 5 dwt. 3¼ gr.; 4. Half-sovereigns, weighing 2 dwt. 13½ gr.; all alike having for the obverse the Queen's effigy, with the inscription *VICTORIA DEI GRATIA* and the date of the year; and for the reverse the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom, contained

in a plain shield surmounted by the royal crown, and encircled with a laurel wreath, with the inscription, *BRITANNIARUM REGINA FID. DEF.* having the united rose, thistle, and shamrock placed under the shield; the two larger coins to have on their edges the words *DECUS ET TUTAMEN. ANNO REGNI* and the year of the reign; the three smaller a grained edge. The silver coins to consist of, 1. Crowns; 2. Half-crowns; 3. Shillings; 4. Sixpences; 5. Groats, or Fourpences; the first to resemble exactly the five pound pieces; and so also the second, but with a grained edge; the shillings, the same obverse, but on the reverse the words *ONE SHILLING* within the wreath; and so with the Sixpences. The Groat or Fourpence to have for the reverse a figure of Britannia holding the trident in one hand, and having the other placed upon a shield impressed with the union cross, and round the figure the words *FOURPENCE* and the date of the year below. Also certain other pieces of silver money, called the Queen's maunday moneys, of Fourpence, Threepence, Twopence, and one Penny, each having the same obverse as the shilling, and for the reverse the respective figures 4, 3, 2, 1, with the date of the year placed across the figure, and encircled by an oak wreath, surmounted by the royal crown; with a plain edge. The copper money to consist of, 1. Pennies; 2. Halfpennies; 3. Farthings; each having for the obverse the Queen's effigy still as before, and for the reverse the figure of Britannia, as on the silver Groats, with a plain edge. On the lamentable poverty, or rather deficiency, of invention displayed in this most uniform set of British coins, we do not know how to express our disappointment and regret.

The new *Great Seal* of England, just made by Mr. Benjamin Wyon, chief engraver of her Majesty's seals, is said to be a beautiful specimen of art, reflecting high credit on the talent, skill, and taste of the artist:—Obverse, An equestrian figure of her Majesty, attended by a page—the Queen is supposed to be riding in state; over a riding habit she is attired in a large robe or cloak, and the collar of the Order of the Garter; in her right hand she carries the sceptre, and on her head is placed a royal diadem; the attendant page, with hat in hand, looks up to the Queen, whilst gently restraining the impatient horse, which is richly decorated with plumes and trappings; the inscription, "*Victoria Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regina Fidei Defensor*," is engraved in Gothic letters, and the spaces between the words are filled with heraldic roses. On the reverse, the Queen, royally robed

and crowned, holding in her right hand the sceptre, and in her left the orb, is seated upon the throne, beneath a rich Gothic canopy; on either side is a figure of Justice and Religion; and in the exergue is the royal arms and crown; the whole encircled by a wreath or border of oak and roses.

An Act of Parliament has been passed for the re-edification of the *Royal Exchange*. Provision is made for a considerably extended site; and the funds will be principally derived from a tax laid upon the coals entering the port of London. Early in April a sale took place of the materials of the old structure. The porter's large handbell (rung every day at half-past four, p.m. to warn the merchants and others that 'Change ought to be closed, with the handle consumed, valued at 10s.), was sold for 3*l.* 3s.; the two carved griffins, holding shields of the City arms, next Cornhill, fetched 30*l.*; the two carved griffins, holding shields of the City arms, facing the quadrangle, 3*l.*; the two busts of Queen Elizabeth (so called, but really intended for the Virgin's head, the arms of the Mercers' Company) on the north and south side, 18*l.*; two others on the east and west sides, 10*l.* 15s.; the copper grasshopper vane, with the iron upright, was reserved by the committee; the alto-relievo, in artificial stone, by Bubb, representing Queen Elizabeth proclaiming the Royal Exchange, 21*l.*; the corresponding alto-relievo, representing Britannia seated amidst the emblems of Commerce, accompanied by Science, Agriculture, Manufactures, &c. 36*l.*; the carved emblematical figures of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, 110*l.* The whole of the materials in the quadrangle were sold for 236*l.*; the tower was sold for 50*l.*; the carved figures of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, were knocked down for 80*l.*

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, Mr. R. L. Jones (the chairman), on bringing up the report of the Royal Exchange Committee, stated that the government were not willing to assist in the object with money, but approved of the means of raising funds, as stated in the report, which was as follows:—"That the duties on coal, &c. now existing under the acts of the 10th George IV. cap. 136, and the 11th George IV. cap. 64, be continued to the year 1838, being the period for which the same, in conjunction with the sum of 11,500*l.* charged upon the city estates, are already engaged. The aggregate thereof it was calculated would be sufficient security to raise thereon at that

time the sum of 300,000*l.* for public improvements in the metropolis, of which 150,000*l.* should be appropriated to the corporation of the City for the Royal Exchange, so soon as the plans shall be examined and approved by the Loans Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury; and the remainder of the sum to such other public improvements in the metropolis as may be sanctioned by Parliament." Looking at the question on all sides, he (Mr. Jones) considered that the court had reason to congratulate themselves upon the result of the application to government. He trusted that they would be able to accomplish still greater improvements. The buildings to be taken down to the westward will include the site of the Bank Coffee-house in Bank-street, Sweeting's-rents, and all the buildings eastward, including the west side of Freeman's court to Cornhill and Threadneedle-street, opposite the North and South American Coffee-house, leaving the church and churchyard of St. Bennett's Fink, which is to be inclosed with an open railing.

July 18. The first stone of a new church at Blackheath was laid by her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda. It will be dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In this parish, in a population of 25,000, not more than one-fifth are provided with church accommodation. There is no parish church nearer than half a mile of the new site. The church will be built in the Anglo-Norman style. The principal front will look towards the east, and will be flanked by towers of equal altitude. It will form a very conspicuous object over an extensive country, and will be an ornament to the landscape. The estimate of the expense is 4200*l.* of which 1000*l.* have been granted by her Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches, and 500*l.* by the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Building and Enlargement of Churches. The church will accommodate 1200 persons, of whom half will have free sittings. Mr. Wilde, of Albemarle-street, is the architect; and the contractors have engaged to complete the edifice in fourteen months.

The ancient refectory of the College of Vicars at Exeter, has undergone a thorough repair. Little else was found except Nuremberg tokens and some pieces of no ancient date, and many human bones. The cypher of John Ryse, treasurer of the Cathedral, installed Jan. 10, 1517, is on the old fire-place. The arms of Bishop Oldham are over the adjoining passage. The original Vicars' College was completed in 1388, the spot being called the Kalendar haie.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

June 13. Col. the Hon. John Maitland, and Lieut.-Col. G. A. Wetherall, to be Companions of the Order of the Bath.

June 20. Knighted, Captain Houston, Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard, and T. N. Reeve, esq. Standard Bearer of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

June 22. 1st Foot, Capt. J. O. Clunie to be Major.—17th Foot, Major T. Hall to be Lieut.-Colonel.—33d Foot, Major Sir E. Brackenbury to be Major.—Brevet, Major Sir E. Brackenbury to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Capt. R. C. Alderson, Royal Eng. to have the local rank of Lieut.-Col. while employed on a special service with Col. Lacy, in Spain.—31st Foot, Major W. H. Elliott to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. F. Mainwaring to be Major.

June 28. Peers of the United Kingdom created on the Coronation.—Constantine-Henry Earl of Mulgrave to be Marquis of Normandy, co. York; William Baron King to be Viscount Ockham, of Ockham, co. Surrey, and Earl of Lovelace; Laurence Baron Dundas to be Earl of Zetland; Anthony-Adrian Earl of Kintore to be Baron Kintore; Cornelius Viscount Lismore to be Baron Lismore, of Shanbally Castle, co. Tipperary; Warner-William Baron Rossmore to be Baron Rossmore, of the county of Monaghan; Robert-Shapland Baron Carew to be Baron Carew, of Castleborough, co. Wexford; the Hon. William Francis Spencer Ponsonby to be Baron De Mauley, of Canford, co. Dorset; Sir John Wrottesley, Bart. to be Baron Wrottesley, of Wrottesley, co. Stafford; Charles Hanbury Tracy, esq. to be Baron Sudeley, of Toddington, co. Gloucester; and Paul Methuen, esq. to be Baron Methuen, of Corsham, co. Wilts.—The Marquis of Carmarthen summoned as Baron Osborne, of Kiveton, co. York.

Advanced to the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom,—the Right Hon. Michael O'Leighen, Master of the Rolls in Ireland; Sir John Frederick William Herschell, knt.; Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer, of Knebworth, Hert. esq.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B.; Peter Eschsch Fleetwood, of Rossall-hall, co. Lanc. esq.; Samuel Crompton, of Wood End, co. York, esq.; John Edwards, of Garth, co. Montgomery, esq.; John Peter Boileau, of Tacolneston-hall, Norfolk, esq.; George M'Pherson Grant, of Ballindalloch, co. Elgin, and Invereshie, co. Inverness, esq.; Ralph Howard, of Bushy-park, co. Wicklow, esq.; Sotherton Branthwayt Peckham Micklethwait, of Iridge-place, Sussex, esq.; John Dunlop, of Dunlop, co. Ayr, esq.; Charles Peter Shakerley, of Somerford-park, Cheshire, esq.; John Henry Seale, of Mount Boone, co. Devon, esq.; Edward Marwood Elton, of Widworthy-court, co. Devon, esq.; Robert Shafto Adair, of Filston-hall, Suffolk, esq.; William Foster, of Norwich, esq.; Sir Augustus W. J. Clifford, knt. Capt. R.N. and C.B.; Charles Denham Orlando Jephson, of Mallow, co. Cork, esq.; the Right Hon. James Forrest, of Comiston, co. of Mid Lothian, Lord Provost of Edinburgh; David Roche, of Carass, co. Limerick, and Barnetick, co. Clare, esq.; Benj. Heywood, of Claremont, co. Lanc. esq.; Wm. Worsley, of Hovingham, co. York, esq.; Chas. Granville Stuart Menteath, of Closeburn, co. Dumfriess, esq.; Major-Gen. James Kyrie Money, of Homhouse, co. Hereford, Wetham, co. Wilts. and Pitsford, co. Northampton, esq.; Josiah John Guest, of Dowlais, co. Glamorgan, esq.; Michael Dillon Bellew, of Mount Bellew, co. Galway, esq.;

Benjamin Hall, of Llanover-court, co. Monmouth, esq.; East George Clayton East, of Hall-place, co. Berks, esq.; Sir James Crofton, of Longford-house, co. of Sligo, knt.

To be *Generals*.—Lieut.-Generals Sir T. Saumarez, Campbell Callander, J. S. Saunders, Sir W. M. Peacocke, K.C., John Fare, Sir Charles Wale, K.C.B., Sir J. O. Vandeleur, K.C.B., C. P. Douglas, R. B. Clayton, A. J. Goldie, Sir R. H. Sheaffe, Bart., Hon. Sir Alex. Duff, Sir R. S. Donkin, K.C.B., William Eden, Sir G. T. Walker, Bart., K.C.B., Sir J. H. Dalrymple, Bart., Samuel Hawker.—To be *Lieut.-Generals*, Major-Generals Samuel Brown, Dennis Herbert, John Ross, Hon. Sir H. King, K.C.B., Sir Wm. Thornton, K.C.B., Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., Sir Charles Pratt, K.C.B., Hon. J. R. O'Neill, Anthony Salvin, Anthony Walsh, Sir Wm. Johnston, K.C.B., Francis Newbery, D. F. Blommar, Sir Joseph Stratton, Rt. Hon. Sir E. Blakeney, K.C.B., Sir J. C. Dalbiac, Sir John Maclean, K.C.B., Sir R. D. Jackson, K.C.B., Sir Thomas Hawker, Sir G. A. Quentin, Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., Sir John Wilson, K.C.B., Sir S. F. Whittingham, K.C.B., Sir John Colborne, G.C.B., Sir Arch. Campbell, Bart., K.C.B., Sir T. M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B., Sir Alexander Woodford, K.C.B., Sir T. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., Sir H. P. Bouvier, K.C.B., Lord Burgheish, K.C.B., Lord Fitzroy J. H. Somerset, K.C.B., Lord Charles Manners, K.C.B.—To be *Major-Generals*, Colonels Henry D'Oyly, Sir F. H. Doyle, Bart., William Gray, Edw. Darley, W. V. Hompesch, Sir George Teesdale, Christ. Hamilton, G. J. Reeves, Hon. Henry Murray, Hon. Lincoln Stanhope, John Grey, Alex. Cameron, Sir James Wilson, K.C.B., T. Dalmer, Sir H. Watson, Edw. Walker, Thomas Evans.—To be *Colonels*, Lieut.-Colonels J. A. Mein, Alex. Wedderburn, Peter Dumas, Mildmay Fane, John Martin, G. H. Hewett, Charles Wyndham, Earl of Uxbridge, Hon. H. H. Hutchinson, Sir J. M. Wallace, Edw. Wildman, Hon. John Finch, James Lindsay, W. G. Moore, Sir A. F. D'Este, James Campbell, William Cochrane, Henry Somerset, Nicholas Wodehouse, Hector M'Laine, Earl of Darlington, C. A. Wetherall, John M'Cas-kill, John Carter, James Simpson, J. F. Love, Hon. George Anson, Duncan M'Gregor, Edw. Warner, Nicholas Hamilton, James Dennis, M. G. Blake, C. A. P. Bentinck, R. H. Sale, Henry Lane, J. G. Baumgardt, R. Nickle, Daniel Falla, Sir H. G. Macleod, Sampson Stawell, C. G. J. Arbuthnot, Thomas Valiant, C. G. Falconar, Richard England, Charles Middleton, Lord Hotham, Joseph Paterson, W. Douglas, W. C. Seton, J. Crowder.—To be *Lieut.-Colonels*, Majors David Graham, John Algeo, Peter Edwards, W. F. Williams, W. Cartwright, John Garland, Robert Fraser, R. W. Har-tonge, H. R. Sanderson, W. P. Yale, Donald Urquhart, C. H. Smith, W. H. Newton, L. Darrah, Melville Glenie, Arthur Gore, Wm. Wilkinson, George Marshall, David Goodman, Loftus Owen, Pringle Taylor, J. A. Schreiber, Charles Levinge, Robert Winchester, H. D. Campbell, James Wood, W. F. Tinfing, And. Clarke, Stephen Holmes, H. H. Manners, John Luard.—To be *Majors*, Captains John Bonamy, T. J. Adair, S. R. Warren, Richard Manners, James Tomlinson, Jeremiah Cowper, H. K. Bloomfield, B. P. Browne, Henry Bond, John Birtwhistle, Arthur Myers, J. T. Moore, J. H. Serjeantson, Walter Harris, Horace Suckling, Ambrose Spong, William Fraser, John Clarke, John Stoyte, James Spence, Jas. Algeo, A. S. H. Alpin, James Hutchinson, F. W. Dillon, Isaac Richardson, Robert Browne, William Cannon, Richard Tatton, James Jack-

son, G. F. G. O'Connor, James Creagh, Edw. Johnstone, W. A. Riach, Thomas Nickoll, W. H. Arthur, Thomas L'Estrange, William Bindon, F. C. Montgomery, W. T. Hunt, Nicholas Palmer, T. J. Galloway, J. R. Raines, C. B. Brisbane, J. L. Black, Charles Douglas, C. H. Doyle, Walter White, Richard Westmore, Thomas Wood, Manley Power, W. H. Law, James M'Queen, Charles Hall, Harman Jeffries, Edward Thorp, William Sadleir, John Lawrenson, Richard Hort, John Dalzell, Hunter Ward, A. B. Armstrong, Harcourt Master, H. W. Hartley, Joseph Swinburne, James M'Donnell, Edward Twopeny, George Carpenter, Geo. Whannell, Daniel Frazer, Alex. Buchan, George Hogarth, William Thain, Dugald M'Nicol, J. C. Peddie, Richard Willington, Peter Cheape, J. A. Forbes, Alex. M'Leod, Charles Smith, C. H. Potts, Francis Westerra, Edward Gage, J. H. Cooke.

Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers to take rank by Brevet.—To be Generals, Lieut.-Generals John Macklean, Geo. Wilson.—To be Lieutenant-Generals, Major-Generals Sir Joseph Maclean, Richard Dickinson, Alex. Armstrong, Henry Evatt, Sir F. W. Mulcaster.—To be Major-Generals, Colonels Foster Coulson, Richard Uniacke, George Irving, Sir John May, K.C.B., F. Burgoyne.—To be Colonels, Lieut.-Colonels G. G. Lewis, Sir G. C. Hoste, G. J. Harding, J. R. Wright.—To be Lieut.-Colonel, Major William Miller.—To be Majors, Captains R. B. Rawnsley, Wm. Aug. Raynes, Richard Hardinge, Joseph Hanwell, Robert Andrews, T. H. Fenwick, L. A. Hall, Patrick Yule, George Phillips, C. J. Selwyn, Edmund Sheppard, W. M. Gosset, Daniel Bolton, L. S. B. Robertson, W. E. Lock, Philip Sandilands, Browne Willis, B. H. Vaughan, T. G. Higgins, F. W. Whinyates, A. W. Robe, R. C. Alderson, Charles Wright, Charles Rivers, F. R. Thomson, Amherst Wright, H. Y. Wrotham.

Officers of the Royal Marines to take rank by Brevet.—To be Generals, Lieut.-Generals James Meredith, R. H. Farmer.—To be Majors, Captains W. M. Burton, A. H. Gordon.

Flag Officers of her Majesty's Fleet promoted, viz.—To be Admirals of the Blue, Vice-Admirals of the Red J. E. Douglas, Sir Ross Donnelly, K.C.B., Sir J. P. Beresford, Bart. K.C.B., &c.—To be Vice-Admirals of the Red, Vice-Admirals of the White John West, Stephen Poyntz, Lord Colville, John Cochet.—To be Vice-Admirals of the White, Vice-Admirals of the Blue Sir Henry Heathcote, Knt., Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, K.C.B., &c.—Sir George Scott, K.C.B., Sir Thomas Dumas, K.C.B., Sir J. T. Rodd, K.C.B.—To be Vice-Admirals of the Blue, Rear-Admirals of the Red Sir Thomas Livingstone, Bart., Sir Edw. Bruce, K.C.B., Sir F. W. Austen, K.C.B., Sir Patrick Campbell, K.C.B.—To be Rear-Admirals of the Red, Rear-Admirals of the White Sir Thomas Briggs, G.C. St. M. and G., Earl of Dundonald, Sir William Parker, K.C.B., Sir R. T. Ricketts, Bart. George M'Kinley, Sir Charles Dashwood, Knt.—To be Rear-Admirals of the White, Rear-Admirals of the Blue E. C. Rowley, Thomas Browne, Samuel Pym, C.B., Robert Jackson, Sir Robert Barrie, Knt., C.B. K.C.B., C. B. H. Ross, C.B., Sir Charles Malcolm, Knt., F. W. Fane, Hon. Geo. Elliot, C.B., James Hillyar, C.B., K.C.B.—To be Rear-Admirals of the Blue, Captains J. R. Dacres, John Sykes, John Hancock, C.B., Hon. D. H. Mackay, Francis Mason, C.B., Thomas Brown, Alex. Shippard, Robert Henderson, Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart. C.B., Sir John Louis, Bart., Brian Hodgson, H. H. Christian.—To be retired Rear-Admirals, Captains J. S. Carden, J. W. Holland, John Impey, H. M. Oummaney, Archibald Duff, Hon. M. J. Henniker.—To be Captains, Commanders Richard Devonshire,

Richard Copeland, Charles Rich, John Robertson (a), Robert Deans, W. Richardson (a), G. C. Blake, M. H. Sweeney, W. F. Stanley, William Holt, W. H. Pierson, J. J. Tucker, John Kingcombe, Brunswick Popham, William Oldrey, Thomas Ogle, George Evans, W. J. Cole, Knt., Richard Keane, John Hackett, William Picking, J. J. F. Newell, John Forster, John Parker, George Daniell, Fred. Bullock, Russell Elliott, Alfred Luckraft, J. E. Erskine, James Hope, G. A. Sainthill, F. P. Blackwood, H. T. Austin, William Ramsay, and Edward Stanley.—To be Commanders, Lieutenants G. G. Miall, Joseph Roche, Edmund Norcott, Henry Stroud, H. D. Twisden, H. V. Huntley, Henry Frederick Peake, C. J. F. Newton, Fred. Wood, Francis Grove, J. H. Ward, H. T. Jones, E. St. L. Cannon, John M'Donnell, Wm. Dickey, Charles Wilson, Riley, Francis Larder, John Hathorn, William M'Ilwaine, Ralph Barton, Richard Burridge, William Griffin, Fred. Hutton, Bird Allen, F. W. H. Glasie, Edward Burnett, J. B. Woodthorpe, C. G. Robinson, W. C. Phillott, Sackett Hope, Rich. Robinson, J. V. Fletcher, J. A. Legard, T. L. Massie, Woodford Williams, Robert Kerr, A. L. Montgomery, Samuel Mercer, Wm. Louis, Richard Inman, R. S. Robinson, H. R. Henry, R. T. Stopford, Hon. A. A. Murray, J. H. Windham, Hon. S. T. Carnegie, Henry Bagot, C. G. E. Napier, Henry Church, and Wm. Hubbard (a).

July 3. 1st Grenadier Guards, Col. S. Lambert to be Lieut.-Colonel; Col. A. Higginson to be Major.—61st Foot, Major C. Forbes to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major H. Burnside to be Major.—70th Foot, Major J. Kelsall to be Lt.-Col.; brevet Major T. Reed to be Major.—97th Foot, Major J. Campbell to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major N. L. Darrah to be Major.

July 5. Earl Bruce summoned to the House of Peers as Baron Bruce, of Tottenham, Wilts. July 6. 1st Foot Guards, Capt. R. W. Astell to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—58th Foot, Capt. Wm. Sadleir to be Major.—60th Foot, Major W. T. Cockburn to be Major.—71st Foot, Capt. Lord Arthur Lennox to be Major.—89th Foot, Lieut.-Col. J. L. Baden to be Lt.-Col.; Capt. A. S. H. Aplin to be Major.

July 10. Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. F. Campbell to be Colonel; Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. T. Mitchell to be Lieut.-Col.—Patrick Francis Gahan, esq. to be Assistant Judge of the Bahama Islands.—James Laidlaw, esq. to be secretary, registrar, and clerk of the council, and clerk of the enrolments in Dominica.

July 13. Edward Hay Drummond Hay, esq. to be Treasurer of Trinidad.—1st Foot, Capt. Dugald M'Nicol to be Major.—15th Foot, Lt.-Col. Lord Charles Wellesley to be Lieut.-Col.—Staff, Major Ramsd Macdonald, to be deputy Adjutant-gen. to the troops at Bombay, with the rank of Lieut.-Col.

July 16. The reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha elected K. G.

July 23. Sir Wm. Woods, K.H. to be Garter Principal King of Arms; Edmund Lodge, esq. K.H. to be Clarenceux King of Arms; Joseph Hawker, esq. to be Norroy King of Arms; James Pulman, esq. to be Richmond Herald; Albert Wm. Woods, esq. to be Portcullis Pursuivant.

[In consequence of the great length of the Preferments incident to the Coronation, we are still obliged to defer to next month those relating to the Order of the Bath and the East India Service.]

Members returned to serve in Parliament. Cashel.—Joseph Stock, esq. LL.D. vice Steph. Woulfe, now Chief Baron in Ireland. Clonmell.—Right Hon. Nicholas Ball (now Attorney-gen. for Ireland), re-elected.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

- Rev. James Bowstead, D.D. to be Bishop of Sodor and Man.
 Rev. T. Amory, St. Tethe V. Cornwall.
 Rev. C. Awdry, New Sampford R. Essex.
 Rev. H. Ayling, Guildford R.R. Surrey.
 Rev. J. Bailey, Stoke Holy Cross V. Norf.
 Rev. W. Barnes, Brixton Deverell R. Wilts.
 Rev. R. S. Barton, Heysham R. Lanc.
 Rev. Hibbert Binney, D.C.L. Newbury R. Berks.
 Rev. F. J. Blandy, Netheravon V. Wilts.
 Rev. Blundy, Drayton Beauchamp R. Bucks.
 Rev. W. Boyle, Freshford R. Somerset.
 Rev. H. Browne, Little Kimble R. Bucks.
 Rev. F. Bryans, Backford V. Cheshire.
 Rev. J. G. Bull, Godalming V. Surrey.
 Rev. H. Bull, Lathbury P.C. Bucks.
 Rev. T. H. Careston, Highgate Ch. Middx.
 Rev. R. Cobb, Thwaite R. Norfolk.
 Rev. H. J. Cooper, Old Windsor V. Berks.
 Rev. G. Davy, St. Peter's Ch. Maidstone.
 Rev. John Earle, jun. Aughton cum Cottingham P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. C. B. Elliott, Tattingstone R. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. L. Figgins, St. Matthew Ch. Liverpool.
 Rev. W. Flower, jun. S. Hykeham R. Linc.
 Rev. H. Freeman, Folksworth R. Hants.
 Rev. Anth. Grant, Romford P.C. Essex.
 Rev. James Haworth, Croxton V. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. O. Hill, Wootton Underwood P.C. Bucks.
 Rev. W. M. Hurlock, Stoke by Clare P.C. Suffolk.
 Rev. T. Hutchinson, Harpurley new Ch. Lanc.
 Rev. John Johnson, Outwell R. Norfolk.
 Rev. Chas. Kent, Ludford P.C. Heref.
 Rev. John Kyle, Inchageela R. Cork.
 Rev. C. W. Lamprell, Bradley parva R. Suff.
 Rev. Henry Law, (Archdeacon of Wells) Bath R. Somerset.
 Rev. F. Lee, Stanton Bury V. Bucks.
 Rev. E. D. Legh, St. Botolph's Aldersgate R. London.
 Rev. R. Meek, Richmond R. Yorkshire.
 Rev. C. Mordaunt, Badgworth R. Somerset.
 Rev. H. G. Pinder, Bratton Fleming R. Devon.
 Rev. C. Rolfe, Shadoxhurst R. Kent.
 Rev. F. St. George, St. Paul's R. Cork.
 Rev. J. Thwaytes, Trinity P. C. Carlisle.
 Rev. W. H. Turner, Banwell V. Somerset.
 Rev. J. M. Whalley, Slaidburn R. Yorkshire.
 Rev. Jacob Wood, Egham V. Surrey.
 Rev. R. G. Curteis to be Chaplain to the Marq. of Queensberry.
 Rev. Joseph Twigg, M.A. to be Chaplain to Kensal Green Cemetery.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

- Alderman Thomas Wood and James White to be Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.
 Rev. A. Phillips, to be Principal of King William's College, Isle of Man.
 Rev. O. Walford, and H. W. Phillott, B.A. to be Second and Third Masters of Charterhouse School.

BIRTHS.

- May 31. At Hopland Hall, Suffolk, the wife of Edward Leathes, esq. a dau.
 June 1. At Spye Park, the wife of J. E. A. Starkey, esq. a son.—4. At Cliff Hall, Warw. the wife of T. B. Cave, esq. a son.—18. In Grosvenor-sq. the Countess of Carnarvon, a son.—19. At Geneva, the wife of Charles Eyre, esq. of Welford, Berkshire, a son and heir.—20. In Curzon-st. the wife of F. Hawkins, M.D. a son.—In Upper Harley-st. the wife of Henry Hall, esq. a son and heir.—At Winterborne Whitchurch, the wife of the Rev.

T. Tyrwhitt, Prebendary of Sarum, a dau.—21. At Lambeth Palace, the wife of Wm. Kingsmill, esq. of Sydmonston, Hants, a son and heir.—In Grosvenor-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Rous, a son, still-born.—22. At Salisbury, the wife of W. B. Brodie, esq. M.P. a dau.—23. The wife of the Rev. Sir Herbert Oakley, Bart. a dau.—25. In Old Palace-yard, the wife of John Jervis, esq. M.P. a dau.—27. At Kingstead, Norfolk, Mrs. Frederick Fitz Roy, a son.—29. In Lower Seymour-st. the Hon. Mrs. Carnegie, a dau.—At Hatton Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. John Lynce, a son and heir.—30. At Torquay, Devon, the Hon. Mrs. W. T. Law, a dau.

Lately. At the Elms, Worc. the wife of Rear-Adm. Maling, a dau.—At Downton-hall, near Ludlow, the lady of Sir W. E. Rouse Boughton, Bart. a dau.—At Longworth, the wife of R. B. Philipps, esq. High Sheriff of co. Hereford, a dau.—The Hon. Mrs. Magee, a son.

July 3. In Paris, the wife of the Hon. St. John Butler, a son and heir.—4. In Nottingham-place, Viscountess Hood, a son and heir.—At Northbrook House, Hants, Lady Maria Anne Saunderson, a dau.—7. At Gormanston castle, the wife of the Hon. E. Preston, a dau.—8. In Great Cumberland-place, Lady Jane Ogilvy, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 12. At Vizianagram (East Indies), W. Poole, esq. fourth son of J. E. Poole, esq. of Bridgewater, Som. to Ellen, eldest dau. of the late Sir G. S. Hall, Bart.

April 17. At Plymouth, Henry Young, esq. India Civil Service, third son of the late Sir S. Young, Bart. to Catharine Anne, eldest dau. of J. H. Eccles, esq.—18. At Trinidad, E. Jackson, esq. acting Attorney-gen. to Maria Alexandrina, eldest dau. of André Blasini, esq.—19. At Moreham, Berks, the Rev. Henry W. Bowles Daubeney, son of Col. Daubeney, of Bath, to Peggy Louisa, dau. of the late Benj. Morland, of Sheepstead House, esq.—24. At Charles' church, Plymouth, S. W. Prideaux, esq. of Dartmouth, to Henrietta, dau. of the late E. J. Collins, esq. of Kingsbridge.

May 17. At Hampstead, William Vizard, esq. M.A. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Maria Jeffries.—At Florence, the Baron Leonard Victor de la Viere, to Susanna-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Alex. Anderson, esq. of Chapel-st. Park-lane.—19. At Copenhagen, Duke Charles Schleswig-Holstein Glücksburg to the Princess Wilhelmina Maria of Denmark.—23. At Milverton, Warw. the Rev. C. L. Swainson, Rector of Creeke, N'ctonsh. to Harriet, relict of Geo. Littledale, esq. of Sandown.—24. At Stock Gayland, Dors. the Rev. W. J. Meech, Rector of Whaddon, Bucks, to Sarah Marwood, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. F. Yeatman, Rector of Stock Gayland.—The Rev. J. R. Dobson, second son of Mrs. Dobson, of Cresswell House, Durham, to Anne, eldest dau. of Eusebius Cleaver, esq. niece to A. Chapman, esq. M.P.—At Salisbury Cath. the Rev. F. K. Eyre, M.A. second son of the late Daniel Eyre, esq. to Louisa Jane, only dau. of the late James Hussey, esq.—At Plymouth, G. G. Channer, esq. Lieut. Bengal Art. to Susan, eldest dau. of the Rev. N. Kendall, Vicar of Lanlivery.—At St. Pancras new Church, the Rev. H. J. Rose, B.D., Rector of Houghton Conquest, to S. Caroline, eldest dau. of T. Burgon, esq. of Brunswick-sq.—26. Rev. James Barry, of Queen's coll. Camb. to Frances Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. J. Randolph, Vicar of Hawkesbury, Glouc.—At Guisborough, Yorksh. the Rev. W. T. Eyre, Vicar of Padbury, Bucks, to Frances, eldest

dau. of the late Rev. T. P. Williamson, Perp. Curate of Guisborough.—At Stoke Newington, Robert Turner Churchill, esq. of Old Broad-st. to Julia, eldest dau. of William Beecham, esq. F.R.S.; also Robert John Swift, esq. only son of Robert Swift, barrister-at-law, of Beldoyle, co. Dublin, esq. to Sophia Mary, second dau.—29. Rev. G. Sidney Smith, Rector of Aghaleercher, Fermanagh, to Charlotte eldest dau. of T. O. Lees, esq. of Bloomfield, co. Dublin.—At Cambridge, the Rev. M. Wilkinson, Fellow of Clare Hall, to Rosa Sarah, only dau. of the late Capt. Lea, R.N.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Major-Gen. Sir T. Hawker, K.C.H. to Mary, widow of Capt. the Hon. Fred. Noel, R.N.—At St. Mark's, Kennington, the Rev. Wm. Farley, of Oakham, Surrey, to Caroline, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Farley, Vicar of Eppingham.—E. H. Sawbridge, esq. only son of the late Rev. J. S. Sawbridge, Rector of Welford, Berks, to Fanny Isabella, eldest dau. of Edw. Bridgman, esq. of Coney-Weston hall, Suffolk.—31. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, the Rev. H. A. Woodgate, Rector of Bellbroughton, Worc. to Maria, youngest dau. of E. C. Bradford, esq. of York-street.—At Benacre, Suffolk, the Rev. Philip Schofield, B.A. to Georgiana Anne, youngest dau. of Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart.—Claude Edw. Scott, esq. of Bruton-street, to Mary, youngest dau. of T. R. Buckworth, esq. of Cockley Clay Hall, Norfolk.

June 2. At Bridgewater, the Rev. Horatio Westmacott, Rector of Chastleton, Oxf. third son of Sir R. Westmacott, to Penelope Spencer, fourth dau. of J. R. Poole, esq. of Bridgewater.—4. Joshua Hepworth, esq. of Rogerthorpe Hall, Yorkshire, to Sarah Cope, second dau. of the Rev. G. Allott, Vicar of South Kirkby.—5. At Wendover, Bucks, Edward Capel, esq. youngest son of the Hon. and Rev. W. Capel, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late James Bennie, esq. of Demerara.—At Shaftesbury, Arthur Benoni Evans, esq. of Bengal Service, to Catharine, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Patten.—W. B. Naish, esq. to Marianne, only child of the Rev. T. Parfitt, D.D. Perpetual Curate of Glastonbury.—7. The Rev. Henry Lummoore, Vicar of Barnstaple, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of Rear-Adm. Noble.—At East Teignmouth, J. W. Peard, esq. son of the late Vice-Adm. Peard, to Catharine Augusta, dau. of the Rev. W. P. Richards, D.C.L. Rector of Abbotstoke, Dors.—At Henfield, Sussex, the Rev. Charles Dunlop, B.A. to Fanny, second dau. of Wm. Borrer, esq.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, George, only son of the late Capt. Rich. Taylor, formerly of West Wrattling Park, Camb. to Mary Ann Jane, only dau. of the late Joseph Lynor, esq. of Dorking.—At St. Clement Danes, Strand, Wm. Nicholas, esq. of Penzance, to Ann, relict of Edw. Stephenson, esq. of Somerton-court, Somerset.—At Waltham Abbey, the Baron Rehausen, Chargé d'Affaires of the King of Sweden, to Maria, dau. of the late J. Soane, esq. and grand-dau. of Sir John Soane, the architect.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. Geo. Maclean, esq. Governor of Cape Coast, eldest son of the Rev. James Maclean, of Urquhart, Elgin, to Letitia Elizabeth, only dau. of the late John Landon, esq. (the poetess L.E.L.).—9. At St. John's, Fulham, W. E. Price, of Torrington, esq. to Anne Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. John Palmer, Preb. of Lincoln.—In Guernsey, John Graham Foster Pigott, esq. to Rosalie, only dau. of Monsieur Le Fevre, of Cherbourg.—11. At Leamington, the Rev. Arthur Turner, Rector of Ladbroke, to Miss Isabella Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Robert Dennistoun, esq. of that ilk.—12.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Gabriel Stone Poole, esq. eldest son of J. R. Poole, esq. of Bridgewater, to Maria, youngest dau. of Sir Richard Westmacott.—At Lockinge, Berks. John Gibbs, of Westbury, Wilts, esq. to Charlotte Lucy, only dau. of the late Rev. Wyatt Cottle, Vicar of Cholesey.—At Holton, Oxf. Arthur Annesley, esq. second son of the Rev. Arthur Annesley, Rector of Clifford, Glouc. to Elizabeth Vers, dau. of the Rev. T. G. Tyndale, Rector of Holton.—At Pampisford, of Camb. C. B. Lennard, esq. son of Sir T. B. Lennard, Bart. to Elizabeth-Amelia, eldest dau. of the late Robert Nicholson, esq. of Bradley, co. Durham.—At Edmonton, Claude Wilde, esq. eldest son of Mr. Sergeant Wilde, M.P. to Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Robt. Ray, esq.—At Exeter, Capt. F. E. Manning, Bengal Army, to Susanna, relict of Sir Henry Farrington, Bart., and second dau. of the late Robt. Kekewich, esq.—13. At Broadcliff, Mr. John Ratcliffe, (lineal descendant of the last Earl of Derwentwater), to Mary Ann, only dau. of Mr. Birmingham.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. J. D. Simmie, esq. surgeon, Royal Marine Art. second son of the late Rev. Dr. Simmie, of Rothsmay, Banffshire, to Julia, eldest dau. of the late Col. Clifford, C.B. and K.H.—At Malta, the Baron Hector Testaferata Abela, to Mary Ramsay, third dau. of the late Alexander Anderson, esq. of Chapel-st. Park-lane.—14. Baruch Toogood, esq. of Torquay, to Anne Elizabeth, only dau. of Peter Henwood, esq. of Wells.—At Camberwell, J. J. Townshend Bowen, esq. of Trinidad, to Jessie, youngest dau. of T. Courthope, esq. of Peckham-grove.—At Wargrave, Berks, the Rev. G. Price, Rector of Romaldkirk, Yorksh. son of Barrington Price, esq. to Elizabeth Harby, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. Oddie, of Hare Hatch, Berks.—At St. Matthew's, Brixton, Alex. Fraser, esq. of Flamstead Bury, Herts, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of John Illidge, esq.—At Newark, J. J. Bigsley, esq. D.M. to Caroline, sixth dau. of the late Rev. J. Bevor, Rector of Claypole, Linc.—18. At Paris, the Rev. Henry Rolls, Rector of Aldwinckle All Saints, to Sarah Anna, only sister of W. B. Rolls, esq. of the firm of Galigani, and Co. Paris.—At Ealing, Edward Henry Noel, esq. fourth son of the Rev. Thos. Noel, to Frances-Isabella, dau. of Col. Carlo Joseph Doyle, Lieut.-Gov. of Grenada.—At St. Bartholomew-the-Less, George Trollope, esq. of Christ's Hospital, to Alicia, dau. of W. W. Wilby, esq. of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—At Woodford, W. H. Digweed, esq. of Stevenston, Hants, eldest son of H. Digweed, esq. to Sarah Amelia, second dau. of the late Joseph Cotton, esq. of Woodford-bridge.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Chas. Wykeham Martin, esq. eldest son of F. W. Martin, esq. of Leeds Castle, Kent, to Matilda, second dau. of the late Sir John Trollope, Bart.—19. At the Catholic Chapel, Chelsea, the Right Hon. Lord Arundell, to the Hon. Teresa, dau. of Lord Stourton.—The Rev. G. H. Whitaker, M.A. Rector of Garforth, Yorksh. to Lucy, fourth dau. of the Rev. James Landon, Vicar of Aberford, Yorksh.—At Wakefield, Fred. Ibbotson, of Crofton Hall, esq. to Marianne, only dau. of G. D. Barker, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. T. R. Auldjo, esq. to Minna Georgiana, only dau. of the late Mr. Von Schultze, of Hanover.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Thomas Duffield, esq. M.P. to Augusta Elizabeth, second dau. of Lieut-Col. Robt. Rushbrooke, M.P.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. G. J. Elvey, Mus. Bac. Private Organist to her Majesty, to Harriet, dau. of Highmore Skeats, esq. late Organist to the Chapel Royal, Windsor.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF LEEDS, K.G.

July 10. In London, aged nearly 63, the Most Noble George William Frederick Osborne, sixth Duke of Leeds (1694), Marquis of Carmarthen (1689), Earl of Danby, co. York (1674), Viscount Latimer, of Danby, and Baron Osborne, of Kiveton, co. York (1673), Baron Conyers, of Hornby Castle (by writ, 1509), all titles in the English peerage; fifth Viscount Osborne, of Dunblane, co. Perth (1675), and the sixth Baronet, of Kiveton, co. York (1620); a Knight of the Garter; a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of York, Governor of the island of Scilly, Ranger of Richmond Forest, Constable of Middleham Castle, &c. &c.

His Grace was born July 21, 1775, the elder son of Francis-Godolphin the fifth Duke, by his first wife the Rt. Hon. Lady Amelia D'Arcy, Baroness Conyers, only daughter and heiress of Robert fourth and last Earl of Holderness. His mother (whose marriage was dissolved by act of parliament in 1779) died during his minority, Jan. 26, 1784; and on his coming of age, he presented a petition to the House of Lords, claiming the barony of Conyers in right of his maternal descent. On the 27th April, 1798, the House resolved and adjudged that the petitioner, George-William-Frederick Marquis of Carmarthen, had made out his claim to the title, honour, and dignity of Baron Conyers; and he immediately received his writ of summons accordingly. He never, however, took much interest in politics, and when a young man spent a considerable length of time in Italy. He usually gave his vote in Parliament with the Tory party.

On the 31st Jan. 1799 he succeeded his father in the dukedom, and in the same year he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire. On the 4th May 1827 he was appointed Master of the Horse, and on the 10th of the same month he was sworn a Privy Councillor. On the latter day also he was elected a Knight of the Order of the Garter. He resigned the office of Master of the Horse with the Duke of Wellington's administration in Nov. 1830. At the ceremony of the Coronation of King William IV. Sept. 8, 1831, the Duke of Leeds was one of the four Knights of the Garter who held over the King's head the pall of gold at the ceremony of anointing.

As a supporter of the turf no one was more respected. He was, in fact, admitted to be a pattern for everything up-
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right and honourable. It should be borne in mind that to the northern turf he was essentially devoted, for he seldom sent horses south of Doncaster. The influence of his character was great in the best sense of the word; for in his own neighbourhood he was truly "the fine old English gentleman," and sought not to be great from home.

In 1811 his Grace pulled down the ancient mansion-house at Kiveton, which up to that time had been the principal residence of the family, from the reign of James the First (see Hunter's History of South Yorkshire, vol. i. p. 142). It was quitted for the more magnificent castle of Hornby, in the same county, the seat of his mother's family, the Barons Conyers, and Earls of Holderness.

His Grace was present at the Coronation of the Queen, though his Duchess was prevented from attending by serious illness. He was taken ill only three days before his death. His body was interred, on the 16th of July, under Trinity Church, Osnaburgh-street, Regent's Park.

He married Aug. 17, 1797, Lady Charlotte Townshend, sixth daughter of George first Marquis Townshend, and aunt to the present Marquis; and had issue two sons and one daughter: 1. the Most Noble Francis-Godolphin-Darcy, now Duke of Leeds, born in 1798; 2. Lady Charlotte-Mary-Anne-Georgiana, married in 1826 to Sackville Lane Fox, esq. of Bramham Park, Yorkshire, and died in 1836; and 3. Lord Conyers George Thomas William Osborne, who was accidentally killed in a struggle with a young friend, when a member of Christ church, Oxford, Feb. 19, 1831.

The present Duke formerly sat in Parliament (as Marquis of Carmarthen) for Helston; but has not been a member of the House of Commons since the passing of the Reform Act. At the Coronation of her present Majesty he was (only a few days before his father's death) called up to the House of Peers in the barony of Osborne. He married April 24, 1828, Louisa-Catharine, third daughter of Richard Caton, of Maryland, esq. widow of Sir Felton Elwell Bathurst Hervey, Bart. and sister to the Marchioness of Wellesley. By that lady he has no issue; and the present heir presumptive to the dukedom is Lord Godolphin, the late Duke's only brother.

THE MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

May 18. At O'Dienne's hotel, Dublin, after an illness of thirteen days, produced

by a severe cold, aged 63, the Most Hon. James Butler, first Marquis of Ormonde (1825), nineteenth Earl of Ormonde (1327), eleventh Earl of Ossory (1527), tenth Viscount Thurles, co. Tipperary (1535), all titles of the kingdom of Ireland; first Baron Ormonde, of Llanthony, co. Monmouth, in the peerage of the United Kingdom (1821); a Knight of St. Patrick; Hereditary Chief Butler of Ireland; Vice-Admiral of Leinster; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Kilkenny; Colonel of the Kilkenny militia, and an Aide-de-camp to the Queen for the militia, &c. &c.

His Lordship was born July 15, 1774, the third son of John the 17th Earl of Ormonde, by Anne, daughter and sole heiress of John Earl of Wandesford.

In 1802 he was returned to Parliament as one of the knights for the county of Kilkenny; for which, having been re-elected in 1806, 1807, 1812, and 1818, he sat until his succession to the peerage. In 1805 he voted in favour of the claims of the Irish Catholics.

As the Hon. James Butler, he took an active and meritorious part in the defence of his native country, on the formation of the yeomanry corps. He himself commanded the Fessaghineen and the Castle Comer infantry, together with the Kilkenny legion.

On the death of his brother Walter Marquis of Ormonde, Aug. 10, 1820, he succeeded to the titles of Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, &c. the marquise (conferred on his brother in 1816) and the British barony of Butler of Llanthony, (conferred in 1801) then becoming extinct: but at the shortly subsequent coronation of King George the Fourth, he was created a British peer by the title of Baron Ormonde of Llanthony, July 17, 1821; and Oct. 5, 1825, the dignity of Marquis of Ormonde was again revived in his favour. He was nominated a Knight of St. Patrick in 1821.

In Parliament he sided with the Whig party, and he gave his vote in favour of the reform of Parliament.

His Lordship married Oct. 12, 1807, Grace-Louisa, daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples, of the county of Tyrone, by Harriet, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Viscount Molesworth; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue five sons and five daughters: 1. the Most Hon. John now Marquis of Ormonde, born in 1808, and at present unmarried; 2. Lady Harriet-Eleanor-Wandesford, married in 1831 to Robert Fowler, esq. eldest son of Robert Lord Bishop of Ossory; 3. Lord Walter Wandesford Butler, an officer in the army; 5. Lord

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James Wandesford Butler, also in the army; 6. Lady Louisa-Grace-Wandesford; 7. Lord Richard Molesworth Wandesford Butler; 8. Lord Charles Wandesford Butler; 9. Lady Elizabeth; and 10. Lady Mary-Charlotte, born in 1823.

BARON FAGEL.

Latel. Henry Baron Fagel, formerly Ambassador from Holland at the Court of Great Britain.

He was the grandson of the Secretary of the States General of Holland, who died in 1790, at the age of 84 years, of which fifty-six had been employed in administration. The late Baron was sent, in Nov. 1793, to Copenhagen, on a secret mission to engage the Court of Denmark to join with the other powers coalesced against the French republic, a mission in which his zeal drew upon him the hatred of the republicans of Holland, who wished to overthrow the family of Orange. In July 1794 he signed, at the head quarters of the Prince of Cobourg, the treaty of alliance between the States-General and the Kings of Prussia and Great Britain, to the formation of which his able negotiations had materially contributed.

After the conquest of Holland by the French, the Baron partook of the misfortunes of the house of Orange, and withdrew from the country. After returning with the Stadtholder, he counter-signed the manifesto of the 21st Nov. 1813, in which the Dutch were invited to unite in shaking off the French yoke. On the 18th April following he concluded in London a convention relative to the restitution of certain Dutch colonies, conquered by Great Britain during the war; on the 19th May 1815, having been appointed a Councillor of State, he signed another convention with Great Britain and Russia, relative to the Russian loan in Holland.

COUNT SOMMARIVA.

Latel. At Paris, Count Sommariva, well known as an enlightened patron of the fine arts.

He was a native of Milan; and at the period when the French invaded Lombardy, was in high repute as a barrister. He declared in favour of the revolution, was successively appointed to several offices, and was at length made Secretary-general of the directory of the Cisalpine republic. When the Austro-Russians overran Italy, in 1799, he took refuge at Paris, with many of his compatriots. After the battle of Marengo had restored the republican order of things in Italy, Sommariva became one of the directors, and this situation he held till the estab-

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lishment of the presidentship, when he was chosen a member of the college of *possidenti* or proprietors. His talents for public affairs were of the highest order, and were eminently conspicuous whilst he was in authority. He was no less excellent as an orator than as a statesman; and the speech which he pronounced on resigning the government into the hands of Count Melzi was considered a masterpiece of eloquence.

Subsequently Count Sommariva resided at Paris; where his hotel was the shrine of a valuable collection of pictures, and above all of that *chef-d'œuvre* of Canova, his unrivalled Magdalene.

CHIEF BARON JOY.

June 5. At Woodstown, co. Dublin, aged 71, the Rt. Hon. Henry Joy, Chief Baron of her Majesty's Exchequer in Ireland, and a Privy Councillor of that kingdom.

Mr. Joy was called to the bar in Trinity term 1788; and he enjoyed high reputation as an able lawyer, and much consideration as an advocate. There was a quiet ready playfulness of manner about him, which enabled him to make great way with a jury, or when replying to the arguments of a rival orator. Lord Norbury once was asked by Mr. Hope, the attorney, to wait a few minutes for Mr. Joy, his leading counsel, in a *nisi prius* case just then called on in the Court of Common Pleas. He did so until his small stock of patience was exhausted; then exclaiming, "Hope told a flattering tale, that Joy would soon return," ordered the next number to be proceeded with. Mr. Joy succeeded the present Lord Chancellor as Attorney-general for Ireland, but never took a seat in Parliament, although frequently pressed to sit for a northern borough. When Lord Guillemore retired from the Exchequer in 1831, Mr. Joy succeeded to the office of Chief Baron, in which he always displayed the utmost impartiality, with a decidedly constitutional sense of inflexible justice and humanity. He was never married. In private life he was a religious, highly-honourable, courteous gentleman, and will long be regretted by every man of similar feelings in the profession.

On the 15th June his friends assembled in the great room of Morrison's Hotel, to deliberate on the propriety of paying some tribute to his memory. It is probable that a splendid mural monument, in white marble, will be erected in the church of Monkstown, in the vaults of which his remains were deposited.

LT.-GEN. SIR THOMAS DYER, BART.

April 12. In Clarges-street, Sir Thos. Richard Swinnerton Dyer, the sixth Baronet (1678), a Lieutenant-General in the British and Spanish services, and Knight Grand Cross of the orders of San Hermenegildo and Isabel la Católica.

He was the only son and heir of Sir John Swinnerton Dyer, a Colonel in the army, and Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, by a daughter of Mr. Vicary. He was appointed a Lieut. in the 7th foot, June 28, 1783; Captain-Lieut. in May 1791, and Lieut. and Captain in the first foot guards in 1793. He served the campaigns in Flanders; in 1797 was appointed Major by brevet; in 1799 served in the expedition to the Helder as Assistant Adjutant-general; Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in the foot guards, Oct. 25, 1799; and in 1800 and 1801 served in Egypt.

He succeeded to the title on his father's death March 31, 1801.

In June 1808 Sir Thomas was sent on a military mission to Spain, where he remained with the army of the Insurgents under General Cuesta, and returned to England in July. He was sent on another mission to Spain in the Sept. following, and returned in December; when he was appointed Assistant-Quartermaster-general at home, in which situation he continued some time. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the York rangers, March 31, 1808, Colonel by brevet 1809, Major-General 1815, and Lieut.-General 1825.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Standerwicke, of Ovington-house, co. Hants, esq. but had no issue. He is succeeded in his title, we believe, by a cousin, a son of the late Thomas Dyer, esq. who died in 1800.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART.

April 14. At Edinburgh, aged 73, Sir James Fergusson, the third Baronet (1703) of Kilkerran, co. Ayr.

Sir James was the nephew and heir of Sir Adam Fergusson, LL.D. formerly M.P. for Ayrshire and afterwards for the city of Edinburgh, and heir-general of the Earls of Glencairn, which title he unsuccessfully claimed in 1796. Sir James succeeded his uncle in the baronetcy Sept. 23, 1813.

He was twice married: first, in 1799, to Jean, second daughter of Sir David Dalrymple, of Hailes, Bart. by whom he had one son, his successor, and two daughters. Having lost his first wife in 1803, he married secondly in the following year the Hon. Henrietta Duncan, second daughter of Admiral Lord Duncan, and sister to the present Earl of

Camperdown. By that lady, who survives him, he had issue eight sons and five daughters.

The present Baronet, now Sir Charles Dalrymple Fergusson, of Hailes, is an advocate of the Scottish bar, and married in 1829 Helen, second daughter of the Rt. Hon. David Boyle, Lord Justice Clerk.

SIR DIGBY MACKWORTH, BART.

May 2. Aged 71, Sir Digby Mackworth, the third Bart. (1776) of Gnoll Castle, co. Glamorgan.

He was born May 14, 1766, the younger son of Sir Herbert the first Baronet, by the Hon. Juliana Digby, daughter of William fifth Lord Digby. He was formerly a Gentleman Commoner of Magdalen college, Oxford; and afterwards, for a short time, in the Royal Navy. In 1794 he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother Sir Robert Humphrey Mackworth, who died without issue, but left all his estates to his widow, who remarried Capel Hanbury Leigh, of Pontypool, co. Monmouth, esq. In 1798 Sir Digby became Lieut.-Col. commandant of the city of Oxford loyal volunteers, and he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University June 18, 1799. On the renewal of the war in 1803 he again accepted the command of the Oxford regiment of volunteers, but resigned it in 1804.

Sir Digby Mackworth married first, in 1788, Jane only daughter and heiress of the Rev. Matthew Deere, by whom he had issue four sons and seven daughters: 1. Sir Digby Mackworth, who has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1789, is a Major in the army, and married in 1823 Sophia-Noel, daughter of James Mann, esq. and grand-daughter of Sir Horace Mann, Bart.; 2. Herbert; 3. Charlotte-Harriet; 4. Arthur-Francis-John; 5. William-Harcourt-Isham; 6. Frances-Juliana; 7. Mary, married in 1819 to the Rev. Dr. Cleaver, eldest son of the Archbishop of Dublin; 8. Augusta; 9. Anna-Maria, who died in 1819; 10. Georgiana-Lucy; and 11. Matilda-Jane.

Having lost his first lady in 1808, Sir Digby married secondly, in 1821, Philippa, daughter of the Rev. James Affleck, Prebendary of Southwell, and sister to the present Rev. Sir Robert Affleck, Bart., Prebendary of York. We believe she also died before him.

SIR JOSEPH COPLEY, BART.

May 21. In Whitehall Yard, in his 70th year, Sir Joseph Copley, the third Bart. (1778) of Sprotborough, co. York,

father of Lady Howick, great-uncle to the Marquis of Abercorn, and brother-in-law to Lord Manners.

He was the younger son of Sir Joseph Copley, the first Baronet of the second creation of 1778, by Mary, daughter of John Francis Buller, of Morval in Cornwall, Bart. Paternally, the first Sir Joseph was of the family of Moyle, of Bake, in that county; but through the families of Copley and FitzWilliam, the Baronet now deceased was heir of the body and lineal representative of Albreda de Lizours, heiress of Sprotborough in the reign of Henry II. (See Hunter's History of South Yorkshire, vol. I. p. 342.)

The late Baronet succeeded to the title on the decease of his brother Sir Lionel, who died unmarried, April 11, 1801. He was formerly in the army, and attained the rank of Colonel.

Sir Joseph Copley married, May 23, 1799, Cecil, eighth daughter of the Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton, fourth son of James second Earl of Abercorn. Her Ladyship's first marriage with her cousin John James Marquess of Hamilton, K.G. (by whom she was mother of the present Countess of Wicklow) had been dissolved by act of Parliament in the preceding month. The Marquess's first wife (grandmother of the present Marquess) had been Sir Joseph Copley's sister. Lady Copley died June 19, 1819, leaving issue one son, now Sir Joseph William Copley, Bart. born in 1804; 2. the Rt. Hon. Maria Viscountess Howick, married in 1832 to Henry Lord Viscount Howick, heir apparent to Earl Grey; and 3. another daughter. Sir Godfrey's funeral took place on the 26th May at St. George's, Bayswater; the hearse was followed by the carriages of the cabinet ministers, and those of many other friends of the deceased.

SIR R. C. GLYN, BART.

April 27. In Arlington street, aged 83, Sir Richard Carr Glyn, of Gaunts, co. Dorset, Bart. late an Alderman of London, and Father of the City, President of Bridewell and Bethlehem hospitals, F.S.A. &c. &c.

He was the eldest son, by the second marriage, of Sir Richard Glyn, Lord Mayor in 1758, and who at the close of his mayoralty in 1759 was advanced to a baronetcy, which is now enjoyed by his grandson (by his first wife), Sir Lewen Powell Glyn, of Ewell, co. Surrey, Bart. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Carr, esq. brother to Sir Robert Carr, of Etall, co. Northumberland, Bart.

Sir Richard Carr Glyn was a banker in London. He was elected Alderman of Bishopsgate ward in 1790, and in the same year served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex; and in 1798-9 that of Lord Mayor. At the general election of 1796 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of St. Ives, for which he sat until the dissolution in 1802. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Nov. 22, 1800. In 1829, on the death of Sir William Curtis, he became the Father of the Corporation, and was removed to Bridge Ward Without; but in 1835 he wholly resigned the aldermanic gown, and was succeeded as father of the City by Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, Bart.

He married July 2, 1785, Mary, only daughter of John Plumtree, of Nottingham, and of Fredville in Kent, esq. and by that lady, who died in 1832, he had issue six sons and two daughters: 1. Mary Elizabeth, married in 1811 to Edward Greathed, of Uddings house, co. Dorset, esq.; 2. Sir Richard Plumtree Glyn, who has succeeded to the title, born in 1787, and now or lately a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber; 3. Robert Thomas John Glyn, esq. who died in 1836, leaving issue by his wife Frederica Elizabeth, third daughter of Henry Harford, of Down Place, in Berkshire, esq.; 4. Thomas Christopher Glyn, esq. who died in 1827, leaving issue three sons by his wife Julia-Grace, daughter of the late Thomas Charles Bigg, of Benton House, co. Northumberland, esq.; 5. Carr-John, who died an infant; 6. George Carr Glyn, esq. who married in 1823, Marianne, daughter of Pascoe Grenfell, of Taplow house, Berks, esq. and has issue; 7. the Rev. Carr John Glyn, Rector of Witchampton, co. Dorset, who married in 1831, Augusta, daughter of John Granville, esq. but became a widower in 1837; and 8. Elizabeth, who died in 1805, in her third year.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR J. C. SMYTH, K.C.H.

March 4. At Camp-house, Georgetown, Guiana, aged 58, Major-General Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Bart. of Nutwood, Surrey, K.C.H., C.B., K.M.T. and K.St.W., Governor of British Guiana and Demerara.

He was descended from the ancient Scottish family of Carmichael, and was the representative of the Balmaddy branch, being the only son of James Carmichael, esq. who took the name of his maternal grandfather, James Smyth, of Atherney, esq. by Mary, daughter of Thomas Holyland, of Bromley in Kent, esq.

He was appointed a Second Lieutenant

in the Royal Engineers March 13, 1795; First Lieutenant, March 3, 1797; Captain, July 1, 1802; Lieut.-Colonel, Oct. 20, 1813; Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Regent and Colonel in the Army, June 29, 1815. He served in command of the Engineers at the battle of Waterloo; and in consequence received the order of Maria Theresa from the Emperor of Austria, and the fourth class of that of St. Vladimir from the Emperor of Russia.

Sir James C. Smyth was created a Baronet by patent dated Aug. 25, 1821. In 1825 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General.

In June 1833 he was appointed Governor of British Guiana; and on the occasion of his death the government and opposition papers of that colony were alike enthusiastic in the praise of his personal virtues. From the former we make the following extracts:

"His Excellency's senatorial and legislative abilities, together with his admirable prudence in preserving universal tranquillity in this province, have gained for him the high approbation of the imperial legislature, and called forth on many occasions the eulogiums of the sovereign whom he represented. The public acts of his uncompromising justice and benevolence have left indelible traces upon many hearts, and have made the poor within his benign influence deep debtors to his impartial philanthropy. Corruption and oppression have had their roots almost severed by his strong and well-directed strokes; and the widow and the fatherless, who had no help in man, in him found safety and protection. His anxious solicitude for the well-being of all classes of this province is abundantly evident from the many instances in which he has destroyed sinecures, reduced extravagant salaries, and enacted impartial laws for the government of rich and poor."

In the latter paper it is remarked:

"It cannot be denied that to our late Governor this Colony is indebted for very many high beneficial measures. On the eventful change which took place in Aug. 1834, it is at least certain that he succeeded in carrying through this measure with as little of popular commotion and human suffering as the most sanguine could have anticipated. That a course of greater energy at that trying and critical time would have been more politic is still our opinion. The result, however, if not as satisfactory as it was possible to have rendered it, is, at least, sufficiently so to claim for his Excellency from this Colony, as it has already elicited from the imperial government, a warm and lasting gratitude, shedding a halo over his memory.

and gilding his name on his cenotaph as a benefactor of his kind. He infused into the councils of his administration a degree of energy and a spirit of reform which could alone have arisen from a strong mind and an able head like his own. He struck at corruption wherever he met with it with uncompromising determination; he reformed our civil list in a spirit of rigid but fair economy, and he abolished various sinecure offices which had hitherto existed but as sources of corrupt patronage."

Sir James C. Smyth married, May 28, 1816, Harriett, only child of the late Gen. Robert Morse, by whom he has left issue Sir James Robert Smyth, the present Baronet, born in 1817.

GENERAL WYNYARD.

April 3. In Upper Brook-street, aged 76, General Henry Wynyard, Colonel of the 46th regiment, and one of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

He was appointed an Ensign in the 1st foot guards in June 1779; and in May 1793 Lieutenant with the rank of Captain. In February of the latter year he embarked with the brigade of guards for Holland, and advanced with the army through Flanders. In May following he returned to England, having been promoted to a company with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In Nov. 1794 he rejoined the British army in the neighbourhood of Arnheim, and after the retreat of that winter embarked for England at Bremen Lee. He received the brevet of Colonel, May 3, 1796; and early in 1798 was appointed to the command of a flank battalion, formed from the grenadiers of the brigade of guards; and in Aug. 1799 landed at the Helder under Sir Ralph Abercromby. He was present in every action in that expedition except the last; in that of the 19th Sept. he was wounded. He attained the rank of Major-General April 29, 1802; and in May 1803 he was placed upon the staff of Great Britain, and appointed to the command of a brigade of guards in the southern district. He was promoted to be Lieut.-General May 25, 1808; in June to the command of the south-west district of Ireland; and on the 15th Sept. to the Colonelcy of the 64th foot, from which he was removed in April 1816 to that of the 46th regiment. He served for some years upon the staff at Edinburgh, until removed in March 1816, on the succession, as a measure of economy, of Major-Generals to staff situations instead of Lieut.-Generals. He received the brevet of General Aug. 12, 1819.

General Wynyard was for many years a Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal

Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the present King of Hanover.

He married, in 1793, his cousin Lady Matilda West, sister to the late and present Earls Delawarr, and the youngest child of John second Earl Delawarr, by Mary, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. John Wynyard.

MAJOR-GEN. H. G. BARRY.

May 14. At Ballyclough house, co. Cork, aged 68, Major-General Henry Green Barry.

This officer obtained an Ensigncy in the 15th foot in 1789, and a Lieutenantcy in 1791. He joined his regiment at Dominica in the spring of 1792, and returned in 1795. In May 1794 he was promoted to a troop in the 7th dragoon guards. He served in Ireland during the rebellion, and acted as Aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Sir W. Myers. On the 23rd Jan. 1801, he was removed to a company in the 25th foot; and in July following he was promoted to a majority in the 55th; from which he was removed to the 15th foot in October of the same year, and in March following promoted to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the same regiment.

In Jan. 1805 he went out to the West Indies, whence he returned in June 1808. He received the brevet of Colonel in 1810, and that of Major-General in 1813. He subsequently served for some time on the staff of Ireland, and was stationed at Dublin, and subsequently at Limerick. He had retired from the army some years ago, retaining his rank.

R. H. LOGAN, ESQ. M.P.

April 13. In Pall Mall, aged 66, Robert Hart Logan, esq. of Kentwell Hall, Suffolk, M.P. for the Western Division of that county, and a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the same.

Mr. Logan was a merchant of London. He had not long possessed the fine old mansion of Kentwell Hall; we find that in 1824, when Neale published a view of it in his *Gentlemen's Seats*, it belonged to Richard Moore, esq. He served the office of High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1828. At the general election of 1835 he first became a candidate for the Western division on the Conservative interest; but was unsuccessful, the numbers being,

H. Wilson, esq.	1723
Col. Rushbrooke	1655
Mr. Logan	1509
Mr. Hales	1350

At the last election in 1837, he was returned at the head of the poll, the numbers being, for

R. H. Logan, esq. . . .	2217
Col. Rushbrooke . . .	2173
Sir H. Bunbury . . .	1566
H. Wilson, esq. . . .	1505

Mr. Logan had been appointed, with Messrs. Bliss, Gould, and Gillespie, as a deputation, with some gentlemen from Quebec and Montreal, to give the Government information on Canada affairs, and urge the union of the Provinces. Mr. Logan was brought up at the College of Montreal with Papineau, with whose character he was well acquainted, and whom he always described as the greatest coward, and almost as great a liar as he ever met with.

Mr. Logan married, in 1818, Nancy, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Service, esq.

JAMES HALSE, Esq. M.P.

May 14. In Regent-street, in his 70th year, James Halse, esq. M.P. for St. Ives, and a Magistrate for Cornwall.

This gentleman was one of the most enterprising and successful adventurers in mines of the present day. He was Lieut.-Col. commandant of the St. Ives volunteers, formed 30th June 1803. He was first returned to Parliament for St. Ives at the general election of 1826, and he had continued to represent the same borough from that time, with the exception of the short parliament of 1830. In his politics he was a moderate Whig.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR E. BARNES, M.P.

March 19. In Piccadilly, aged 62, Lieut.-General Sir Edward Barnes, G.C.B., K.M.T., K.S.A., of Beechhill Park, near Barnet, Colonel of the 31st foot, and M.P. for Sudbury.

This officer was appointed Major in the 99th foot Nov. 16, 1794, Lieut.-Colonel in the army Jan. 1, 1800; Major in the 79th foot Feb. 17 following; Lieut.-Colonel in the 46th foot April 23, 1807; Colonel in the army 1810, Major-General 1813, and Lieut.-General 1825. He served on the staff in Spain and Portugal, to which he was appointed in 1812; and commanded a brigade at the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Neville, Neve, and Orthes. He also served with the army in the campaign of 1815 in the Netherlands and France, as Adjutant-general, and was severely wounded in the battle of Waterloo. For his services on that occasion he received the Austrian order of Maria Theresa, and the Russian order of St. Anne, 1st class; and he had previously, on the enlargement of the order of the Bath, been nominated a K.C.B. He was appointed Colonel of the late 99th foot, Oct. 24, 1816; of the 78th foot,

Aug. 25, 1822; and of the 31st foot, Oct. 14, 1834. He was raised to the rank of a Grand Cross of the Bath, Feb. 24, 1831.

In 1819 he was appointed to the staff in Ceylon, and in June 1831 he was appointed Commander-in-chief in the East Indies, where he had the local rank of General. He was afterwards Governor of Ceylon.

He first contested the borough of Sudbury in July 1834, on the death of M. A. Taylor, esq. when, the number of votes being equal, the mayor as returning officer exercised a privilege which he conceived to belong to him, of making his selection between the two candidates, and returned Sir Edward Barnes. A petition was in progress when the general election of 1835 ensued, and he then lost his seat, the numbers being,

John Bagshaw, esq. . . .	285
Benjamin Smith, esq. . .	251
Sir E. Barnes	241
L. Stephens, esq.	227

and the two former were consequently returned.

At the last election he contested the borough a third time, and was returned by a large majority, the result of the poll being, for

Sir Edward Barnes . . .	372
Sir James Hamilton, Bart. .	342
Benjamin Smith, esq. . .	151
T. B. Turton, esq. . . .	19

Sir Edward Barnes was a Conservative in his politics. His portrait, from a picture painted for the island of Ceylon, by John Wood, esq. will shortly be published, engraved on steel in mezzotinto, by G. T. Payne.

CAPT. W. S. PARKINSON, R.N.

May 19. Aged 69, Capt. William Standway Parkinson, R.N. of Nutford-place, Edgware-road.

This officer is said to have been "one of the earliest followers of Nelson," to whose notice he was recommended by Captain (the late Sir C. M.) Pole. He received his first commission in 1794; served as junior Lieutenant of the *Dido* 28, in her gallant action with la *Minerve* frigate, June 24, 1795; and was third of Nelson's flag-ship, at the defeat of the French fleet in Aboukir bay, Aug. 1, 1798. His promotion to the rank of Commander took place Aug. 12, 1799.

Capt. Parkinson subsequently commanded the *Zebra* bomb and *Merlin* sloop, on the North Sea station; and the *Favourite* sloop, employed under Sir Alex. Cochrane, at the Leeward Islands. He was advanced to post rank, on his arrival at the Admiralty with the despatches

announcing the surrender of the Danish West India colonies, Feb. 9, 1808.

He married in 1808 the only daughter of the Rev. Edward Clarke, of Uckfield, Sussex.

M. TESSIER.

Dec. At Paris, aged 94, M. Tessier, Director of the Royal flocks at Rambouillet, a knight of the legion of honour, and a member of the Institute.

M. Tessier at an early period of his life devoted himself to agriculture as a science, and rendered an important service to his country by introducing the breed of sheep, in doing which he was assisted by Louis XVI. During the period of anarchy engendered by the French revolution, M. Tessier lived in retirement in Normandy, without ceasing, however, to occupy himself with his favourite pursuit. When order was restored, he re-appeared in Paris, and was welcomed with enthusiasm by his ancient colleagues. He was the editor of the *Annals of French Agriculture*, a very voluminous periodical work, which was commenced in 1798. To him France is also indebted for Georges Cuvier, whom M. Tessier, the first to discover his talents, invited to Paris, and introduced to the scientific world.

THOMAS STOCK, ESQ.

April 27. At his residence at Henbury, near Bristol, aged 70, Thomas Stock, esq. one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Gloucester, and a Magistrate and Alderman of Bristol.

No ordinary qualities combined to form the character of this excellent man; and his native city will hold him in long and affectionate remembrance. His firm but benevolent administration of his duties as a magistrate, and as Governor of St. Peter's Hospital; his intelligence as a man of business, conspicuously developed when President of the Chamber of Commerce; his cheerful compliance with the requests of numerous individuals who sought his advice and respected his judgment; his liberal support of religious and educational societies; and the expanded disposition of his nature to honour piety and integrity, wherever to be found, secured to Mr. Stock the warm esteem of a large portion of his fellow-citizens, and a numerous circle of attached friends beyond the limits of his home. A manly independence of mind was a distinguished feature in his character, and whilst maintaining this for himself, he never denied to others the same privilege. In early life sedulously devoted to business, he to

a great extent in after years gratified a natural thirst for knowledge by extensive reading, and the enjoyment of the society of literary and well-informed men. He had the happiness and honour to have the personal friendship of the late eminent and excellent Bishop Jebb, who had frequently been a visitor at Mr. Stock's hospitable abode, and who, in the following passage (extracted from his interesting *Life*), bears honourable testimony to the many excellent qualities of this gentleman:—"Mr. S. is one of those characters rarely to be found, in which are united strongly discriminative judgment, with the most ready overflowing wit; deep christian seriousness, without an atom of cant; strong natural self-cultivated powers, without a shadow of the coarseness or self-sufficiency, which too commonly are the drawbacks on such qualities. His conversation was a continual rich and intellectual feast."

The remains of Mr. Stock were interred in the family vault at Henbury, and the high esteem and respect in which he was held by all classes were on that mournful occasion most amply developed. On the next day (Sunday) an excellent sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Gray, in the parish church of Henbury; and at the Mayor's Chapel, Bristol, the event was alluded to in the most impressive and touching manner by the Rev. Mr. Rocket.

W. D. WILSON, ESQ.

Lately. Aged 34, Wilson Dobie Wilson, esq. F.R.S. Edinb.

This accomplished and amiable gentleman was born at Grangevale, near Beith, on 30th Nov. 1803. By the death of his maternal uncle, in April 1822, he came to the possession of a very handsome fortune. While prosecuting his studies at the University of Edinburgh, he resided in the house of the late Rev. Dr. Fleming, minister of Lady Yester's church. He afterwards travelled through a considerable part of the continent of Europe, and visited most of those scenes which have been celebrated for their natural grandeur or beauty, and most of those places which are enriched with the triumphs of ancient and modern art. On his return to his native country, he became a member of the Honourable Faculty of Advocates; but not having any intention of following the legal profession, he retired to Glenarbach, a delightfully romantic residence on the banks of the Clyde, where he spent much of his time in the prosecution of literary and philosophical subjects. His knowledge of books was accurate and extensive, and he had collected with great

judgment and taste one of the best private libraries to be met with. He was intimately acquainted with the literature of France and Italy, as well as with that of England; had paid considerable attention to the study of Anglo-Saxon, and to the philosophy of languages in general. But his favourite subjects were the history and antiquities of his native country. In illustration of these, he had carefully studied the kindred subjects of heraldry and architecture. He had lately been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and he had previously been a member of the Council of the Maitland Club. In Jan. 1833, he married Georgiana Sumner, daughter of the present eminent Bishop of Chester; and he has left a son and a daughter.

His sudden and melancholy death took place while he was on a visit to his mother. Immediately after dressing for dinner, he fell down and instantly expired. His death will be long and deeply felt, not only by his afflicted widow and relatives, but by a wide circle of attached friends. In all the relations of life he acquitted himself with great propriety. A true Christian, he was not only regular in his attention to the external observances of religion, but strict in the discharge of its practical duties. A kind husband, a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a faithful friend, his sudden removal from the enjoyment of every thing that can render life desirable, is one of those painful lessons which are necessary to teach us to set our affections on things above.

REV. DR. MARSHMAN.

Dec. 7. At Serampore, aged 69, the Rev. Dr. James Marshman.

He was a native of Westbury Leigh in Wiltshire, where his father and mother died a few years since. He was one of the missionaries dispatched to India by the Baptists to preach the gospel to the Hindoos. He arrived in India in 1799, and settled at Serampore with his companions. For three years he diligently studied the Bengalee and Sanskrit; after which he applied to the study of Chinese, for the purpose of translating the Scriptures into that language. By dint of incessant labour, and assisted by three natives of the country, he obtained a perfect knowledge of that difficult tongue. He translated into it the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and John, the Epistles of St. Paul to the Romans and Corinthians, and the Book of Genesis. He was the author of "A Dissertation on the Characters and Sounds of the Chinese Language," 4to, 1809; "The Works of Confucius, containing the original text, with

a translation," 4to, 1811; and "Clavis Sinica; Elements of Chinese Grammar, with a preliminary dissertation on the characters and the colloquial medium of the Chinese; and an Appendix, containing the Ta-Hyok of Confucius, with a translation," 1814. These works lay European literature under everlasting obligations to the learned and laborious translator.

Dr. Marshman was the last survivor of those devoted men who were the founders of the Serampore mission. At home, Sutcliffe, and Ryland, and Fuller have been removed from the church on earth; in India, Carey and Ward, and now Marshman, have ceased from their labours. "The fathers, where are they? and the prophets live not for ever." The labours of Carey, Marshman, and Ward will be more fully appreciated now they are gone, and the tale of their gigantic achievements will be handed down to future ages with more commendation from the wise and the good than they received while living.

All the missionary brethren in Calcutta, of all denominations, who were at liberty, came up to Serampore, and followed the remains of Dr. Marshman to the tomb. He was interred in the same burying ground in which the mortal remains of his two beloved colleagues repose. Only two days before Dr. Marshman's death in India, a union was effected between the Serampore mission, and the Baptist Missionary Society.

MR. ANDREW ASHE.

April. ... At Dublin, aged 82, Mr. Andrew Ashe, the celebrated musician.

He was born at Lisburn in the north of Ireland, and educated at Woolwich, where at the early age of nine he showed a great disposition for music, and devoted a portion of his weekly allowance to pay for lessons on the violin, which he received from the master of the Royal Artillery band. When he was twelve years old, a lawsuit, which had been pending for many years between a neighbouring nobleman and his grandfather, terminated so much to the disadvantage of the latter, that it became inconvenient for young Ashe to be continued at so distant a school, and he was accordingly recalled to Ireland. Previously, however, to his proposed removal, it happened that Count Bentinck, a member of the Duke of Portland's family, and a colonel in the British service, became acquainted with his trouble and with his musical taste, and in consequence invited him to his house, and shortly after took him with him to Minorca, where his regiment then

MRS. The Count then procured for him instructions on the violin from an eminent Italian master; under whom he improved so much that he was soon looked upon as a musical prodigy for his age. He next accompanied his protector in a long tour through Spain, Portugal, France, and Germany, and finally settled with him on his estates in Holland. Here young Ashe's education was particularly directed to the object of his becoming a confidential servant on the Count's estates; but the boy was too far advanced in music, and too devoted to it, to permit him to pay the attention requisite to complete himself for the intended office of land steward. He had now acquired a pretty general knowledge of various wind instruments, having attended the regular practice of his patron's regimental band; and about this time he showed an evident disposition for the flute, but it was then so limited an instrument, that after considerable application he relinquished it, in consequence of its great imperfections.

Shortly after this, the *Sieur Vanhall* arrived at the Hague from London, bringing a flute made by *Potter*, and announced a concert, in which he was to perform a concerto with six keys. It being the first of these improved instruments that had reached Holland, a general curiosity was excited to see where these keys could be placed on a flute, and no one was so actively curious in this respect as young Ashe, who lost no time in offering his services on the violin, and promising the Count's patronage of the concert, which he accordingly procured for Vanhall. These additional keys on Vanhall's flute were in his hands only ornamental, as he had not acquired the use of them; but when young Ashe tried them, and found that they produced all the half notes as full and round as the tones natural to the instrument in its unkeyed state, he made up his mind to have this flute, *coute qui coute*; which he accomplished at a considerable price, by the Count's indulgence. This was about the latter end of 1774, when Ashe had not attained his sixteenth year. From that period he gave up the violin and dedicated his entire attention to his newly acquired purchase. After some months' application, the celebrated *Wendling*, successor to *Quartz*, the king of Prussia's master, came to the Hague, of whom young Ashe had some lessons; but on his second visit, *Wendling* told him his new flute was a bad one, that the long keys on the bottom joint spoiled the instrument, and that the small keys were of no use, particularly in quick passages. These observations of the master not corresponding with the high ideas and expect-

tations the scholar entertained of its excellence, induced him to discontinue his lessons as soon as a proper respect for such a distinguished professor would permit. Our young aspirant had then recourse to his own natural genius, and, after a few years' incessant application, became the admiration of Holland, chiefly from the uncommon fulness of his tone in those more abstruse keys in music, which could not be produced from the flute then in general use, and which perfection was, erroneously in a great measure, ascribed to the performer, without allowing a participation in this honour to be due to the great improvement in the construction of his instrument.

Flushed with the admiration which he had experienced, Ashe now became desirous to launch into the world; and his benefactor, on hearing his wishes, permitted him to go, on a handsome salary, as musician to *Lady Torrington*, then on the point of removing from Holland to Brussels. He afterwards removed into the household of *Lord Dillon*, who also resided in the same city. That nobleman was a great patron of the opera, and wished his musician to have the situation of first flute in the opera orchestra, to which a demur was made by the *Brabant nobility* and *Flemish subscribers* in general. Parties ran high; but there being at this period, 1778 and 1779, a great number of English at Brussels, who were a material support to the opera, they demanded a public trial of skill between the resident flute of the opera and young Ashe, which accordingly took place at the first rehearsal of the season; and, although it was admitted that the *Sieur Vanhall* was by far the most experienced musician and flute player, yet Ashe gained the general approbation and situation by his superiority of tone, for which he had to thank the improvement of his additional keys, in all probability, more than any preference of *emboucheur*. In this school of musical improvement our young flutist remained for a few years, when an Irish gentleman of the name of *Whyte*, a great amateur of music, expressed the intention of making a grand continental tour; and as Ashe was by this time a general linguist, in addition to his flute playing, *Mr. Whyte* proposed to take Ashe with him, which was too congenial with our young traveller's disposition to be declined. After, however, relinquishing all his engagements, letters called *Mr. Whyte* back to Ireland, and Ashe, having long had a hankering after the land of his birth, from which he had been absent since his infancy, willingly accepted *Mr. Whyte's* offer of accompanying him to Dublin.

Not long after his arrival he was engaged for the Rotunda concerts, which were then brilliantly supported. Here Ashe remained a few years, and the great applause his performance always met with, was a stimulus to his further improvement.

His celebrity having for some time reached England, the late Mr. Salomon (who had, in 1791, brought over the immortal Haydn for his concerts in Hanover-square, and was anxious to have a suitable orchestra to execute that incomparable master's sinfonies, which were composed expressly for these concerts) suspended the engagement of his principal flute until he had the opportunity of hearing Ashe; which was afforded him the same summer, he being engaged to perform at the Rotunda concerts, with a celebrated violoncello player of the name of Sperat. Salomon was so highly pleased with Ashe's intonation and tone, that he gave him a very liberal engagement for Hanover-square; and accordingly, in 1792, he made his first public appearance in London, at Salomon's second concert, in a manuscript concerto of his own composition, which was replete with such novelty as to excite very considerable admiration. After this favourable *début* he became and remained the reigning flute, both as an orchestra and concerto player, at all the established concerts in London. Upon the abdication of Monzani, Ashe was appointed principal flute at the Italian opera, which situation he held for several years. He next, on the demise of Rauzzini, in 1810, was unanimously elected director of the Bath concerts, which he conducted with great ability for twelve years; but, in consequence of the times being unpropitious for public undertakings, was induced to relinquish their management in the winter of 1821-2; having lost a considerable sum by the last four years of his direction.

In 1799 Ashe married a pupil of Rauzzini, whose vocal excellence (as Mrs. Ashe) is generally known. They had a numerous family, and more than one of his daughters have been successful public performers, both as vocalists, and as performers on the harp and piano. The eldest is married to a gentleman of property in the West Indies. Mr. Ashe's funeral took place on the 30th April at Merriam, near Dublin.

MR. JOHN GALE JONES.

April 4. In Somers Town, aged 67. Mr. John Gale Jones, the clever political orator.

He was by business a surgeon and apothecary, and was bred to that profession by Mr. North, of Chelsea. When

the breaking out of the French revolution inflamed the conceptions of many politicians in old England, he took a lead in the debating societies, where his eloquence and zeal made him a distinguished performer. He was a member of the celebrated "London Corresponding Society," which at one time threatened the destruction of the most valuable institutions of this country. He possessed great powers of declamation, and took an active part in Westminster politics during the period when Sir Francis Burdett rendered himself so conspicuous. His connexion with the British Forum, where questions of the most ticklish nature were openly discussed, brought him into collision with the House of Commons; he was committed to Newgate, Feb. 21, 1810, for the publication of a scurrilous handbill; and after two unsuccessful motions for his release made by Sir Francis Burdett (amended by Mr. Sheridan) and Sir S. Romilly, he was only liberated by the prorogation of Parliament on the 21st of June, which was the same day that Sir Francis Burdett by the same circumstance was released from the Tower.

In 1810 was published "A Warning to the Frequenters of Debating Societies; being a History of the Rise and Progress of those Societies, with a Report of the Trial and Conviction of John Gale Jones, the Manager of the British Forum."

The following are the titles of Mr. Jones's publications:—Sketch of a Speech at the Westminster Forum, 1794. A Political Tour through Kent for the purpose of promoting the cause of Parliamentary Reform, 1796. An Oration on the character of Washington, 1797. Observations on the Tussis Convulsiva, or Hooping Cough, 1798. Invocation to Edward Quin, esq. 1804. Five Letters to the Right Hon. G. Tierney, 1806.

A satirical poem, with notes, on the members of the Society of the Eccentrics, published about thirty years ago, gave considerable offence at the time to those whom he lampooned.

His style of speaking was very captivating. His voice was good, and he had words at will; and if, as Mr. Fox said, a good speech ought never to read well, his speeches were super-excellent, for, defying analysis, the reporter could make very little of them. The ear, however, was tickled by a concatenation of sweet sounds. We believe one of Sir Samuel Romilly's first efforts was the conducting the defence of Mr. Gale Jones, who was tried at the Warwick assizes, about the time Mr. Hardy, Mr. Horne Tooke, and others were tried in London.

He had long resided at Somers Town;

and for many years had taken no part in politics. In private life Mr. Gale Jones is described as cheerful, amiable, and unassuming; instructive in his conversation, a scholar, and a gentleman.

DR. WATSON.

Feb. 12. At New York, aged 72, James Watson, who in 1817 was tried for High Treason, together with Thistlewood, Preston, and Hooper.

The features of the conspiracy with which they were charged will be found fully detailed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Old Series, vol. LXXVI. ii. 556, vol. LXXVII. i. 560, 625. It originated with a society calling themselves Spenceans, whose objects were an agrarian law and equal division of property. The means by which this end was to be effected were the arming of the discontented artisans of the metropolis, and the seizure of the Bank and the Tower. The assemblages, as is well known, took place in Spa Fields, a site which shortly after became a part of this vast metropolis; their operations proceeded no further than the robbery of several gunsmiths' shops.

Watson was a chemist and apothecary, and therefore called Doctor: he resided in Hyde-street, Bloomsbury. His son was also one of the most violent and active confederates. The riots were brought to a crisis on the 2nd Dec. 1816; on the evening of which day Dr. Watson was apprehended at Highgate, being suspected to be a footpad. His son effected his escape. The trial of the prisoners did not commence till the 9th of June, 1817, when it was determined that the trial of Dr. Watson should take place first. His counsel were Mr. Wetherell and Serjeant Copley (since Sir Charles Wetherell and Lord Lyndhurst); and after the trial had lasted a whole week, he was acquitted, when the Attorney-general declined to proceed with the prosecution of the other prisoners. Hooper died at the end of the same year in St. Thomas's Hospital, when Watson and his other associates attended his funeral (see *Gent. Mag.* LXXVII. ii. 635). They continued their seditious meetings at intervals, with the aid of their friend "orator Hunt," the late M.P. for Preston, until the capture of Thistlewood, at the head of the Cato-street conspirators, in Feb. 1820, and his capital punishment in the following April, at length dissolved the unholy alliance.

Watson was not implicated on that occasion, but he shortly after retired to America, where he endured many vicissitudes, living, at different times, in New Orleans, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ala-

bama, Florida, Charleston, &c. His widow was at St. Louis, unaware of the death of her husband, who died in the New York Hospital, and was followed to the grave by a few friends on the 14th of February. His son, who was suspected of shooting Mr. Platt, in Beckwith the gunsmith's shop on Snowhill, during the riots of 1816, died two years since.

MR. JAMES BROAD.

July 11. In Drury-lane, aged 53, Mr. James Broad, furnishing coach-ironmonger, a member of the Numismatic Society, and a man of infinite taste as a collector of Greek and Roman coins.

His knowledge on numismatic subjects was scarcely inferior to that of his friend the late Mr. Matthew Young; whose loss to collectors, had it pleased Providence to spare Mr. Broad, would have been in a great measure supplied, could he have been prevailed upon to change his business from that of an ironmonger to a dealer in coins. As an amateur his collection was very extensive, both of coins and books; and will shortly be submitted to public competition. It may be added, that the immense collection of coins of every description, the Numismatic Library (one of the best in Europe), and the fine collection of prints, formed by the late Mr. Matthew Young, will also, during the next season, pass under the hammer of Mr. Leigh Sotheby.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aged 42, the Rev. *Robert Walker Bamford*, B.D. Vicar of Bishopston, co. Durham, to which he was presented in 1825 by the Governors of Sherburn hospital, and a Minor Canon of Durham cathedral. Many admirable papers on Educational and Religious Statistics, which have appeared in the periodical press, were his compositions. These and his Scriptural Dictionary (the result of patient toil, and of that rare steadiness of purpose which was his characteristic), have lightened the labours of thousands engaged in collecting information and giving instruction, who never knew to whose pen they were indebted.

Aged 52, the Rev. *John Bayley*, late Fellow and Tutor of Emanuel college, Cambridge. He was first a member of Trinity college, when he took the degree of B.A. 1809 as fifth Wrangler, and, having been elected a Fellow of Emanuel, proceeded to the degree of M.A. in 1812.

At Cokermonth, the Rev. *John Benn*, late Assistant Curate of St. Nicholas' chapel, Whitehaven. He was a native of Middletown, near Whitehaven.

Aged 73, the Rev. *William Bissil*, Vicar of Whissendine, Rutlandshire, and Rector of Folksworth, Huntingdonshire. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1786, M.A. 1791; was instituted to the latter living in 1803, and to the former in 1820.

Aged 84, the Rev. *Rowland Blayney*, for 43 years incumbent of the donative chapel of Birch, in Warrington, near Manchester.

The Rev. *Thomas Hancorne*, Vicar of Newcastle, Rector of Michaelston-le-Pitt, and Rector of Barry, all in Glamorganshire. He was instituted to Michaelston in 1781, to Barry in 1792, and to Newcastle, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor, in 1795.

The Rev. *John Gustavus Handcock*, Rector of Annaduff, co. Leitrim; nephew to Lord Viscount Castlemaine. He was the third son of Richard Handcock, esq. by Anne, dau. of Arthur French, of French Park, co. Roscommon, esq.; and he married in 1827 Frances-Flood, dau. of J. H. Jessop, of Doory-hall, co. Longford, esq. and niece to Sir Fred. Flood, Bart.

Aged 79, the Rev. *Robert Houseman*, for more than forty years Perpetual Curate of St. Anne's, Lancaster, which chapelry he resigned in 1837.

The Rev. *D. John Jones*, Curate of Merthyr-Tydvil, Glamorganshire.

The Rev. *Thomas Martin*, late Vicar of Moorby, Lincolnshire, to which he was presented in 1798 by Dr. Vernon, then Bishop of Carlisle.

The Rev. *Thomas Meade*, Rector of Templetrina, co. Cork.

Aged 55, the Rev. *Walter Poole*, Vicar of Moulton, near Northampton, to which he was presented in 1836.

At Barnstaple, aged 67, the Rev. *Onesiphorus Sheers Saunders*, M.A. formerly Curate of Ashford.

At Paris, the Rev. *Francis Roach Spragge*, late Vicar of Combe St. Nicholas, Somerset. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1808, as 13th Wrangler, M.A. 1811, and was presented to his living in 1823 by the late Bishop Ryder, as Dean of Wells.

The Rev. *Joseph Stack*, Fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, a gentleman much distinguished for his attainments as a scholar, and highly respected for his qualities as a man.

Aged 29, the Rev. *Thomas Taggart*, M.A. Curate of Dundonald, co. Down, Ireland.

The Rev. *William Tremenhere*, for 26 years Vicar of Madron with Morval, Cornwall.

March 16. At Hoby, Leicestershire, aged 78, the Rev. *Henry Browne*, for 54 years Rector of that place, and also Rector of Aylestone. He was the fourth member of his family who had in succession held the rectory of Hoby, from the year 1722 (see Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. iii. p. 267), and succeeded in 1784 his uncle the Rev. Henry Browne, on his own petition. In 1820 he was presented to the rectory of Aylestone (worth more than 800*l.* a year) by the Duke of Rutland.

April 14. At Townhead, aged 80, the Rev. *Henry Wiglesworth*, for 56 years Rector of Slaidburn, Yorkshire, to which he was collated in 1782, on his own petition. He was of Sidney college, Cambridge, B.A. 1781, as 9th Senior Optime, M.A. 1784.

April 15. Aged 29, the Rev. *David Richards*, Vicar of Aberavon and Baglan, Glamorganshire. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. John Richards, of Merthyr Tydvil; who presented him to his living in 1832.

April 18. At Rottingdean, Sussex, aged 75, the Rev. *Thos. Redman Hooker*, D.D. Vicar of that parish. He was born in London, the son of Thomas Hooker, esq.; entered at Oriel college, Oxford, 1780; graduated B.A. 1784, M.A. 1786, B. and D.D. 1810; and was presented to Rottingdean in 1792.

Aged 61, the Rev. *Peter Inghbald*, LL.D. of Adwick-hall, near Doncaster.

At his father's residence, Castellmawr, in the parish of Trelech, aged 31, the Rev. *David James*, Curate of Wenvoe and Merthyr-dovan, Glamorganshire.

At Newton Valence, Hants, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Edmund White*, Vicar of that parish, with Hawkley. He was matriculated of Oriel college, Oxford, in 1782; graduated B.A. 1786, M.A. 1789; and was instituted to his living in 1795 on his own petition.

April 19. At Bridgwater, the Rev. *John Dawes*, formerly Master of the Grammar School in that town.

April 20. Aged 78, the Rev. *John Knipe*, for fifty-three years Perpetual Curate of Middleton, Westmorland, to which he was presented in 1785 by the Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale.

April 22. The Rev. *Isaac Kitchen*, Rector of St. Stephen's, Ipswich, to which he was instituted in 1833.

April 23. At Bingfield, co. Cavan, Ireland, in his 50th year, the Rev. *Joseph Story*, Rector of Cavan.

April 25. Aged 57, the Rev. *George Berry Godbold*, Rector of Greatham, Hants. He was matriculated of Exeter college, Oxford, in 1805; and, afterwards

removed to Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1810, M.A. 1813, and was instituted to Greatham, which was in his own patronage, in 1814.

April 25. Accidentally drowned in the canal which passes through his parish, when passing over a foot bridge, the Rev. *William Hardwicke*, Rector of Outwell, Cambridgeshire, the senior magistrate of the hundred of Wisbeach, and a justice of the peace for the counties of Norfolk and Lincoln, and the Isle of Ely. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1799; was collated to Outwell in 1803 by Dr. Yorke, then Bishop of Ely.

May 1. Aged 94, the Rev. *Francis Barnes*, D.D. for fifty years Master of St. Peter's college, Cambridge. He was educated at Eton; was thence elected to King's college, Cambridge, in 1763; proceeded to the degrees of B.A. 1768, M.A. 1771, B.D. 1784, and was some time Curate of Wattisham, one of the College curacies in Suffolk. In 1780 he was Tutor of the University, and in 1788 he was elected Master of Peterhouse. The venerable gentleman also held the Professorship of Casuistry, to which he was elected in 1813. Dr. Barnes was an elegant scholar, and was endeared to all who knew him, by the cheerfulness of his disposition, the easy urbanity of his manners, and his ready kindness to all, of whatever rank and order, who could benefit by his assistance.

May 5. At Melcombe Bingham, Dorset, aged 84, the Rev. *George Bingham*, son of the Rev. William Bingham, of Camely, Somerset, and grandson of the late Col. Archibald Bingham.

May 6. At Derby, aged 75, the Rev. *Thomas Cornthwaite*, late Vicar of Crich, Derbyshire, to which he was presented in 1801 by Sir Wm. Dixie, Bart.

May 7. At Hereford, aged 77, the Rev. *John Clutton*, D.D. a Canon Residentiary of that Cathedral, for fifty-four years Rector of Kinnersley, and Vicar of Lugwardine; and a very active and useful magistrate. He was a son of Henry Clutton, esq. of Birmingham; was matriculated of St. John's college, Oxford, in 1778; graduated B.A. 1782, M.A. 1789, B.D. 1809, D.D. 1810; was presented to Kinnersley in 1784 by Mrs. M. E. Clarke, and to Lugwardine in 1831 by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. His body was interred on the 15th May in the family vault at Kinnersley.

At Eaton Bishop, Herefordshire, aged 35, the Rev. *Henry Stonhouse Vigor*, Rector of that parish, and Prebendary of Ledbury. He was the eldest son of

the late Rev. Timothy Stonhouse Vigor, (son of the late Sir James Stonhouse, Bart.); and was great-nephew to the late Dr. Huntingford, Bishop of Hereford, by whom he was collated to the rectory of Eaton Bishop in 1830. He married a daughter of J. Taylor Gordon, M.D. late of Clifton.

May 10. The Rev. *Joseph Fayrer*, Vicar of St. Tethe, Cornwall. He was a son of the late Joseph Fayrer, esq. of Harmony Hill, Milnthorp. He was of Clare-hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1809, as second Senior Optime, M.A. 1817; and was collated to his living in 1830 by Dr. Carey, then Bp. of Exeter.

May 13. At Brisley, Norfolk, aged 67, the Rev. *John Maul*, Prebendary of Lincoln, Rector of Brisley, and Vicar of Gateley, Norfolk. He was formerly a Fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1793 as 16th Wrangler, M.A. 1797; and he was presented to his united livings by that Society in 1814.

May 17. At Colne, Lancashire, aged 71, the Rev. *William Wilkinson*, formerly for many years Curate of that chapelry, which he was obliged to resign about thirty years ago, on account of the loss of his sight.

May 21. At Guildford, the Rev. *Henry Parr Beloe*, Rector of St. Mary's, in that town. He was the youngest son of the late Rev. W. Beloe, the well-known "Sexagenarian," who died in 1817, and of whom a memoir and character are given in *Gent. Mag. old Series*, vol. LXXXVII. i. 371, ii. 245. Mr. Beloe received the name of Parr, from the learned Doctor, who had been his father's schoolmaster, and was then his intimate friend. Mr. B. was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1812; and was presented to his living in 1824 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

May 22. At Portlock, Somersetshire, aged 48, the Rev. *Anthony James Clarke*, Rector of that parish. He was the youngest son of the late Nathaniel Gooding Clarke, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Midland circuit, and brother to Nath. Richard Clarke, esq. now Recorder of Lincoln. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817; was formerly Minister of St. Peter's church, Birmingham; and was presented to Portlock in 1831 by the Lord Chancellor.

May 26. At Tor, Devonshire, aged 32, the Rev. *J. T. Kitson*.

May 29. At Bath, in his 80th year, the Rev. *George Sealey Baldwin*, LL.D. Rector of Inchegeela and St. Paul's, Cork.

June 1. At Lamborne Place, Berks. the Rev. *Henry Hippeley*, late Fellow

of All Souls' college, Oxford. He was the son of the Rev. Mr. Hippeley, formerly Rector of Stow in the Wold, Gloucestershire. He took the degree of M.A. at Oxford in 1803. He married the dau. of Mr. Rawlinson, of Chedlington, co. Oxford; and some time since succeeded to a considerable property at Lamborne.

June 1. In the Close, Lichfield, aged 76, the Rev. *John Newling*, Canon Residentiary of that cathedral, Rector of Ditchingham, Norfolk, and Chaplain to Viscount Sydney. This excellent and accomplished man was formerly a Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1785, as 12th Senior Optime, M.A. 1789, B.D. 1797; was presented to the rectory of Ditchingham in 1802 by the Duke of Norfolk on the nomination of St. John's college; and to his canonry at Lichfield in 1807.

June 2. At Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks, aged 42, the Rev. *Charles Samuel Woodd*, Rector of that parish. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Basil Woodd, and was presented to his living in 1831 by Mrs. S. Mannors.

June 4. In London, aged 48, the Rev. *John Anderton*, late of Dimsdale, Staffordshire. He was the fourth son of the late William Anderton, esq. of Moseley Wake Green; was matriculated of Wadham college, Oxford, in 1807; and graduated B.A. 1810, M.A. 1813.

Aged 87, the Rev. *Thomas à Beckett Turner*, for fifty-six years Perpetual Curate of Wootton Underwood, Bucks, Chaplain to the Duke of Buckingham, and the oldest magistrate of that county. He was the son of Thomas à Beckett, esq. of West Lavington, Wilts, and assumed the name of Turner; was matriculated at Brazenose college, Oxford, in 1768; graduated B.A. 1772, M.A. 1778; and was presented to Wootton by the late Marquess of Buckingham in 1782. Mr. Turner performed the duties of his church until within three years of his death, and was much beloved and respected by all his parishioners. The living is of very little value, not more than £70 per annum. The Marquis of Chandos attended his funeral, and it is understood that the Duke, his father, has expressed his intention to erect a monument to the memory of the deceased. Mr. Turner died very rich in estates and personal property, which are bequeathed to his relatives: he was never married, and has left one brother, William à Beckett, esq. of Wantage, and one sister, Mrs. Cleobury, widow of the Rev. John Cleobury, formerly Vicar of St. Helen's, Abingdon.

June 6. In his 70th year, the Rev.

William Homer, Vicar of Wolfhamecote, Warwickshire, and Second Master of the Free Grammar School at Great Appleby, Leicestershire. He was formerly of Christ's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1789 as 17th Senior Optime, M.A. 1793.

At his father's house in Nottingham, aged 34, the Rev. *Thomas Nixon*, Vicar of Great Dalby, Leicestershire. He entered as a Commoner of Lincoln college, Oxford, in 1823, graduated B.A. 1827, M.A. 1829, and was presented to his living by Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. on the resignation of the Rev. Charles Nixon.

June 9. The Rev. *Thomas Downe*, Vicar of Lydden, Kent. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1791 as 3d Junior Optime; and was collated to his living by the Abp. of Canterbury in 1814.

In Woburn-place, Russell-square, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Francis Ellis*, Rector of Rockland St. Mary, Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1785 as 11th Wrangler, M.A. 1788, B.D. 1796, and was presented to his living by that Society in 1818.

At Reaseheath, Cheshire, the Rev. *Henry Tomkinson*, Vicar of Acton and Rector of Davenham in that county. He was the 3d son of Henry Tomkinson, of Dorfold, esq. by Anne, dau. and heiress of John Darlington, of Aston, esq.; was of Trinity hall, Camb. LL.B. 1822, was presented to Acton in 1820 by Adm. Tollemache, and to Davenham (where he succeeded his uncle the Rev. James Tomkinson) in 1822.

June 10. At Osmotherley, near Northallerton, aged 74, the Rev. *James Brown*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was collated in 1828 by Dr. Van Mildert, then Bishop of Durham. By the late transfer of Northallerton and Allertonshire from the diocese of Durham, the Bishop of Ripon has now become the patron of this living.

June 12. At Harfleur (or at Honfleur), the Rev. *Benjamin Churchill*, Rector of Northleigh, Oxfordshire, and Perpetual Curate of Appledram, Sussex. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1801; was presented to Northleigh in 1810 by Lord Chancellor Eldon, and to Appledram in 1820 by the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

June 15. Aged 44, the Rev. *William Hett*, Vicar of Elksley, Nottinghamshire. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821; and was presented to his living in 1823 by the Duke of Newcastle.

June 16. At Clifton, aged 68, the Rev. *Mark Nicholson*, for twenty-five years President of Codrington college, Barbadoes. He was the son of Mr. John Nicholson, of Barton in Westmerland; was matriculated of Queen's college, Oxford, in 1790, and graduated B.A. 1795, M.A. 1797.

June 17. In Mornington-crescent, Hampstead Road, aged 48, the Rev. *Francis Ellaby*, Minister of Percy Chapel, Tottenham Court Road. He was of Catharine hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1822, M.A. 18...

June 22. At Llewesog, near Denbigh, the Rev. *Frederick Griffith*, Rector of Llangar, co. Merioneth. He entered as a Commoner of Jesus college, Oxford, in 1818, and took the degree of B.A. in 1822; he was lately collated to his living by the Bp. of St. Asaph.

June 23. At Kilmackea glebe, co. Wexford, aged 74, the Rev. *Joseph Miller*.

June 24. At Landport, near Portsmouth, aged 76, the Rev. *R. H. Cumyngs*, for many years a resident in Portsea, and the highly respected minister of Saint George's Chapel, afterwards curate of St. Mary's Church, and latterly, from 1828, of All Saints' Chapel, Landport. Several gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, who were his scholars when he kept the Grammar School in St. George's Square, followed his remains to the grave, and intend to erect a tablet to his memory in All Saints' Chapel.

July 1. Aged 95, the Rev. *A. Hinton*, for 63 years Perpetual Curate of Norwood, Middlesex, and for the same period Vicar of Grandborough, Bucks.

July 3. The Rev. *John Bishop*, Minor Canon and Precentor of Gloucester, and Vicar of St. Mary de Lode in that city. He was a native of Gloucester; was matriculated of St. John's college, Oxford, in 1803, then removed to Pembroke college, and took the degree of B.A. and afterwards migrated to St. Peter's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1805, as 8th Junior Optime, M.A. 1809. He was presented to the vicarage of St. Mary-de-Lode, by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester in 1828. By the death of this gentleman the Chapter of Gloucester has lost a useful and intelligent member, and the society of the city and neighbourhood an amiable and ingenuous friend and companion.

July 4. On his way from Penzance to St. Ives, to attend a Church Missionary Meeting, the Rev. *Charles Neel*, formerly Chaplain at Leghorn, and late Curate of Bishop's Hatfield, Herts. He was thrown from a carriage, and received a concussion of the brain, and expired in

a few hours. He has left a widow and one son.

July 5. At Southoe, Huntingdonshire, aged 78, the Rev. *Robert Pointer*, Rector of Southoe with Hail Weston, Rector of Boxworth, Cambridgeshire, and a Prebendary of Lincoln. He was of Sidney college, Cambridge, B.A. 1783, M.A. 1787. He was instituted to Boxworth in 1791, to Southoe (in his own patronage) in 1797, and to the Prebend of Welton Westhall, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, in 1803.

July 8. At Brackley, aged 43, the Rev. *Anselm Jones*, Vicar of Stockton on the Forest, Yorkshire. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821; and was presented to his living in 1824 by the Rev. T. B. Woodman, Prebendary of Bugthorpe in the cathedral church of York.

At Welling, Kent, the Rev. *Stephen Tucker*, Vicar of Borden in that county, and Rector of Markshall, Essex. He was of Trinity college, Camb. B.A. 1785, as 12th Junior Optime, M.A. 1788; was presented to Borden in 1797, and to Markshall in 1800.

July 9. At Newbury, Berks, the Rev. *James Roe*, Rector of that parish, and for more than fifty years Perpetual Curate of Dorchester, Oxfordshire. He was of Brazenose college, M.A. 1793; was instituted to Dorchester in 1787.

July 12. Aged 70, the Rev. *James Saunders*, D.C.L. Rector of Kirtlington, Oxfordshire. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford; where he graduated B.C.L. 1796, D.C.L. 1800; and was presented to his living by that college in 1810.

July 15. At Huxham parsonage, Devonshire (the residence of his son-in-law the Rev. J. Jolland), aged 71, the Rev. *Bartholemew Goe*, Vicar of Boston, Lincolnshire. He was of Catharine hall, Camb. B.A. 1790 as 13th Junior Optime, M.A. 1822; and was presented to Boston in 1817 by the corporation of that town. By the death of this gentleman, the presentation to the vicarage of Boston lapses to the Bishop of the diocese, the town-council not having been enabled to sell the living, owing to the difficulty of ascertaining its actual value. A memorial in favour of the Rev. M. Robinson, signed by upwards of 300 persons in two days, has been forwarded to the Bishop. The vicarage itself is of trifling value, but the corporation usually appointed the Vicar for the time being to be one of the Presbyters who are endowed by royal charter, and whose stipends are paid out of the charity lands, thus adding upwards of 200*l.* a-year to the income of the incum-

bent. Now, however, the corporation and the charity trustees are distinct bodies; the Bishop, so far as the presentation to the living is concerned, standing in the place of the former, and the trustees retaining the right to appoint whoever they may please (whether Vicar or not) to the office of Presbyter or Lecturer.

July 17. Aged 75, the Rev. *John Overton*, Rector of St. Crux and St. Margaret in the city of York. He was of Magdalen coll. Camb. B. A. 1790, M. A. 1803; and was presented to both his livings in York in 1802 by the Lord Chancellor.

July 22. At Brighton, the Rev. *Robert Collett*, of Westerham, Kent. He was of Trinity coll. Camb. B. A. 1803, as 4th Senior Optime, M. A. 1806.

July 23. At Seal, Kent, aged 74, the Rev. *Gervas Whitehead*, Vicar of Kem-sing-cum-Seal, and Vicar of All Saints, Cambridge. He was formerly Fellow of Jesus coll. Camb. where he graduated B. A. 1785, as 11th Senior Optime, and 2d Chancellor's medallist, M. A. 1788; he was presented to his church in Cambridge in 1809 by his college, and to that in Kent in 1816 by the Earl of Plymouth. He was Chaplain in ordinary to the late Duchess of Dorset.

Lately. At Oldham, aged 62, the Rev. *William Winter*, for forty years Minister of St. Peter's chapel, Oldham, for twenty-seven of St. John's, Hey, Ashton-under-Line, and nineteen years Master of the grammar school at Oldham. The chapels it that town are in the presentation of the Rector of Prestwich.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

March 26. Aged 26, M. S. Milton, esq. author of "The Ocean Bride," &c. "The Songs of the Prophecies," &c. son of John Milton, esq. of Highmoor Cottage, near Wigton.

May 13. In Clarges-street, Piccadilly, after a long and severe illness, borne with exemplary patience and resignation, aged 70, Zachary Macauley, esq. F. R. S. &c. For more than forty years the deceased dedicated his eminent talents and active energies, in conjunction with the late Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Buxton, and other distinguished philanthropists, in the question of Slavery Abolition, and, like Mr. Wilberforce, lived to see his efforts crowned with success. He was father to Mr. Thomas Balington Macauley, esq. late one of the Supreme Council of India.

May 21. At his house in Lower Clapton, aged 38, William Clark Boyd,

esq. whose deeply regretted and sudden death was occasioned by locked-jaw, from the injuries received in a fall from his horse.

May 22. Aged 38, Joseph Foster Barham, esq. of Queen Ann-st. Stock-bridge-house, Hants, and Tricwm, Pembrokeshire; son of the late J. F. Barham, esq. M. P. for Stockbridge, and Lady Caroline Tufton, sister to the present Earl of Thanet. In 1832 he unsuccessfully contested the representation of Westmerland with the Lowthers.

May 30. At Walworth, Francis Talbot, esq. eldest son of the late Captain George Talbot, R. N. It is stated that he was descended, in a direct line, from the Duke of Shrewsbury; if so, of course his descent was illegitimate.

June 2. In Bethlehem-hospital, Jonathan Martin, the man who set fire to York Minster, on the 2d Feb. 1829. His death was sudden, caused by a disease of the heart. For the last two or three years he had been very quiet in his demeanour, and spent a great portion of his time in reading Fox's Book of Martyrs, to which he was particularly partial. He was a native of Hexham, and brother to John Martin, so deservedly celebrated for his magnificent pictorial creations. Jonathan was between 50 and 60 years of age.

June 11. In Sidmouth-st. Regent-sq. aged 54, W. Shilleto, esq. of Jamaica.

June 12. At the Old Hummums, Covent Garden, from apoplexy, Richard Pering, esq. of Exmouth, formerly Clerk of the Cheque at Sheerness and Plymouth, an active magistrate of the county of Devon. He possessed considerable literary and scientific acquirements and obtained several patents for valuable inventions, particularly that of the improved anchor known by his name, which is used in every ship in her Majesty's Navy, and has been the means of saving many thousands of lives, and property to an immense extent. He was a gentleman of high honour and integrity, and universally esteemed.

June 13. In Sloane-st. Martha, relict of S. Tyssen, esq. of Narborough-hall, Norfolk.

June 14. At St. George's Hospital, aged 68, Col. Michael Horace Campbell, who was found wounded and bleeding, five days before, near the Knights-bridge-barracks. There was no doubt that the deceased had, under the influence of wine, fallen down where he was found, and that the fall had produced concussion of the brain.

June 15. At Walworth, aged 83, C. Alssger, esq.

At Haverstock-hill, aged 22, Agnes Cardine, second surviving dau. of William a Beckett, esq. of Golden-sq.

In Craven-st. aged 58, William Frazer Price, esq. army agent.

June 16. At Gloucester-pl. W. Mortimer, esq. eldest son of the late G. Mortimer, esq. of Fonthill.

Aged 86, Mary, relict of John Griffith, esq. of Teddington.

June 17. At York-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 65, James Rix Hoffmann, esq.

June 18. At the Portland Hotel, aged 58, David Clark, esq. late of Calcutta.

At Clapham, aged 57, Mr. Sam. Rixon, late of Cockspur-st.

June 20. At Parson's Green, aged 25, John, only son of John Daniel, esq. He entered as Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1831, and proceeded B.A. Grand Compounder, June 6, 1835; at the Examinations, in Easter Term in that year, he was placed in the 3d Class in lit. humanioribus.

June 23. At Kensington, aged 36, Thomas Hardwick Merriman, esq. of Southampton-st. Bloomsbury.

Aged 80, J. Greenwood, esq. of Lavender-hill, Clapham.

On Carlton House-terrace, aged 73, the Most Hon. Georgiana Charlotte dowager Marchioness Cholmondeley, Joint Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England. Her ladyship was the younger daughter and eventually co-heir of Peregrine third Duke of Ancaster, by Mary, dau. of Thomas Panton, esq.; was married in 1791 to George James first Marquess Cholmondeley, and left his widow in 1827, having had issue the present Marquess, Lord William Henry Cholmondeley, and one daughter, now deceased, who was married to Col. Hugh Seymour. In right of her ladyship, her husband, in the reign of George the Third, and her son in that of William the Fourth, held the office of Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain of England. Her ladyship was formerly a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, to which office, and the Marquess (then Earl) to that of Chamberlain of the Household to the Prince, they were appointed on their Royal Highnesses' marriage in 1795. (See a memoir of the Marquess in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXXVII. i. 463.)

June 25. Aged 34, Marianne, wife of Dr. Roberts, of New Bridge-st. dau. of Mr. Pindar Simpson, of Old Burlington-street.

In the Hackney-road, aged 82, Capt. Geo. Robinson, R.N. He obtained his first commission in 1790, and lost a leg

whilst serving as second Lieut. of the Thames 32, in an action with the *Uranie*, Oct. 24, 1793. He was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1795, and in 1796 obtained a pension of 911. 5s., increased in 1816 to 2001.

In Gloucester-pl. Juliana, dau. of the late John Thresher, esq. of Fareham.

At Highbury-terrace, in his 82d year, Banister Flight, esq.

June 26. At Holloway, aged 80, William Langham, esq. for many years a respectable solicitor in Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

In Burton-st. Margaret, relict of Walter Trevelyan, esq. of Netherwitton, Northumberland, and dau. of the late Rich. Hichens, esq. of Poltair, Cornwall.

In Devonshire-st. Charlotte, wife of Sir Molyneux Hyde Nepean, Bart. of Lodgers, Dorset. Her maiden name was Tilghman, and she was married in 1813. Also on the 16th July, at Earham in Sussex, aged 22, Charlotte, their eldest daughter.

At Hyde-park-terrace, aged 7, George Harpur, second son of Sir G. Crewe, Bart. M.P.

In Saville-row, aged 86, Lieut.-Col. William Allen.

June 27. At Bayswater, aged 48, the relict of Major Blewitt, of Llantarnam Abbey, Monmouthshire.

June 28. At Kensington, John Fisher, esq. of Dorset-sq.

At the house of her son-in-law William Kew, esq. in the Wandsworth-road, aged 67, Sarah, relict of Edward Hodges, esq. of Clapham Cottage.

June 29. On the day after the Coronation, after riding that day in the procession, in his 63d year, Mr. William Lee, High Constable of Westminster. He had for many years fulfilled his arduous public duties with a zeal and integrity which must be known to all who have had occasion to attend either the houses of Parliament or public meetings in Westminster. Before he became High Constable he carried on business at Charing Cross as a hosier and hatter, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was the author of a volume of poetry.

In Great Ormond-st. in his 30th year, Charles, third son of Wentworth Malim, esq. of Southampton-row.

Lately. Aged 50, Capt. Nich. Chadwick, 13th Light Inf. brother to Captain Chadwick, of Stamford. He had recently returned from India, where he served for many years. Few men of his age had seen so much active service: he was at Walcheren, Corunna, Java, Isle of France,

Waterloo, Bhurtpore, and many other important engagements, and was universally beloved by his brother officers.

At Stoke Newington, Anna, wife of the Rev. R. Aitken, dau. of the late Lt.-Col. Eyres, of Warrington.

At Turnham Green, aged 82, Henry Hewetson, esq. a native of Ravenstone-dale, in Westmerland. He died worth nearly a million of money, and amongst various legacies, bequeathed to six nephews and nieces, residing in his native parish and the adjoining parish of Orton, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

Henry Templer, esq. for many years an extensive merchant in the East India free trade, and lately owner of Buckland Filleigh, Devon.

July 1. At Poland-st. aged 68, Lucy, widow of C. Aston, esq.

July 3. At the house of her niece Mrs. Parke, in Howland-st. Mary, widow of Rev. Thomas Exon, Vicar of Creech, Som.

In the Fleet Prison, after many years' confinement, aged 73, Mr. Howard, lately of the well-known firm of Howard and Gibbs, annuity and money agents. He was for many years a hair dresser in the High-street, Oxford. For some years he lived in great style in London, and at one time had accumulated a large property.

July 4. At Canonbury-pl. aged 72, Thomas Swain, esq. of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, an eminent solicitor.

July 5. At Russell-sq. aged 70, Elizabeth, wid. of Jas. Stodart, esq. F.R.S.

In Beaumont-street, aged 60, James Hugo Greenwell, esq.

In Gloucester-terr. aged 78, N. Paton, esq.

In South-st. Finsbury-sq. and of Basinghall-st. aged 53, H. Hughes, esq.

July 7. Mrs. Catharine Fox, of Montagu-place, daughter of the late Rev. J. Fox, of Eton, Beverley.

July 10. In Upper Brook-st. aged 16, Jane Newman, eldest dau. of the Hon. William Best.

Of malignant scarlet fever, aged 8, Aurora, third dau., and on the 17th, aged 10, James, second son, of Capt. Spiller, Royal Art. Woolwich, great-grandchildren of the late Earl of Cavan.

July 11. Aged 35, Leopold Henry Michele, esq.

July 14. At the College of Arms, in his 82d year, Sir Ralph Bigland, Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms. He was born on the 1st May 1757. His original name was Jones, and he was by his mother's side nephew of Ralph Bigland, esq. Garter, who died 27th March 1789. Out of respect to his uncle he assumed the name of Bigland. He was appoint-

ed Rouge Dragon Pursuivant by patent 3 Dec. 1774; Richmond Herald, 20th April 1780; Norroy King of Arms, 5th April 1803; Clarenceux, 4th June 1822; and Garter, 26th Nov. 1831.

At the house of her father in Duke-st. Westminster, Mary Ann, wife of B. Marwood Kelly, esq. Capt. R.N. only child of Richard Price, esq. of Highfields Lodge, Sussex.

July 16. Aged 76, John Walter, esq. of Cannon-st. London, and Forest-hill, Kent.

July 18. In Guilford-st. Mary Anne, relict of William Moore, esq. of Doctors'-Commons, and eldest dau. of the late Sir Chas. Price, Bart. She was married in 1803, and left a widow in 1828.

July 19. At Chesham-place, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late W. Randall, esq. of the Retreat, Battersea.

BERKS.—*Lately*. At Mortimer, Ann Helena, wife of Major-Gen. C. Brown, E. I. C. S.

July 9. In his 79th year, Jeremiah Pilcher, esq. of Winkfield, Berks.

July 14. At Englefield-green, Sarah, widow of Rear-Adm. Sir C. Brisbane, K.C.B. She was one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir James Patey, of Reading, knt. and was left a widow in Dec. 1829. (See a memoir of Sir Chas. Brisbane in Gent. Mag. vol. c. i. 645.)

BUCKS.—*June 2*.—At Grendon, aged 65, William Pigott, of Duddershall, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*June 16*. At Bottisham, in his 70th year, H. King, esq.

July 3. At Cambridge, aged 21, George Alexander Seymour, esq. scholar of King's college, eldest son of the Rev. G. T. Seymour, of Tynterfield, Somerset. His remains, followed by the resident Fellows and Scholars of his college, were deposited in the chapel.

CHESHIRE.—*July 8*. At Park-place, near Frodsham, Ellen, wife of D. Ashley, esq. and sister of the Bishop of Ely.

CORNWALL.—*Lately*. In his 62nd year, Wm. Bazeley, esq. of St. Ives.

CUMBERLAND.—*June 21*. In the carriage of her son-in-law the Hon. J. H. Curzon, of Derwent-lodge, of apoplexy, the widow of Col. James Hodgson.

DEVON.—*March 4*. At Torquay, Thomas Bilcliffe Fyler, esq. a Magistrate for Middlesex. He was formerly a member of Christchurch, Oxf. M.A. 1813; and sat in Parliament for Coventry from 1826 to 1831.

May 17. At Teignmouth, Catharine, widow of John Mack, esq. of Bombay, dau. of Major Nesbit, formerly of Tiverton.

June 1. At Orchard Lake, in the parish of Cheriton Bishop, aged 82, Mr. Wm. Wreyford, about 40 years since one

of the first men in the wrestling ring in the Western counties.

June 8. At Woodbury, aged 77, Jacob Butter, esq. father of Dr. B. of Plymouth. He practised the medical profession for nearly 60 years, with great credit.

June 15. At Exeter, Sarah, second dau. of the late Rev. John Podger, D.D. of Bridgewater.

June 17. At the residence of his mother, Exeter, aged 33, John Kingdon, esq.

June 18. At Dawlish, aged 85, Elizabeth Ann, relict of Peter Churchill, esq.

June 26. At Axminster, aged 62, Elizabeth Nickleson, wife of William Collins, dau. of the late John Jeffrey, esq. M.P. for Poole.

Lately. At Bideford, aged 75, Miss Sarah Bartlett, sister of W. Bartlett, esq. Barrister.

July 1. At Craddock-house, Uffculm, aged 75, the residence of her son John New, esq. Mary, wife of Dr. John New.

July 5. At Penhale-house, aged 37, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas B. Clark, esq.

July 10. At Bideford, Charlotte, eldest dau. of Vice-Adm. Cochet.

July 11. At Ivedon, Sarah Mary, relict of the Rev. Herman Drewe, Rector of Combe Raleigh.

July 13. At Newton Abbot, aged 43, T. Hugo, esq. Lieut. R. M.

DURHAM.—*June 18.* At Seaton Carew, Barbara Isabella, relict of the Rev. Marm. Lawson, of Borough-bridge Hall.

Lately. At Barnard Castle, aged 81, Miss Isabella Robinson, sister to the late Lady Cotterell Dormer, of Rousham, Oxfordshire.

ESSEX.—*June 14.* Aged 36, T. Edmonds, esq. late of Loxford-hall.

June 28. At Mistley, aged 67, William Silke, esq. surgeon.

GLOUCESTER.—*April 11.* At Cheltenham, in his 20th year, William Goring, third son of William Greaves, esq. of Mayfield-hall, Staff.

April 20. At Cheltenham, aged 64, Capt. Charles Sheldon Timins, E.I.C.S.

June 10. Aged 78, Isaac Leonard, esq. of Portland-square, Bristol.

June 14. At the Spa, Gloucester, from an accident at Harrow School, in his 16th year, Charles Maurice Shipton, son of I. M. Shipton, esq. and grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Shipton, Rector of Portishead.

June 23. At Gloucester, Frederick Thomas Allnutt, infant son of Col. Sir C. Dance, K.H.

June 26. John Allis Hartland, esq. of Tewkesbury, banker, a member of the Society of Friends.

June 26. At Gloucester, aged 78, Daniel Cox, esq.

June 30. At the residence of his aunt Miss Grossett, Clifton, in his 21st year, Albert Henry, fourth son of J. M. Grossett, esq. of Jamaica.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 89, Euphemia, widow of Rear-Adm. J. C. Searle.

July 5. Rebecca, wife of W. R. Todd, esq. of Bristol, sister of the Rev. C. D. Isdell, of Winchester.

July 10. At Cheltenham, aged 71, John Parkes, esq. of Bath.

HAMPSHIRE.—*May 25.* At Linwood, aged 23, Margaret Barr, a remarkable specimen of the human form in miniature. She stood thirty inches in height, and (with the exception of the head, which was rather large) her frame was not out of proportion. No reason can be assigned for her stunted growth. Her mind had the imbecility of a weakly child of two years, and in her last illness she had the feeble appearance of extreme old age.

June 13. Aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. J. Covey, Rector of Selbourne, Hants.

July 11. At Southampton, Mary, wife of Mr. Edward Lomer, eldest dau. of the late E. D. Bridger, Esq. of Chilcombe, near Winchester.

HEREFORD.—*July 4.* At Hereford, in her 70th year, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. F. Coleman, Vicar of Leominster.

HERTFORD.—*June 17.* At Hertford, aged 89, Mrs. Day, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Day, Vicar of Roydon, Essex, and chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

June 18. At Hazlewood, Lydia Payne, widow of Henry Botham, esq.

June 22. At Bishop's Stortford, in her 80th year, Mary, relict of Mr. James Summers, only dau. of the Rev. John Heath, master of the Grammar School, Chelmsford, and rector of St. James's, Colchester.

June 28. At Bengeo Vicarage, the residence of his son-in-law Capt. Best, aged 87, Thomas Sibley, esq.

Lately. Lucy, wife of the Rev. C. Hardy, Vicar of Walden.

July 5. At Frogmore Lodge, near Watton, aged 32, Joseph Henry, second son of William Hudson, esq.

July 14. At Hertford, aged 70, Mary Peck, wife of J. Dallinger, esq. and mother of J. F. Stephens, esq. Pres. E.S.

KENT.—In the Downs, off Deal, on his return home from Swan River, Lieut. S. Jones, R.N. second son of T. Jones, esq. of Cheltenham.

At Deal, retired Commander John Clayson, R.N. 1829.

July 7. At Dover, the Lady Sarah, wife of the Hon. C. B. C. Wandesforde,

aunt to the Marquess of Ormonde, sister to the Earl of Carrick and the Countess of Belmore. She was the 4th dau. of Hen.-Thomas 2d Earl of Carrick, by Sarah, dau. and coh. of Edw. Taylor, esq. was married in 1812, and has three sons and one daughter.

July 14. At Bromley, the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Keane, K.C.B. G.C.H.

LANCASHIRE.—*June 27.* At Liverpool, Capt. John Peck, late of the 9th foot.

June 30. At Liverpool, aged 24, Henry-Honeywood, eldest son of the Rev. H. A. Hughes, of Zeal Monachorum, formerly of Honiton. He was connected with the Conservative Press in Liverpool; and, by his superior talents and university education, shewed both the ability and inclination to do good service to the cause.

LEICESTER.—*June 17.* Aged 46, John Cradock, esq. solicitor, of Loughborough.

July 2. Aged 48, Elizabeth, wife of John Stockdale Hardy, esq. of Leicester. Ardent in her piety, unassuming in her demeanour, and amiable in the various relations of life, she possessed the fervent esteem of her friends and acquaintance.

LINCOLN.—*June 15.* Aged 44, Mr. Ald. Luke Trotter, of Lincoln, a member of the old corporation, in which he showed so liberal a spirit that he was chosen into the new town-council, in which he became successively elected an alderman, and a governor of Christ's School.

June 28. At Braceborough, in his 70th year, Thomas Markby, esq. son of the late Thomas Markby, esq. of Cambridge, and formerly of Trinity hall, Camb. L.L.B. 1790.

MONMOUTH.—*July 9.* At Newport, aged 58, Winifrede, wife of Jeremiah Cairns, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*June 20.* At the residence of her son-in-law H. Wilkins, esq. Harrow, in her 73d year, Hannah, relict of George Fisher, esq. of Bristol.

NORFOLK.—*June 21.* Jane-Davidson, second dau. of John Yelloly, esq. M.D. of Woodton-hall, and on the following day, Mary, his sixth daughter.

July 8. Charlotte Eleanor, wife of John Dalton, esq. of West Bilney lodge.

NORTHAMPTON.—*July 12.* At Spratton-hall, Mary, wife of Henry Hayne, esq. youngest dau. of Thomas Slack, esq. of Braywick lodge, Berks.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*June 29.* At Cullercoats, the wife of Henry Hewitson, esq. of Seaton Burn House.

OXFORD.—*July 5.* Aged 65, James Tilson, esq. of Goring.

SOMERSET.—*April 18.* At the residence of Mrs. Rebecca Warner, Chel-

wood, aged 76, Miss Elizabeth Cottle, daughter of the late Thomas Cottle, esq. solicitor-general of the island of St. Christopher, and sister of the late Thomas John Cottle, esq. president of the island of Nevis, and of Thomas Mark Cottle, esq. of Bath.

June 13. Mrs. Dolmage, relict of Adam Dolmage, esq. of Beaufort-house, Bath, and of Jamaica.

June 19. At Bath, aged 61, Mary, wife of the Rev. James Pears, Rector of Charlcombe, sister of the late Rev. John Radcliffe, M.A.

June 20. At Knowle, aged 68, Thos. Jefferies, esq. late of Stanton.

June 21. At the Old Vicarage, North Petherton, aged 85, Mr. E. Acraman, one of the largest agriculturists in Somersetshire.

June 24. At Wilton Cottage, near Taunton, in her 65th year, Harriet, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Walter Cliffe, and dau. of Gen. Sir Anthony Farrington, Bart.

June 28. At Sand House, the residence of her son-in-law the Rev. Wm. White, aged 66, Elizabeth, wife of Benj. Tyley, esq. of Wedmore.

Lately. At Bishop's Lydeard, aged 80, Mrs. Martha Winter, dau. of the late Edmund Winter, esq. of Tintinhull.

At Bath, aged 85, Mrs. Catharine Baldwin, only dau. of the late Charles Baldwin, esq. of Aquilata, Staff.

July 9. At Bath, aged 23, Susanna-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of H. S. Whalley Tooker, esq. of Norton Hall, Somerset, grand-dau. of the late James Merest, esq. of the Moat, Soham, Cambridge-shire.

STAFFORD.—*July 10.* At Gnisley House, near Wolverhampton, aged 71, Joseph Pearson, esq.

SURREY.—*April 7.* At Guildford, aged 57, Henenge Girod, esq. late Lieut. 22d foot, after a protracted illness, brought on during his services in a tropical climate, and great sufferings when a prisoner in the Isle of France.

July 4. At Mitcham, aged 76, James Louis Du Mont, esq. formerly of Austin-friars.

July 6. At Milton Court, near Dorking, aged 46, Robert Augustus Cottle, esq. late of Furnival's Inn, and Hampton, Middlesex.

July 9. At Richmond-green, aged 18, Lucy, eldest dau. of Benj. Cohen, esq. of Wyndham-place.

July 11. At Boxhill, near Dorking, aged 12, Mary-Ann-Letnam, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Gronow, late of Court Herbert, co. Glamorgan.

SURREY.—*June 13.* At Brighton, aged 67, William Cross, esq.

June 15. At Westgate-house, Chichester, aged 58, Thos. Humphry, esq.

June 28. At Brighton, in his 85th year, Dr. William Anderson, of Fairmile, Cobham, Surrey.

July 1. At St. Leonard's, aged 19, Edward Law, esq. Fellow Commoner of St. John's college, Cambridge, son of the Hon. C. E. Law, M.P. Recorder of London; also July —, aged 15, Selina, his fourth daughter.

July 2. At Brighton, aged 8, Lloyd, eldest son of William Morgan, jun. esq. of Sutton, Surrey.

July 12. Anne Mary, wife of Hercules Sharp, esq. of Oaklands, eldest dau. of the late Sir Anthony Brabazon, Bart. by Anne, eldest dau. of the Rt. Hon. Sir Capel Molineux, Bart. and sister to Sir William Brabazon, Bart. M.P.

WARWICK.—May 14. Aged 71, Jas. Showell, esq. formerly of Kenilworth.

May 26. In consequence of being thrown from his gig, James Beswick, esq. solicitor, of Birmingham.

June 4. At Birmingham, Phoebe, wife of Lt.-Col. Moxon, formerly a resident for many years in the East Indies.

June 13. Aged 78, George Glover Hurst, esq. of Alveston.

July 2. Aged 47, Madame du Chastelet, Lady Abbess of Princethorpe Nunnery.

July 10. At Edgbaston, Sarah, widow of John Deykin, esq. of Aston; dau. of the late Jas. Cheshire, esq. of Birmingham.

July 11. At Warwick, aged 58, Mr. Joseph Phillips, plumber and glazier, an Alderman in the late, and a Councilman in the present, Corporation.

WILTS.—June 14. At Upavon, Anne, wife of R. Stratton, esq.

June 16. Vere, wife of Robert Haynes, esq. of Westbury.

At Rowdeford House, Anna-Maria-Selina, relict of Wadham Locke, esq. only dau. of the late Francis Powell, esq. of Hurdeott (see our vol. iv. p. 666; vol. viii. p. 661).

WORCESTER.—June 9. At Malvern, aged 85, Peter Frost, esq. an old and worthy inhabitant of Cheltenham, and formerly of the East India Company's home establishment. By his death the various charitable institutions of Cheltenham have lost a great benefactor. Mr. Frost by his will has left to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 200*l.*; Society for the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels, 300*l.*; Gloucester National School, 100*l.*; towards the endowment of St. John's Church, Cheltenham, 200*l.*; Female Orphan Asylum, Cheltenham, 100*l.*; for rewarding meritorious conduct of three years

duration for such as have been educated at the said asylum, 100*l.*

June 17. At Hampton, near Ensham, aged 45, Daniel Bazalgette, esq.

June 21. At Blakes-hall, Abel Lea, esq. of Kidderminster.

July 3. At Evenlode Rectory, Esther-Carruthers, wife of the Rev. Chas. James, Rector.

July 4. At Worcester, aged 34, Thos. Carden, esq.

July 6. At Pershore, aged 96, Samuel Hackett, esq.

YORKSHIRE.—April 2. At Ovington, near Greta-bridge, aged 73, Ann, wife of Mr. J. Raine, and mother of the Rev. James Raine, of Crook Hall, Durham.

July 1. Aged 76, John Masterman, esq. one of the senior members of the Trinity House, Hull.

July 3. At Oswaldkirk Hall, Mary, relict of Rich. Oakley, esq. of Pen Park, co. Glouc.

July 11. At Howden, aged 73, John Watson, esq.

WALES.—June 13. Aged 68, R. Peel, esq. of Taliaris, Caermarthenshire.

Latelly. At Swansea, G. Wilkinson, esq. formerly of Great Coram-st.

July 9. At the residence of her son, Minydon, Carnarvonshire, aged 77, Patty, relict of Rich. Clough, esq. of Glan-y-wern, co. Denbigh, second dau. and coh. of the late James Butler, esq. of Warminghurst Park, Sussex.

SCOTLAND.—June 4. At Edinburgh, aged 75, Lt.-Col. Alex. Loraine, Deputy Governor of South Sea Castle. He was appointed Ensign 42d foot 1778, Lieut. 1781, 9th foot 1786, Capt. 1793, Major 1799, Lt.-Col. 91st foot 1801. He served four campaigns in America, between five and six years in the West Indies, and was at the capture of the French West India islands. He also served on the continent of Europe; was an Assistant Mil. Secretary in the Commander in Chief's office for seven years, and subsequently one of the Commissioners of Barracks. Having served 29 years when he accepted civil employment, he was allowed to sell his Lieut.-Colonelcy, but retain his rank.

June 8. At Arniston, R. Dundas, esq. His father was Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

June 21. At Greenock, aged 24, the wife of James Mac Bride, esq. third dau. of T. C. Hounsell, esq. of Wykes Court, near Bridport.

Latelly. At Greenock, Lieut. Duncan Blair, R.N.

July 1. At Dunragget, Wigtonshire, aged 37, Anne, wife of Sir James Dalrymple Hay, Bart. She was a dau. of

George Hathorn, esq. of London, became the second wife of Sir James Hay in 1823, and has left several children.

JERSEY.—*May 12.* Major-Gen. Archibald Campbell, C.B. Lieut.-Governor of Jersey. He was appointed Capt. 84th foot 1794, Major in the army 1805, in 84th 1807, Lieut.-Col. 4th Ceylon regt. 1810, 6th foot 1812, brevet Colonel 1819, Major-Gen. 1830. He served in West Indies, particularly at the conquest of Martinique, and in the Peninsula, and received a medal and one clasp for the battle of Vittoria.

IRELAND.—*Mar. 26.* At the house of his brother-in-law Capt. Savage, J. P. Finglass Wood, the Very Rev. Dr. Coleman, vicar-general of the Roman Catholic church in Dublin.

Lately. At Galway, aged 42, the Hon. and Rev. Nicholas Ffrench, brother to Lord Ffrench; in holy orders of the church of Rome.

At Clontarf, drowned by the upsetting of a crazy punt, into which seven gentlemen ventured, Mr. Kutesoff Johnson, Mr. Hoey, and Captain Whiley, of the half-pay.

Aged 41, the Hon. Richard Westenra, second son of Lord Rossmore, by his lordship's first marriage. He married in 1822 Henrietta, only child of Owen Scott, esq. and has left issue three daughters.

EAST INDIES.—*March 9.* At Meerut, near Delhi, aged 30, Lieut. John Whitworth, of the 3d Buffs.

March 18. At Calcutta, Charles Fred. Young, esq. formerly of the China Establishment, and late of the Bengal Civil Service, third son of Sir W. Young, Bart. East India director, by Lucy, youngest dau. of Col. Charles Frederick.

March 20. At Chinsurah, Bengal, in his 23d year, Lieut. Alex. Cooke, 9th regt. second son of the Rev. A. Cooke, of Loversall, Yorkshire.

March 23. At Calcutta, aged 27, William Lavie Malone Toone, civil service.

April 1. At Sumbulpore, Capt. Geo. Abbott, 15th Bengal native inf.

April 26. At Madras, aged 18, Ensign R. Podmore, 1st Madras N. Inf. son of Mr. R. Podmore, of Stoke Newington.

Lately. At Octacmund, Lieut. John Harvey, H. M. 51th regt. son of Vice-Adm. Sir T. Harvey, K.C.B.

At Villore, East Indies, Lieut. John Bueé, 15th Nat. Inf. eldest son of the Rev. W. U. Bueé, and of Mrs. Bueé, late of Bath.

June 11. On his passage from India, aged 29, Lieut. Snell, 7th Madras Cavalry.

WEST INDIES.—*April 29.* At Demerara, in his 20th year, James John Biggs, esq.

May 4. At St. Thomas, aged 38, Walter Stubbs, esq. son of the late Rev. J. P. Stubbs, M.A. of Wavertree, Lanc.

ABROAD.—*Feb. 12.* At Paris, aged 63, Libon, the violinist. He was a favourite pupil of the celebrated Viotti, and quitted his master to be engaged as first violinist at the chapel of John II. King of Portugal. He subsequently held the same place at the Court of Madrid, under Charles IV. He returned to Paris in 1803, and was successively first violinist to the Empresses Josephine and Maria Louisa, and to Charles X. He was the composer of several studies which were much admired, and a great number of musical works played at the Conservatoire.

March 5. At the establishment of the Australian Company, in New South Wales, of which he was the superintendent, Lieut.-Col. Henry Dumaresq. He was appointed Lieut. 9th foot 1808, Capt. 1813, brevet-Major 1815, Lt.-Col. 1817. He served in Spain and Portugal, was in 1813 Aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Robinson, and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-gen.; afterwards served in Flanders, and was present at Waterloo.

April 16. At Paris, aged 52, Capt. Lewis Shephard, R.N. He was made a Lieut. in Jan. 1797; Commander Jan. 1808, and afterwards appointed to the *Thïsbe* 25, in which he took Lt.-Gen. Whitelocke to the Rio de la Plata in 1807, and to the *Brazen sloop*, at the Jamaica station from 1808 to Oct. 1810, when he attained post rank.

May 7. At Philadelphia, aged 95, Thomas Bradford, successor to Benjamin Franklin, and the oldest printer in America.

May 20. At Paris, aged 29, H. C. Watson, esq. of Trematon, co. Devon.

May 22. At Montreal, in a duel, Lieut.-Col. Warde, 1st Royals, eldest son of the late Gen. Sir Henry Warde, K.C.B.

June 8. The Cardinal Fabrizi, Minister of War of his Holiness the Pope.

June 18. At Munich, aged 78, The Bavarian minister of state, Count Maximilian de Montgelas. He acted a conspicuous part in the affairs of Bavaria between 1779 and 1817.

June 17. At Blois, Mary, widow of Capt. C. W. Hotchkys, R.N.

June 26. At Florence, William Frederic, infant son of the Hon. Mr. Irby.

June 28. At Paris, aged 73, Fowler Hickes, esq. of Silton Hall, Yorkshire. He was the son of Fowler Hickes, esq. of Richmond, co. York, was matriculated

of Lincoln college, Oxford, in 1783, was elected one of Lord Crewe's Exhibitioners; proceeded B.A. 1788, afterwards entered at Brasenose college, M.A. 1818, grand compounder.

Lately. In Canada, aged 26, the Hon. Wm. Crofton, the 85th light inf. brother to Lord Crofton.

At sea, on his passage from the West Indies, aged 54, Lieut. Fortescue, Commander of H. M.'s packet brig *Nightingale*.

At Seville, aged 75, the Chevalier de Cevallos, formerly minister of foreign affairs for Spain, and successively ambassador at Naples, Lisbon, Vienna, and at the English court. The manifesto which he published when Napoleon invaded the

Peninsula, made a great impression in Europe. The Marchioness d'Espeja, wife of Maria Christina's ambassador at the French court, is the daughter of M. de Cevallos.

Aged 72, M. de Massabiau, Librarian at Sainte-Geneviève, author of an excellent work, entitled, 'The Slavery of the Middle Ages;,' also of a very useful book, named 'Esprit des Institutions Politiques.'

July 2. At Leghorn, aged 65, J. Robinson, esq. of Cumberland-st. Bryanstone-square.

July 5. At Havre de Grace, aged 88, Helena, widow of A. Hunter, esq.

July 16. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Catharine, Countess Mazzinghi.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 26 to July 24, 1838.

Christened.		Buried.		Between		
Males	724	Males	629		2 and 5	149
Females	725	Females	643		5 and 10	63
					10 and 20	57
				1272	20 and 30	124
					30 and 40	135
					40 and 50	149
				292	50 and 60	109
					60 and 70	90
					70 and 80	81
				Whereof have died under two years old...	80 and 90	21
					90 and 100	2
					100 and 110	1

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, July 27.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
66 4	31 4	22 9	35 2	37 6	36 4

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. July 28.

Kent Bags.....	3l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Farnham (seconds) 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets..... 3l. 10s. to 6l. 0s.
Farnham (fine).....	7l. 0s. to 8l. 10s.	Sussex..... 3l. 5s. to 3l. 16s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 28.

Smithfield, Hay, 4l. 15s. to 5l. 18s.—Straw, 2l. 2s. to 2l. 8s.—Clover, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, July 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market, July 27.	
Veal.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts.....	587 Calves 410
Pork.....	4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.	Sheep & Lambs	10,940 Pigs 450

COAL MARKET, July 27.

Walls Ends, from 16s. 6d. to 22s. 9d. per ton. Other sorts from 15s. 3d. to 27s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 46s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 49s. 0d.

CANDLES, 7s. 6d. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 0d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 22l. — Ellesmere and Chester, 80. — Grand Junction, 203. — Kennet and Avon, 25½. — Leeds and Liverpool, 670. — Regent's, 15½. — Rochdale, 104. — London Dock Stock, 61½. — St. Katharine's, 102. — East and West India, 107. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 206. — Grand Junction Water Works, 61. — West Middlesex, 94. — Globe Insurance, 143. — Guardian, 34½. — Hope, 5½. — Chartered Gas, 55. — Imperial Gas, 49½. — Phoenix Gas, 23. — Independent Gas, 48. — General United Gas, 29. — Canada Land Company, 29. — Reversionary Interest, 132.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 23, 1838, to July 25, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
June	°	°	°	in. pts.		July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
23	62	71	56	30, 10	fine	10	63	74	60	30, 14	cloudy
24	67	76	59	, 00	do.	11	70	78	64	, 10	fair
25	67	76	60	, 07	do. cloudy	12	65	75	64	, 08	do.
26	57	63	60	, 00	do.	13	68	77	69	29, 94	do. cloudy
27	65	63	58	, 01	cloudy, rain	14	65	69	63	, 70	cloudy, rain
28	63	69	55	, 01	do. fair	15	62	71	58	, 76	rain, fair
29	64	71	50	29, 98	fair, rain	16	65	72	56	30, 10	fair, cloudy
30	60	69	57	, 90	do. fair, do.	17	63	73	60	, 04	do.
Ju. 1	56	66	60	, 94	do. do. do.	18	62	69	59	, 15	do.
2	64	73	62	30, 00	do. do. do.	19	66	76	57	, 15	do.
3	62	64	59	, 05	do. rain	20	67	72	54	29, 97	do.
4	63	68	59	, 10	do. do.	21	58	68	55	30, 10	do. cloudy
5	71	76	64	, 14	fair, cloudy	22	55	60	55	, 14	do.
6	63	75	58	, 00	rain, fair	23	58	62	58	, 08	cloudy, fair
7	65	65	59	29, 98	fair, rain	24	56	64	54	29, 94	fair
8	63	70	59	, 94	cloudy	25	57	55	55	, 98	cloudy, rain
9	68	75	64	30, 10	fine						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From June 27 to July 27, 1838, both inclusive.

June & July.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27 205½	94½				101½		15½				77 pm.	70 72 pm.
29 205½	94½				101½			92½			75 pm.	70 72 pm.
30 205½	94½				101½		15½				75 77 pm.	70 72 pm.
2 205½	94½				101½		15½				77 76 pm.	71 73 pm.
3 205½	94½			101½	101½		15½				77 pm.	73 71 pm.
4 205½	94½				101½		15½				77 75 pm.	73 71 pm.
5 205½	94½				101½		15½				75 77 pm.	71 73 pm.
6 205½	94½	93½	101½	101½	101½	101½	15½			266	78 pm.	72 74 pm.
7 205½	94½	93½	101½	101½	101½	101½	15½				78 76 pm.	72 74 pm.
9 205½	94½	93½	101½	101½	101½	101½	15½			266½	78 76 pm.	72 75 pm.
10 205½	94½	93½	101½	101½	101½	101½	15½			266	77 79 pm.	75 73 pm.
11 205½	94½	93½	101½	101½	101½	101½	15½			266	79 79 pm.	75 73 pm.
12 205½	94½	93½	101½	101½	101½	101½	15½			265½	77 79 pm.	75 73 pm.
13 205½	94½	93½	101½	101½	101½	101½	15½			265		75 73 pm.
14 205½	94½	93½	101½	101½	101½	101½	15½	92½		265½	79 77 pm.	73 75 pm.
16 206	94½	93½	101½	101½	101½	101½	15½				77 79 pm.	73 76 pm.
17 206½	94½	94	102½	102	101½	101½	15½		104½	265½	77 79 pm.	74 77 pm.
18 206½	94½	94½	102½	102½	101½	101½	15½		105½	265½	80 pm.	76 78 pm.
19 206	95	94½	102½	102½	101½	101½	15½		105½		78 pm.	77 79 pm.
20 206½	94½	94½	102½	102½	101½	101½	15½			265½	81 80 pm.	80 82 pm.
21 207	94½	94½	102½	102½	101½	101½	15½			265½	80 82 pm.	83 81 pm.
23 208½	94½	94½	102½	102½	101½	101½	15½				80 81 pm.	79 81 pm.
24 207½	94½	94½	102½	102½	101½	101½	15½				81 79 pm.	81 79 pm.
25 207	94½	94½	102½	102½	101½	101½	15½			265½	80 78 pm.	78 80 pm.
26 207	94½	94½	102½	102½	101½	101½	15½	93½		265½	76 74 pm.	76 73 pm.
27 207	94½	94	102	102	101½	101½	15½			265	75 72 pm.	75 72 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

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FUTURE

Good Bay, N.H. 1844



J. Fisher del.

HALL AND CHURCH AT TEMPLE BALSALL, WARWICKSHIRE.

6. H. 200

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1838.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We are sorry to find that from a slight and apparently unimportant omission on the part of our printer, some readers have supposed that the letter of Mr. H. N. Coleridge to Mr. Daniel Stuart, which was inserted in our Number for July, and replied to by the latter in the same number, had been communicated to us by Mr. Stuart, and not by Mr. Coleridge himself. We beg to say that the letter, as sent by Mr. Coleridge to Mr. Stuart, had a Postscript to this effect: "A copy of this letter will be sent to the Gentleman's Magazine;" and it will be seen in our June number, p. 590, that the receipt of that copy was then publicly acknowledged, though we had not then room for its insertion. Thus Mr. Stuart was doubly apprised of its proposed publication, first by Mr. Coleridge, and then by ourselves (in public), and therefore he desired us to append to it his reply.

An anonymous Correspondent is indebted to a friend in the West of France, an antiquary of considerable reputation, for the following curious fact. After observing that in the 12th and 13th centuries, Popes' Legates, and even Bishops, frequently pronounced excommunication, not only against princes and other lay persons, but against the clergy, a consequence of which was the refusal of christian burial in consecrated ground; and that to elude in some degree the rigour of this law, the mode was sometimes resorted to, of depositing in sarcophagi above ground the bodies of those whom it was forbidden to bury in holy earth; he relates that there exists at Nay, a small parish near Periers, in the diocese of Coutances, a stone coffin of this kind with its flat cover, which is placed near the church on the south side. In this, according to the common tradition of the country, was deposited the body of the Curé of the parish of Nay, who was bound to pay to the Pope an annual rent; having delayed the payment too long for transmission within the proper time, he made a compact with the devil to carry him to Rome, "as quick as woman's thought," and as the reward of this service, promised his body as soon as it was buried. But the priest was too cunning for the devil, for he left directions that his body should be placed in this sarcophagus, which never was and never will be put under ground, if regard be had to the expression of his intentions. The sarcophagus is of large dimensions, so as to admit an opening to be made on the south side, wide enough to allow a man to pass into it; through this it used to be the custom of the peasants in the canton of *Ca- renton* to creep, and lie down to sleep, if

they could, within the sarcophagus, in order to be cured of intermittent fevers. A late Curé of Nay, a man of good sense and intelligence, assured my friend that he had frequently used all his means of persuasion to root out this superstition, and that he had only been able to succeed with the inhabitants of his own little parish. This sarcophagus lying on the ground, is the only one in the present churchyard of Nay. History informs us that Pierre de Vilaines, Bishop of Bayeux in the year 1360, having failed to pay his debt to the court of Rome, died under excommunication; not being able to receive christian burial, his body remained deposited in the episcopal palace 80 years, (probably in a leaden coffin) and was not interred till 1440, when the debt was paid by Zanon, one of his successors. The policy of Rome probably tolerated this degree of relaxation in the severity of its spiritual judgments, since it gave an opportunity to the piety or benevolence, or sense of propriety, of heirs and successors, to make up the losses occasioned by the carelessness or insubordination of some of its tributaries.

In the number for July, page 105, the Rev. J. S. Pratt is represented by a typographical error to have died in *Herefordshire* instead of Hertfordshire, in which county he held the living of St. Margaret's near Stanstead. The Reverend gentleman was formerly Vicar of the parish of St. John Baptist in Peterborough; and in 1834 published a volume of "Short and plain Sermons for reading in Families." He was an eminently pious and benevolent christian minister; and his decease will be long and deeply lamented.

P. 224. Mr. Barham's name was John, not Joseph. He sat in Parliament for Stockbridge in 1831, and for Kendal from the death of James Brougham, esq. in Feb. 1834 to the dissolution of 1837. He was Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1834, and married in that year Lady Catharine Grimston, eldest dau. of the Earl of Verulam.

P. 226. The late Sir Ralph Bigland was the son of Mr. Joseph Owen, of Salford near Manchester (not Jones), by Elizabeth-Maria Bigland, only daughter of Richard Bigland of Gray's Inn, widow of Mr. Jenkin Davies of Lanarthney in Carmarthenshire, and sister of Ralph Bigland, esq. Garter. Sir Ralph assumed the name of Bigland by royal licence in the year 1774.

ERRATA.—P. 81. Read, Rev. John Reynell Wreford, then of Birmingham, and now of Bristol: p. 141a, 16, for forty-three, read forty-four.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.

By J. S. WILKINSON, F.R.S. &c. 3 vols. 8vo.

THE earliest and most faithful records which we possess of Egyptian history, must undoubtedly be found in the writings of Moses; who gives a very curious and faithful picture of the state of that country in his day. Yet, as his mention of Egypt only arose from his connexion with the history of the Jewish people, that country being in early ages their habitation and house of bondage and of trial, no full or continuous account can be expected from the Pentateuch: still, what we possess in the scriptural narrative is very important, and, as a history, superior to all others. Of the profane or classical authors, Herodotus stands pre-eminently in the foremost place. He was in Egypt about half a century after the throne of the Pharaohs had been overthrown by the Persian conquest. He received his information from the priests, who possessed all the learning and preserved the traditions of their country; and no doubt he has faithfully delivered to us the knowledge which he received from them: but how far they themselves were acquainted with their early annals, and from what source their information was derived, is a point not to be overlooked, when we place our confidence on the fidelity of the venerable father of history. Mr. Wilkinson thinks that there are marks in the narrative of Herodotus, which shew that, when in Egypt, he was *not admitted into the best society*;—a remark, perhaps, a little invidious and indiscreet, as it would seem to intimate that he had no letters of introduction from the Greek merchants, and was confined to the conversation of the *clergy*. The knowledge which the priests possessed in the days of Herodotus of the early history of their country, must have been from traditions preserved in hieroglyphical characters: but as that language, both in fulness and completeness as well as in precision, is amazingly inferior to the alphabetical; and as it could only be opened by a key which was in the exclusive possession of the priesthood, who certainly had the power of adding or altering at their own will, as national pride, or professional interest, and prejudice suggested; and further, as these sculptured monuments—these alphabets of stone—admitted an allegorical interpretation, and consequently might be misinterpreted; and as we further know that it was customary with the priests in the time of Herodotus to *conciliate* the Greek and Egyptian authorities; we cannot therefore, with these cautions in our mind, place such confidence in it, as to suppose it to be a strict historical narrative, or make it the basis of our reasonings and calculations. Diodorus visited Egypt about 400 years subsequent to Herodotus, and collected his history from the documents shown to him by the priests, from their oral instruction, and from the accounts of the elder Greek historians. The third leading authority on this subject is Manetho, who was a high-priest at Heliopolis in the reign of Ptolemy, about 260 B. C. His catalogue of the ancient regal succession is preserved in the works of Eusebius and Syncellus; and his authority, once so despised, has received a great confirmation, as the names of the Pharaohs mentioned by him have been decyphered on the Egyptian monuments. “It is,” says a German writer, “worthy of observation, that in Herodotus we have the documents of the priests of Memphis; in Diodorus, those of the priests of Thebes; in Manetho, those of the priests of

Heliopolis:—the three principal seats of sacerdotal learning." Certainly the history of this nation is most worthy of our research, if we consider only the high antiquity which it claims. Egypt is called "the Mother of Nations;" and the very first page we open in her history, the first glimpse we gain of her institutions, shews a nation far advanced in the arts of civilised life. Its political civilisation must have commenced at the earliest period to which scriptural traditions will permit us to ascend. Abraham had presents from the King of Egypt; and in the time of Moses, its government was regularly organized: there was a brilliant court, an influential and learned priesthood, and an industrious, ingenious, and agricultural people: the arts of life were known, and the instruments of luxury and splendour possessed. "Many circumstances (says Mr. Wilkinson) unite in proclaiming the civilisation of Egypt at least as early as the eighteenth century before our era. How far does this throw us back into the infancy of the world! at least, of the world peopled by the descendants of Noah: and when we recollect that the pyramids of Memphis were erected within 300 years after the era assigned to the Deluge; and that the tombs of Beni Hassan were hewn and painted with subjects describing the arts and manners of a highly civilised people, about 600 years after that event; it may occur that the distance between the Deluge and the construction of these pyramids and tombs, is not greater than from the present day to the reign of our own Elizabeth, or Henry the Third."* It might, indeed, be asked, whether the civilisation of *India* did not accompany or even precede that of Egypt: but on that subject only some casual inferences and imperfect deductions could be made. Voltaire, and subsequently G. Vico, have laboured to prove the earlier claims of the Chaldean history;† but supposing with them, what cannot here be discussed, that the great Babylo-Chaldaic Empire rose at the same early dawning of the days that succeeded the retiring flood, we cannot help admiring how different has been their fate. Babylon has fallen; and her boasted bulwarks, her aerial terraces, and her towers that seemed to defy the heavens, and to mock the destroying power of the earth, have shrunk into an obscure heap of mouldering clay—a ruined mound of shards and rubbish. The lion and the serpent couch in dark and obscure dens where once glittered her sumptuous palaces; and the Euphrates, as it rolls through its sedgy solitudes, seems to mourn a desolation, which itself was the fated instrument to make. Thebes, too, has suffered from the hand of violence and time; but it preserves in its granite bosom the traces of its former greatness. Those gigantic portals, that once rolled open to admit its military processions and its august ceremonies of religious worship, are still standing to receive and repay the crowd of modern travellers whom an enlightened curiosity leads to her shores. There we still behold the imperishable monuments of her former wealth, magnificence, and glory. There, in long succession of pictured annals, are seen the wonders wrought by the hand of her living inhabitants; and there, still more surprising, exist, semblant even now with life, the very bodies of the dead, to which art has given a second existence after nature failed;—an existence which, though it yielded to death, defied his companion the worm, and has equalled in duration the very pyramids themselves.

" There the dread fanes on Nile's forsaken shore,
Whose ruins still their pristine grandeur tell,
Wherewith the demon-gods themselves might deign to dwell,"

* Vol. iii. p. 260.

† "Tradidit Ægyptis Babylon, Ægyptus Achivis." (Prov. Lat.)

The next source of attraction towards "the Land of Egypt," is to be found in its close connexion with the Sacred History; "for Israel dwelt in the Land of Egypt and had possessions therein;" and its being the theatre where the wonders of the Almighty power, in mercy and in vengeance, were displayed upon earth. The Scriptures are full of the "wonders that were done in Egypt; of the mighty hand and the stretched-out arm;" of the "angel whom the Lord sent to deliver them from the house of bondage; and when the reproach of Egypt was rolled off them:" or in the later days and under the darker language of the prophets, when the anger of the Lord was kindled against it; when he made the land utterly waste and desolate from the towers of Syene even unto the borders of Ethiopia; when no foot of man or beast was to pass through it;—"when there shall be no man or prince in the land of Egypt, when the pomp of her strength shall cease, and her daughters shall go into captivity." Lastly, we might contemplate it with reverence and curiosity as the land always celebrated for its early wisdom and its accumulated treasures of sacred and profane knowledge. Indeed the wisdom of the people was proverbial, and was held in such consideration by other nations that we find it taken by the Jews as the standard to which superior learning in their own country was compared. "And Solomon's wisdom excelled the wisdom of all the children of the east, and all the wisdom of Egypt." And Moses had prepared himself for the duties of a legislator by becoming versed "in all the wisdom of the Egyptians."* The superiority of their legislation has always been acknowledged as the cause of the duration of an empire which lasted, with a very uniform succession of hereditary sovereigns and with the same form of government, for a much longer period than the generality of ancient states. To them the sages of Greece, as Thales and Plato and Eudoxius, repaired as to schools of science and repositories of divine and human learning. Here Solon went to gain such a knowledge of their civil polity and the structure of their government as he might introduce into his own country; and Pythagoras resided here till he seemed to have imbibed the dark and mystic spirit† of their theology, and adopted the gloom and melancholy of their religious austerities, as well perhaps as something of the juggling arts and grave impostures of the hierarchy with whom he associated.‡ To the eyes of the philosophers of Greece, Egypt must certainly have presented a spectacle full of interest, and in strong contrast with the country which they had left for its shores:—the domestic habits of the people; their division into castes; the colleges of priests; the sacerdotal aristocracy combined with monarchy; the riches and splendour of the empire; the vast public works and colossal monuments; the great Pelusian rampart; the fortified cities; the artificial

* See Wilkinson, vol. ii. p. 23.

† We take this opportunity of observing, that as the *sacred bean* of Pythagoras has occasioned much doubt and difficulty among scholars as to the intention of the law and the selection of the plant, the solution we beg to give is as follows:—when Pythagoras was in Egypt he found that the *nymphaea nelumbo* was a sacred plant; now the seeds of the *nelumbo* very much resemble *beans*, and when he returned to Greece, as the *nymphaea* will not grow in that climate nor country, he adopted the plant most resembling it. These seeds or beans of the *marcotis* it was sinful to eat, because they were under the influence of Typhon, a cruel deity, and hateful to the Egyptians, because he swallowed up their Nile.

‡ The instruction of Pythagoras was founded on the Egyptian system; it was esoteric and exoteric. At Crotona, the college of Pythagoras had six hundred brethren. He taught also at Agrigentum and Rhegium; but was unsuccessful in Old Greece.

canals and protecting dykes; the mechanical and mathematical science necessary for their formation; and, more than all, the sight of that noble river the Nile covered with sails and crowned with cities, which was the source of Egypt's early civilisation and wealth, long before their own Ilyssus had received a name, or any sounds but the murmurs of the dove or the whispers of the pine-grove had been heard round the fountain of Callirhœe. The Greeks must have observed with surprise, also, the quiet and monotonous character of their institutions; the good order and tranquillity of their municipal regulations; the soft, gentle, and feminine disposition of the people, so fitted for the habits of artificial life; the brilliant court of the kings; the skilful and advanced system of agriculture; and, perhaps, more than all, the regular caravan trade with Æthiopia and India, returning with all the curious productions and remote riches of the east, laden with "spices and silk, and peacocks and ivory:"—all these must have been subjects of the highest interest to their active and inquiring minds; and we can believe that when conducted by the Hierophant through dark and subterranean galleries into the sacred recesses of their temple, they looked up with awe and admiration never felt before, as he pointed out to them the mysterious characters, in which the unapproachable greatness of the deity of their country, the source of all these blessings and prosperity, was announced to its worshippers. "I AM THAT WHICH IS—I AM ALL THAT HAS BEEN AND THAT SHALL BE;—NO MORTAL WILL EVER LIFT MY VEIL."

Now to Mr. Wilkinson, and his most curious, interesting, and learned work, from which we shall draw—first, a few observations on the history of the country, and then the elucidations he offers of the customs and trades, and the various arts which supplied the wants or ministered to the elegance and luxury of a people accustomed to a refined and indulgent life.

"Egyptian history (he observes) and the manners of one of the most ancient nations cannot but be interesting to every one, and so intimately connected are they with the scriptural accounts of the *Israelites* and the events of succeeding ages relative to Judea, that the name of Egypt need only be mentioned to recall the early impressions we have received from the study of the Bible. Another striking result derived from the examination of Egyptian history is the conviction that, at the most remote period into which we have been able to penetrate, civilised communities already existed, and society possessed all the features of later ages. We have been enabled with a sufficient degree of precision to fix the bondage of the Israelites and the arrival of Joseph; and though these events took place in an age when nations are generally supposed to have been in their infancy and in a state of barbarism, yet we perceive that the Egyptians had then arrived at as perfect a degree of civilisa-

tion as at any subsequent period of their history. They had the same arts, the same manners and customs, the same style of architecture, and were in the same advanced state of refinement as in the reign of Rameses the Second; and no very remarkable changes took place, even in ever-varying taste, between the accession of the first Osirtasen and the death of that conqueror who was the last monarch of the 18th dynasty. What high antiquity does this assign to civilisation! The most remote point to which we can see, opens with a nation possessing all the arts of civilised life already matured; and, though penetrating so far into the early history of the world, we find that the infancy of the Egyptian state is placed considerably beyond our reach; and if Egypt presents no other attractions, the certainty of its being the oldest state of which we have any positive and tangible records, must awaken feelings of interest to which no contemplative mind can remain indifferent."

We shall now give an outline of the plan on which Mr. Wilkinson has formed his work. The first chapter contains remarks on the early state

of Egypt, with the list of kings given by Manetho, Herodotus, Diodorus, and other authors; and a conjecture is offered on the origin of the *Shepherd Kings*, whom the author supposes to have come from Assyria, and taken possession of Lower Egypt about the period of Semiramis's reign.* The second chapter comprises the history of the country from the accession of the first King Menes to the conquest of Egypt by Alexander. As great obscurity prevails in the early part of Egyptian history, previous to the reign of Osirtasen the First, the author has drawn up an account of the monarchs who ruled the country from existing monuments, and introduced that part of the same period given by Herodotus and Diodorus, *which cannot be made to accord with the monuments*. In the third chapter the author shows that the people were divided into four great classes, resembling the castes of India, with numerous subdivisions: first, the sacerdotal; then, the soldiers and peasants; the third, the burghers or townsmen; and the fourth, the plebs or common people. The author then considers the laws and government of Egypt in early times. The fifth chapter is employed in a description of the houses, villas, gardens, vineyards, &c. and the process of making wine and beer are described. The sixth contains an account of the furniture of the rooms, the musical instruments, and dances; and the following the games, exercises, amusements, the serving of dinner, and other interesting matters relating to their domestic economy. The eighth chapter treats of the chase of wild animals, fowling, fishing. The ninth is of great interest; respecting their arts, *the early use of glass*, and those manufactures in which the sculpture and ancient writers show them to have excelled; the mode of engraving and sculpturing hard stones; their fine linen and other stuffs; the papyrus, and manufacture of paper; potteries; boats and ships employed in war; and the use of tin and other metals. The tenth and last chapter treats of the style of art at various epochs,—*the early use of the arch*, the mechanical style of the Egyptians, their dresses, customs, and study of medicine.

Nearly half Mr. Wilkinson's first volume is employed on the very difficult and disputed subject of the early chronology of the country; a subject too remote and obscure ever to be cleared up; and in which the authorities themselves are at variance with each other; while the interpreters of those authorities are also opposed in their facts, reasonings, and conclusions. Without discussing at length a subject so *elaborately obscure* as this, we shall just observe that many points of much interest appear rising here and there, some directly and some incidentally on the stream of Mr. Wilkinson's narrative, on which we may touch. The author considers that the Egyptians, in feature and language, shew decided marks of an *Asiatic* and not of an *African* origin: a marked distinction is known to exist between the heads of the Egyptians and the Negroes. "In manner, language, and many other respects," says Mr. Wilkinson, "Egypt was certainly more Asiatic than African: and though there is no appearance of the Hindoo and Egyptian religions having been borrowed from one another, which many might be induced to conclude from their great analogy in some points; yet it is not improbable that these two nations may have proceeded from the same original stock, and have migrated southwards from their parent country in Central Asia." Whether Egypt was originally governed

* On the plea of these invaders being a *pastoral* people, while the Assyrians were an *agricultural* nation, Mr. W. says they might be looked for among the wandering hordes of Asia, and have been a Scythian tribe.

by a hierarchy or monarchy is still a question. Mr. W. thinks, from the circumstance of the earliest names *inclosed in ovals* being preceded by the title of *priest* instead of *king*, we might infer the probability of a priestly form of government; and that like Judea, before the time of Saul, Egypt was ruled by a hierarchy until the accession of its first King Menes. The kings of Egypt are arranged by Manetho* in 26 dynasties from the time of Menes to the invasion of Cambyses, which happened B.C. 525; but it is doubtful whether any dependence can be placed on the names and number of the kings before the 18th dynasty. The oldest monuments of Egypt, and probably in the world, are the Pyramids to the north of Memphis; but they have no hieroglyphics nor sculpture which could enable us to ascertain the period of their erection, or the names of their founders.† The first Osirtasen probably lived about 740 B. C. and was therefore contemporary with Joseph. Previous to his accession there is little to guide us upon the monuments of Egypt; the pyramids and tombs in their vicinity were anterior to him, and only a few broken columns at Karnak and two obelisks bear his name. As regards the dynasties themselves, we shall leave them to the curious in chronology, as they are given in Mr. Wilkinson's pages; and omit all mention of the first class of kings who ruled before the creation of Adam, and the second who preceded the Deluge, and even of Firäoun himself, who was so exceedingly drunk when the deluge came, that he was swallowed up and drowned without knowing his danger. We must pass over Nephhercheres, in whose reign the Nile flowed with honey during seven days; and Sesôchris, who was five cubits in height and three in breadth; and Tosorthrus, who *patronized literature* before the time of Abraham; and Athelthis, who wrote anatomical books about the same time; and Chous, or Cechous, who made the Mendesian Goat, a god; and Phiops, who began to reign at six years old, and reigned till he completed a century; and Bocchoris, in whose reign a sheep spoke; and one who was distinguished by the euphonic appellation of Misphragmuthosis; and others belonging to dynasties which Mr. Wilkinson thinks unquestionable. Amasis or Ames, the leader of the eighteenth or Theban dynasty, is supposed to be the "King who knew not Joseph;" and it was in the fourth year of the reign of Thothmes the Third that Mr. Wilkinson dates the Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt. The reign of Rameses the Great, or Remeses-mi-amun, the Sesostris of antiquity, was conspicuous as the Augustan æra of Egypt, when the arts attained a degree of perfection which no after age equalled, and the arms of Egypt penetrated further into the heart of Africa than under any of his predecessors.‡ As the early history of Egypt, where it connects itself with the sacred history and mingles with the Hebrew records, becomes doubly interesting, we stop here to observe that our

* The sum of years from Menes to the Persian invasion, according to Manetho, amounts to 4750, without reckoning the 14th dynasty; and Herodotus's account, who was assured by the priests that 320 kings succeeded that prince, requires, on an average of 15 years to a reign, about 4950 years for the same period! A similar objection applies to the statements of Diodorus, which would confound all received chronology, and even *dry up the Deluge itself*.

† From all that can be collected on this head, it appears that Suphis, and his brother *Sensuphis*, erected them about 2120 B. C.

‡ On the Rocks of the Lycus near Beirout where his march lay, his name and figure present the singular circumstance of a *Pharaonic monument existing without the confines of Egypt*.

author has introduced some learned and ingenious remarks on the date of the Exodus by that accomplished and zealous traveller *Lord Prudhoe*, which are too long for us to detail, but which tend to place that great event in the reign of Pthahmen or Pthamenoph, the last king of the eighteenth dynasty; consequently throwing back the dates of these monarchs about 200 years. With the close of the reign of the third Rameses,* the most glorious æra of Egyptian history terminates. The thirst for foreign conquest was satisfied, and the grand military expeditions which had cast a splendour on the reigns of the two Rameses and Oscrei, were now abandoned. It was in the reign of Necho (about 600 B. C.) that an expedition was fitted out under experienced Phœnician sailors and pilots, on a voyage of discovery along the coast of Africa, with orders to start from the Arabian Gulf, and come round through the pillars of Hercules into the North Sea, and to return to Egypt. The well-known voyage of Hanno was of subsequent date, and therefore the honour, for such indeed it was, whether we consider the motive of the undertaking, or the skill and success with which it was accomplished, of being the first to equip an expedition for the purpose of making this discovery, belongs to the Egyptian monarch, who thereby ascertained the peninsular form of Africa, about twenty-one centuries before the Cape of Good Hope was seen by Diaz, or doubled by Vasco di Gama.†

* In mentioning the expedition (says Mr. W.) sent by Necho, Herodotus makes one remark, which is singular from its confirming the truth of the statements detailed to him of the Egyptians, for it is evident they could not have passed the Cape of Good Hope without observing the phenomenon he mentions, and the asser-

tion that the sun when rising was on their right hand, though so improbable to Herodotus, is highly satisfactory to his modern readers, who are indebted to him for thus expressing his doubts, and the proofs of a fact which might otherwise have been called in question."

The reign of Amasis was one of the most flourishing epochs in the history of Egypt. The country boasted not less than 20,000 well inhabited cities. The arts were patronised, the commercial interests of the country protected, and the military forces improved. It was in this reign that both Solon and Pythagoras visited this land, the ancient mother of knowledge and the cradle of civilisation, to study its laws and government, and perhaps with a desire to penetrate into the mysterious sciences, the religious tenets, and the profound secrets of the Egyptians, which were veiled from foreign eyes. It was at the close of this reign, that by the invasion and conquest by Cambyzes, Egypt became a province of Persia, though the hated yoke was afterwards thrown off; only again to be more heavily felt when Ochus or Artaxerxes the Third reduced the whole country, and among other persecutions, enormities, and profanation of religious rites, had the sacred bull Apis slain and served up at a banquet, when the tyrant and his friends partook of this desecrated beef.

The arrival of Alexander the Great, in the year 332, put an end to the dominion of the Persians. It was greeted with universal satisfaction; the Macedonian army was received with the strongest demonstrations of friendship, and their coming was considered as a direct interposition of the Gods; and so wise (says our narrator) and conciliatory was the con-

* This was about 1235 B. C.

† Barthol. Diaz discovered it in 1487, but did not land, and named it *Capo Tormentoso*, in the reign of John the Second. Emanuel, his successor, sent Vasco di Gama in 1497, with orders to double it, and proceed to India.

duct of the early Ptolemies, that the Egyptians almost ceased to regret the period when they were governed by their native princes.

Before we give a few notices, for scanty must be the gleanings we can make of so rich and abundant a harvest, from the pictorial history of the country, so fortunately preserved and so faithfully delineated in the work before us, we may as well observe that Egypt, properly so called, is that portion of the valley of the Nile lying between lat. $24^{\circ} 3'$ and $31^{\circ} 37'$, or between the island of Philæ and the Mediterranean Sea. The average breadth of the valley is only about seven miles, and that of the cultivable land scarcely exceeds five miles and a half. The whole arable land may be computed at about 2,255 square miles. From the constant deposit of the river, the extent of irrigated land is greater now than in ancient times; and this increase, the author thinks, will continue, in spite of the few local impediments which the drifted sand may occasionally offer.

We shall now make a few extracts from different divisions of Mr. Wilkinson's work, in the order generally in which he has judiciously placed them; and which will serve in many cases to shew the extraordinarily minute and accurate knowledge we have gained of this ancient people by a succession of paintings, which have spoken far more vividly and clearly than the pen of the historian could have done; and which gives us the same intimate acquaintance with ancient Thebes, as we have received of Roman life and customs from the discovery of Pompeii. Under the article of

TRADE.—We observe that the principal objects introduced in early times from Arabia and India were spices and various Oriental productions, required either for the service of religion or the purposes of luxury; and a number of precious stones, lapis lazuli and other things, brought from those countries, are frequently discovered in the tombs of Thebes, bearing the names of Pharaohs of the eighteenth dynasty. The mines of this one desert supplied emeralds, and they were worked at least as early as the reign of Amunoph III. or 1425 B. C.; but many other stones must have come from India, and some plants, as the *Nymphaea nelumbo*, could only have been introduced from that country. This interesting plant was certainly not indigenous in Egypt, from the care that was thought necessary in

planting it, and it is now totally unknown in the valley of the Nile. Another source of wealth was derived from the gold mines in the upper country, and which are still known to the Arabs in the mountains of the Bishârieh. The gold lies in veins of quartz, and was separated by washing, as is represented in the paintings of the tombs of the ancient Pharaohs. The silver mines also produced an immense sum, as well as those of copper, lead, and iron. Thus, then, we can account for the scriptural allusions to the 'greater riches than the treasures of Egypt,' and the prophetic allusion to the pomp of Egypt, and the jewels and gold which the Hebrews borrowed of the Egyptians, and the description of the poet is correctly drawn—

— how the emeralds glow'd
Where flush'd with power and conquest Pharaoh rode, &c.*

THE ARMY.—The strength of the army consisted in archers, and the number of war chariots appears to have been great; but it is singular that we have no representations of *horsemen* or *cavalry* in the sculptures, though they are too frequently noticed in history to admit a

doubt of their employment. 'Put not thy trust in Egypt for chariots and for horsemen.' At Jacob's funeral a great number of chariots and *horsemen* accompanied Joseph. *Horsemen*, as well as chariots, pursued the Israelites on their leaving Egypt. The triumphal song of

* See Ep. Heb. xi. 26; Ezek. xxxii. 12; Exod. xii. 35. Heber's "Passage of the Red Sea," vide Poems.

Moses mentions the 'horse and his rider,' and mention is made of Egyptian cavalry in other parts of Scripture. It is certainly therefore singular that it should not be found in the sculptures; but other similar omissions occur, as that of the camel, of which, though the animal was known as one of the oldest and most useful companions of man in the earliest ages,* we believe no representation is given in the Theban sculpture or paintings. The armour defensive and offensive resembled that of the Greeks in many particulars; but the Egyptians, like the old English archers, in shooting, brought the arrow to the ear, the shaft passing measured a line with the eye, while the Greeks adopted the less perfect mode of placing the bow immediately before them, and drawing the string to the body abreast.† Their mode of carrying the quiver also differed from that of the Greeks, who bore it on their shoulders, (Hom. II. A. 45.)

Τέξ δμουσω ἔχων, ἀμφηρεφία τε
φαρέτρην.

and from that of some Asiatic people, who suspended it vertically at their back, almost on a level with the elbow; the custom of the Egyptians being to fix it

nearly in a horizontal position, and to draw out the arrows from beneath his arm. One other weapon we must mention, which was the curved stick or club (now called *Lissan*) which experience has shown to be an efficacious weapon in close combat. To the Bishareen it supplies the place of the sword; and the Ababdeh, content with this, encounters the hostile Maazy, whom they frequently defeat, though armed with the matchlock and dagger. Its length was about two feet and a half, made of a hard thorn wood, as the mimosas, which are still used for the same purpose.‡ Of the chariots we have no room to speak, but they much resembled those used by the Greeks and described by Homer.§ But Mr. Wilkinson observes that 'the fact of their having at the earliest period of their history invented and used a form of *pole*, whose introduction into our own country bears date only between thirty and forty years, shows the advancement they had made in that remote era and the skill of their workmen. It is rather singular that no *exterior* trace was found necessary to confine the horse. No instance occurs of chariots drawn by more than two horses, and none of one furnished with shafts and drawn by a single horse.'

"Cedant arma togæ,"—let us pass onward to the arts of peace,|| the discoveries of science, and the gentler employments of domestic and social life.

The MONEY of the Egyptians was in *rings* of gold and silver, and it is remarkable that the same currency is to this day employed in Sennaar and the neighbouring countries. What was the test of their purity and value does not appear, for none have been discovered in the ruins or tombs of Thebes, though so frequently represented in the sculpture.

PASTORS—including shepherds, ox-

herds, goat-herds, and swine-herds. It is well known that this class of persons were 'an abomination to the Egyptians;' they were looked on as a degraded caste; and Pharaoh treated the Hebrews with that contempt which every Egyptian felt towards shepherds. When Joseph recommended his brethren to seek to dwell in the land of Goshen, it might be not only for the sake of its pasturage, but that they might be apart from those

* See Gen. xii. 16, where we find the camel existed in Egypt in the time of Abraham.

† See Hom. II. Δ. 123. 'Νεύρην μὲν μάζῳ πελάσεν.

‡ In Mr. Wilkinson's picture, No. 47, the leading soldier has very much the appearance of one of the Chinese infantry with his bow, arrows, and silk petticoat.

§ For the "plaustrum," or travelling car, see vol. iii. p. 179. Only *one* instance of this carriage being represented has been found.

|| Mr. Wilkinson mentions in this place an ingenious remark of Mr. W. Bankes respecting the choice of the *olive* as the emblem of peace. After the devastation of a country by hostile invasion, and the consequent neglect of its culture, no plantation requires a longer period to restore its previously flourishing condition than the olive grove, and this tree may have been appropriately selected as the representation of peace. "Paciferaque manu ramum prætendit olivæ."

who were not shepherds like themselves. That this strong feeling of the Egyptians did not arise solely from contempt for a low and humble occupation must be evident, an occupation which for its tranquillity, its leisure, its communion with the scenes of nature, and its separation from the labours and toil of life, has been the theme on which the poetic fancy has ever loved to dwell, and which the Greeks so highly esteemed as to make it the occupation of one of their most resplendent deities while sojourning on earth; an occupation which we associate with the beauty of Arcadian valleys, or the flowery plains of Enna; which was followed in the primitive ages of the world, 'by the patriarchs dwelling in their tents,' and which in a fine climate and plentiful country seems to realise as much of the animal enjoyments of life as can be rationally expected. When we also find that, according to Herodotus, the goat-herds of the Mendesian nome* were held in honour, (ii. 46) we must therefore suppose another and more powerful cause to have arisen from the occupation of the country by a pastor race; and that the reign of the Shepherd Kings was marked by cruelty and oppression. The artists both of Upper and Lower Egypt delighted in representing them as dirty and unshaven; and at Beni Hassan and the Pyramids of Geezeh, they are caricatured as a deformed and unseemly race. Herodotus says that the swineherds were the only people not permitted to enter the temples of the deities.†

THIEVES.—The Egyptians had a custom respecting theft and burglars, which shews the opulence of the country, the dexterity of the offenders, and the consequent impossibility of repressing the crime by municipal laws, or protecting property by the agency of the police; those who followed the *profession of thief*, gave in their names to the Chief of the Robbers, (the Shekh el Hara mēh of Constantinople and Cairo), and agreed that he should be informed of every thing as soon as it came in their possession. The goods were thus traced, identified, and, on a payment

of a quarter of their value, restored. That the ancient Egyptians were very clever and expert in their profession, like their successors on the Nile and in India, is known from ancient authors. Theocritus says, Id. xv. 48.

— οὐδεὶς κακὸς ἐργος
 Ααλεῖται τὸν ἴοντα, παρέρπων Λιγυπ-
 τιστι."

MARRIAGE.—It is singular that not a single painting exists of the marriage ceremonies among the Egyptians; but as Diodorus informs us that the women were indulged with great and unusual privileges, and that part of the agreement entered into was 'that the wife should have control over the husband, and that no objection should be made to her commands whatever they might be,' we may believe that the artists of the other sex were not much inclined to perpetuate the testimony of their own submission and inferiority. Certain it is that the Egyptian women were not secluded in the manner of the Asiatics and of ancient Greece, but went abroad with the husband and children, in a comfortable and christian manner, and more worthy, as Mr. Wilkinson has it, of a civilised people. Josephus states, that Potiphar's wife ought to have been out at a public feast, when she pleaded ill health as an excuse to remain at home, and plan her criminal designs on the unsuspecting secretary.‡ That the Theban ladies abused the privileges which they asserted, in other respects beside the one alluded, we dare not say; yet our regard for their reputation leads us to regret that they kept *the key of the cellar* in their own possession. We have met with some drawings that we cannot contemplate without pain, and indeed can hardly believe the evidence of our sight. Certainly the painter has sacrificed his gallantry and respect to that revenge to which inferior minds, when subject to another, are too apt to indulge; and, must we say it? has described ladies in such situations, as we never beheld since the days of Osiris, 'Ludisque et bibis impudens.' Some are calling out for their servants to support

* Mutton was unlawful food to the inhabitants of the Thebaid; and Plutarch says, "no Egyptians, except the Lycopolites, eat the flesh of sheep;" but as large flocks abounded in Egypt, they must have been kept for their wool. Beef and geese were their principal food, and a profusion of vegetables. When Juvenal says, *Porrum et caepe nefas violare et frangere morsu*, he ought to have confined the prohibition to the *priesthood*, who also abstained from fish. Porphyry, in his treatise de Abstinētia, lib. iv. gives a list of the animals prohibited by the priests.

† "Agriculture was always the principal object to which the government of Egypt was directed; and the king, priests, and military had an equal share in the produce of the soil," &c. Hamilton's *Egyptiaca*, p. 231, seq.

‡ V. Josephi Antiq. ii. 4. 3.

them as they sit, others with difficulty prevent themselves from falling on those behind them; a basin is brought too late by a reluctant maid; and the wine of Meroc, or more probably that called *ἐκβολας*, (the *Ecbolada* of Pliny,) is flung too visibly on the tainted floor,

—et mero
Tingit Pavimentum superbo.

HOUSES.—The streets appear to have been laid out regularly, without any admixture of large houses and low hovels, as in Turin. The streets are narrow, as in all eastern cities, and none but the principal ones could admit a chariot. As heavy rain was a rare phenomenon* in Upper Egypt, the use of crude brick, baked in the sun, was universal. These bricks appear to have paid a tax, and were marked with the King's seal. Foreigners were constantly engaged in the brick fields at Thebes; and the Hebrews of course were not excluded from this drudgery; but to meet with the Hebrews in the sculptures cannot reasonably be expected, since the remains in that part of Egypt where they lived have not been preserved; but it is curious to discover other foreign captives exercised in the same manner, overlooked by similar taskmasters, and performing the same labours as the Israelites described in the Bible; and no one can look on the paintings at Thebes, representing brickmakers, without a feeling of the highest interest.

In the interesting picture Mr. Wilkinson has given of the operation of brick-making, he says,
"It is worthy of remark, that more bricks, bearing the name of Thothmes the Third (whom he supposes to have been King of Egypt at the time of the Exodus),

have been discovered than of any other period, owing to the many prisoners of Asiatic nations employed by him, independent of the Hebrew captives."† The arrangement of the houses consisted generally of a court and corridor, with a set of rooms on either side, not unlike many now built in oriental and tropical countries. Of the small houses, that interesting little ancient model, which belonged to Mr. Salt, and which is now in the British Museum, gives an excellent representation. In the chamber on the top of the house, and in the remotest nook, the master of the mansion is sitting as for the purpose of retirement, while the confidential cook or housekeeper is employed below; and his situation and appearance at least reminds us 'That it is better to dwell in the corner on a house top, than with a brawling woman in a wide house.' The small quantity of wood in Egypt, led to the invention of the *arch*. It was used in the tombs as early as the year 1540 B. C. and it seems to have been known in the time of the first Osirtasen, contemporary with Joseph, (vol. iii. p. 317-8). Cedar and deal were imported from Syria, and we find these *exotic* woods, as well as sycamore and mimosa, in the tombs of Thebes. Rare woods, as ebony, were part of the tribute imposed on foreign and conquered nations. On the houses were terraces, serving both for shelter by day and repose by night, which were covered with a roof, supported by columns.‡ The shops were open in front, resembling those now seen in Naples and in all eastern towns, and not unlike our coach-houses.§

GARDENS.—Of these, from its being impossible in the drawings to distinguish the species of the trees, it is difficult to

* Herodotus (iii. c. 10,) says, it never rained at Thebes *after* the Persian invasion. A continued storm of heavy rain for a whole day would be of rare occurrence; but showers fall about five or six times in the course of a year at Thebes.

† The Egyptians adopted the same character of features for all the inhabitants of Syria in their drawings, and those brickmakers have not even the beard so marked on the people of Syria, and the prisoners of Sheshenk.

‡ It is not always safe to depart from the literal text of an authority: ex. gr. Herodotus says, "that the inhabitants protected themselves from the gnats at night, by the same net with which they fish by day." Mr. Wilkinson has altered this to a *mosquito net*, instead of the one he mentions, which would be a poor protection from such cruel insects. But Herodotus, after all, may be right; because no fly will pass through the meshes of a net, however large, if a dark surface is against it; and thus they may be prevented from entering shops, &c. Pinkerton (Geog. ii. 535,) mentions that the Guaranis wear *nets* instead of clothes, *perhaps to keep off the flies*. Mr. Southey adds, as Mr. Wilkinson did, "as if those bloodsuckers were to be kept off by open net-work!" (v. Southey's Works, vii. 136.) Let the Laureate try the plan, we will answer for its success.

§ See vol. iii. p. 158; and Lane's Mod. Egyptians, vol. ii. pp. 9, 10, wood-cuts.

know the details. In the plan they appear to resemble Homer's description of the garden of Alcinoüs; they were laid out in regular walks, shaded by trees, planted in rows; whether the trees were trimmed and modelled by the *topiarii*, from the nature of the drawings, we cannot say. The palms are well designed; and the dôms or Theban palms may be easily recognized, but the other trees and plants would puzzle Linnæus or Dr. Lindley himself. With the exception of the date and dôm palms, sycamore, tamarisk, and acacias, Egypt produced little wood. The sycamore and persea had the rank of *sacred fruit trees*. The latter tree, now scarce or unknown in Egypt, was so esteemed by the Romans, that there exists a law, *De Perzetis per Ægyptum non excidendis vel vendendis*. The vines were trained in bowers, or in avenues formed by rafters, like the pergolas of the Italian gardens, or attached to trees. In one drawing, No. 138, monkeys are represented as assisting in gathering the fruit, and handing down the figs from the sycamore trees to the gardeners below; but the artist has not failed also in portraying them as amply repaying themselves for the trouble of their occupation. Our author adds, that in Abyssinia, at the present day, monkeys, among other accomplishments, are taught to officiate as torch-bearers during supper, and seated in a row, they hold the lights until the departure of the guests, and wait their own repast as allowed for their services. It is however by long persuasion alone that they engage in this delicate office; and sometimes, if we must speak the truth, an unruly and half-caste monkey will throw his lighted torch of discord into the midst of the unsuspecting guests.

FURNITURE.—The manner of reposing used by the Egyptians, seems partly European and partly Asiatic. They sate on chairs and *far-teuils*, sometimes using stools and low seats, and some sat cross-legged upon mats and carpets. While conversing, they did not recline upon divans, like the Eastern people, nor, like the Romans, lie recumbent, supported by the elbow on a triclinium or couch, during meals: though couches and ottomans formed part of an Egyptian saloon. Their chairs were of most elegant forms, and formed of ebony, ivory, and the rarest woods, and covered with the richest stuffs. Both from the sculptures and from the sacred history we have authority for believing that the Egyptians, like the early Greeks, sate at meals; for, as Philo observes, when Joseph enter-

tained his brethren, he ordered them to *sit* according to their ages. A wooden pillow for the support of the head seems to have been of universal use, however inconvenient it may appear to us. At meals, as they had neither knives nor forks,* nor any substitute answering to the *chopsticks* of the Chinese, they ate with their fingers, as the modern Asiatics, and invariably with the right hand; but spoons were introduced at table, where soup or liquids required their use. That they scrupulously washed themselves before and after meals is evident; but there is no evidence of *soap* having been used by them. As it is the practice of the clergy of the present day to sanctify the feast with a prayer; so the Egyptian priests gave to the conviviality of dinner a religious aspect, by introducing the figure of a mummy, to remind the guests of their mortality:—*'mensis exsanguem haud separat umbram.'* This, Mr. W. calls a salutary lesson, deserving of commendation. Of their wines we have no room to give an account in this place. They made a kind of beer of barley, which was much drank, and flavoured with *lupines* instead of hops:

—*'madido sociata lupino
Ut Pelusiaci proritet pocula zythi.'*

GAMES.—We have no room to enumerate these, some of which resemble the games of the Greeks and Romans; but we transcribe a passage for the sake of removing an old error in natural history. In the toy of the crocodile we have sufficient evidence that the erroneous notion of Herodotus, who states that this animal does not move the lower jaw, and is the only animal which brings the upper one down to the lower, did not originate with the Egyptians. The motion of the head of the crocodile is mistaken for that of the upper jaw. Like other animals, it moves the lower jaw *only*, but when seizing its prey, the head being thrown up, gives the appearance of motion in the upper jaw, and leads those who see it into this erroneous conclusion.

CHASE.—The love of the chase seems to be an original strong passion of men in every age and country and climate, pursued with every ingenuity of device, every defiance of danger, and for every species of prey. The Egyptians delighted in the sports of the field, and according to the animals they pursued, varied their method of attack. 1. Was to inclose a large space of ground with nets, as is the custom of

* We believe that no *fork* has ever been found at Pompeii.

the East,* well described by Somerville in his spirited Poem of the Chase; and practised also in ancient Italy, as we find from the descriptions of Virgil and Statius. 'Saltusque indagine cingunt.' 2. They coursed with dogs, perhaps like the Persian greyhounds, in the open plains, the chasseur following in his chariot; as we read good Queen Anne used to hunt at Windsor in her one-horse chaise, while Harley and St. John rode in attendance. 3. They employed the loop or lasso of the South Americans to catch the ibex or wild ox. 4. They trained the lion for their assistance in the chase, as the tall leopard or cheeta is now used in India. 5. The lion was frequently brought up tame, as it is now, we believe, in Abyssinia and some parts of Africa; and from some sculptures at Thebes we find the favourite lion accompanying the monarch to battle. Mr. Wilkinson saw some tame lions at Cairo; and it is a fact, however, to be accounted for, that animals are more easily and quickly tamed in hot climates than in Europe; for which, see what M. La Martine says on the horses and birds of Palestine, in the very elegant and eloquent narrative of his travels; and our author remarks how much more tractable and attached the cat is in Egypt than in our part of the globe. The animals hunted were the gazelle, the ibex, the oryx, wild ox, stag, kebsh or wild sheep, hare, and porcupine. The fox, hyæna, wolf, and jackal were destroyed as beasts of prey or for their skins; and the ostrich was held in high value for its plumes. It is singular that the chase neither of the wild boar or the wild ass, though both animals are common, and are the usual objects of pursuit in the East, are to be seen in the sculptures.† The monsters that we meet with in the sculptures and among the hieroglyphics, are generally unnatural com-

binations of parts of the foregoing animals.‡ Denon has justly remarked on the comparative size of animals common to Europe and Egypt, that the latter are always smaller than our own; this is strongly exemplified in the hare and the wolf. The giraffe was not a native of Egypt, but Ethiopia; where it was brought with apes and other animals as a tribute to the Pharaohs. The camel is never seen in sculpture, as we mentioned, nor either fowls or pigeons among the domestic poultry. The cat and dog were sacred animals, and to kill them was a capital offence: 'Oppida tota Canem venerantur.'

ARTS.—One of the most remarkable inventions of a remote æra, and with which the Egyptians appear acquainted as early as the reign of Osirtasen (3500 years ago) is that of *Glass-blowing*. The process is shown in the paintings of Beni Hassan (v. pl. 349). Many glass bottles § have been found in the tombs of Upper and Lower Egypt; and a glass bead, bearing a king's name who lived about 1500 B. C. of the same gravity as the crown glass now manufactured in England. In a hot country, and under a burning sky like that of Egypt, glass was not used for windows; but their method of staining it, and counterfeiting in it precious stones, as purple amethysts and green emeralds, have never been equalled by modern skill of Europeans: || and a necklace of false stones could be purchased or hired for occasion at a Theban jeweller's, as at London or Paris.

"Among the many bottles found in the tombs of Thebes, we may suppose that none have excited greater curiosity and surprise than those of *Chinese manufacture*, presenting inscriptions in that language. Mr. Wilkinson has seen several, two of which he brought to England. Another is described by Professor Rosel-

* When the Chinese emperor Cang-hi went to his great hunting expeditions on the borders of Tartary, a hundred thousand horsemen and sixty thousand men on foot accompanied the march, for the purpose of sweeping the country and inclosing the animals.

† In vol. iii. p. 95, No. 329, is an animated and spirited drawing of a chase in the Desert of the Thebaid, from a painting at Thebes. The *hippopotamus* was destroyed in the same manner as we do the whale, with a harpoon and rope attached.

‡ An Austrian nobleman asked an English ambassador at Vienna, whose arms presented a griffin and other monsters common in English heraldry, "In what forest they were met with?" To which the ambassador answered, "In the same where you find eagles with two heads."

§ Panes of glass and broken bottles have been discovered at Pompeii.—V. Plin. N. H. xxxvi. c. 26.

|| Athenæus, lib. v. says, the Egyptians gilt glass. From an epigram of Martial, we may suppose the Egyptian drinking glass as delicate as the manufacture of Venice.

'Tolle, Paer, calices, tepidique toreamata Nilii

Et mihi securâ pocula trade manu.'

lini, and found by him in a previously *unopened* tomb of uncertain date, which he refers, however, to a Pharaonic era. A fourth is in the Museum of Jersey; another at Alnwick, and others are in the possession of individuals; they are about two inches high,* presenting an inscription, which, interpreted by Mr. Davis, is, 'The flower opens, and lo! another year.' The quality of these bottles is inferior to what the Chinese manufacture attained to in after times. They were probably brought to Egypt through India, and contained some ingredient valuable and rare; and they seem to afford a proof of the early trade of the Egyptians with the nations of the Indus and the Ganges. Indeed, that the productions of India came to Egypt so early as in the time of Joseph, is evident from the spices which the Ishmaelites were carrying to sell there; and the amethysts, lapis lazuli, and other objects found at Thebes of the time of the

third Thothmes and the succeeding Pharaohs, argue that the intercourse was maintained.

PAPYRUS.—Pliny was in error when he supposed that the papyrus was not used till the time of Alexander, for we find it in the most remote Pharaonic periods, and the same mode of writing on it is shewn to have been common in the age of Cheops, the builder of the great pyramid. It is uncertain till what period paper made of the papyrus continued in general use; but there is evidence of its being employed to the end of the seventh century, when it was superseded by parchment. All public documents under Charlemagne and his dynasty were written on this last, and the papyrus was then given up. It is still occasionally made as a curiosity in Sicily from the plant which grows in the small rivulet formed by the fountain of Cyane, near Syracuse.

There are several other subjects of great importance and curiosity, which we are obliged to omit for want of space; but we recommend our readers to peruse the valuable chapter on the use of tin and other metals, and to some very curious observations on the *bronze* tools of the Egyptians, and the success with which they marked with these the hardest granite of the country. It certainly is curious that among the many arts, occupations and trades represented in the paintings of Thebes and Beni-Hassan, not one is found relating to this process. As regards the arts of design, in painting and sculpture, on which Mr. Wilkinson makes some learned researches, it certainly is curious and marks the genius of the people, that no accidents were ever capable of changing their fixed reverence for prescribed forms: nor do we find, after the Greek and Roman conquests, that any deviation from established custom was tolerated, or that any innovation was introduced from communication with these foreigners, however superior their proficiency in the arts. After the accession of the Ptolemies, Greek art became well known in Egypt, and every opportunity was given to the artists to improve from the best models; but no change was effected from this intercourse with the Greeks; and when Adrian wished divine honour to be paid to his favorite Antinous, and statues to be erected to his memory, no form was admitted but that which religious usage had established and Egyptian models prescribed. The epochs of Suphis, of Osirtasen, of the early part of the eighteenth dynasty, and of Osiris and Rameses the Great, may be looked upon as the four known gradations through which the arts passed, from mediocrity to excellence.

We find in the tenth chapter, some interesting observations on the introduction of *Colour*, both in Egyptian and Greek architecture; by which it appears that certain parts of the Greek temples, of the oldest and best periods, were painted, as well as the statues.† Of the mechanical skill of the

* See Plate No. 351, where they are figured.

† Red and blue were used for the ground, and these, with green, were the chief colours introduced. See Transactions of the Institute of British Architects on the

Egyptians as employed in architecture, and the success with which they employed its powers in moving enormous and ponderous weights, our author offers some curious examples. The obelisks transported from the quarries of Syene to Thebes vary from 70 to 90 feet in length: they are of a single stone, and the largest in Egypt in the temple at Karnak may be about 297 tons: this was brought about 140 miles. A Colossus at the Memnonium weighed 887 tons; but the monolithic temple marked by Herodotus, is still larger, and weighed 1200 tons. The skill of the Egyptians and their knowledge of mechanism is shown also in the erection of obelisks, and in the position of large stones raised to a considerable height, and adjusted with the utmost precision, and sometimes in situations *where the space will not admit the introduction of the inclined plane*. The lofty doorway leading to the hall at Karnak is covered with sand-stone blocks 40 feet long and 5 feet square. M. Lebas, an eminent French engineer, who removed the obelisk of Luxor, now at Paris, has paid a just tribute to the skill of the Egyptians.* Upon the whole, the mass of information so surprisingly preserved to this day, from an age little subsequent even to the Deluge, on the manners, customs, the domestic life, the progress in arts, the legal ordinances and social habits, has thrown a strong light upon the history of this remarkable people:—*it is a whole nation sitting for its portrait*: but still we must observe that sufficient data cannot be expected from the sculpture of the tombs to enable us to form an accurate opinion of the *whole* extent of the knowledge, or the vast variety of their inventions. The objects buried with the dead were mere *models* of those they used, and varied in quality according to the disposition, feeling, or wealth of the parties; but the best found in the tombs are of inferior quality, and not equal to those described in the paintings. The paintings also indicate a very small portion of their inventions; many which we know they were acquainted with are omitted; and the same remark applies to some of their common occupations, the animals they kept, and the ordinary productions of the country; and we find ample room to be cautious in drawing inferences, from the absence of any particular object in the paintings and sculpture, of their not existing, or not being known; and also, their want of skill in depicting certain objects, and their conventual style of drawing, have left many parts of the subjects delineated in much obscurity.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

(Continued from vol. LX. p. 469.)

1813. July 3. Mr. Mitford called after dinner; sate during the evening in agreeable conversation.—Parr renewing his charge of embezzlement against Mackintosh.—Mr. M. discovered an original copy of *Thomson's Seasons*, from which it appeared, by his hand-writing, that *Pope* had incomparably amended and improved these poems from the first edition,

Polychromy of Greek Architecture, from the German of Kugler, by W. R. Hamilton, p. 85, &c. Dr. Ure has analysed the Egyptian colours; vide p. 301.

* Fontana employed 600 men and 140 horses to move the obelisk at the Vatican, Sextus the Fifth had it exorcised publicly by a Bishop.

which was very bald and uncouth in parts, and had much of a Scottish provincialism. The review of Clarke's Travels in the last Quarterly, by Southey; that of Warburton in a former number by Whitaker, of Craven.

July 4. Read Fox's *Correspondence with Wakefield*. Fox has the simplicity of a man, Wakefield of a child. The former seems always guided by native, spontaneous good sense, and just taste. The latter's reprehension of Fox for shooting, and his occasional ebullitions of self-complacency, are very characteristic. I certainly side with Fox (though he really seems shaken) in instinctively rejecting the idea, that the *Iliad* is a collection of Rhapsodies by different Poets. Such unity of design and execution never could result from such a process. *Ovid** (letters 25, 26) seems rated not only much higher by Wakefield, but by Fox, than I should have expected. Wesley has the same predilection. Fertility of invention and variety of pathos he undoubtedly possesses in a supereminent degree; but they are perpetually debased by those infallible symptoms of a little mind—conceits. Wakefield's character of Porson (lett. 27) is highly curious. In the 29th letter he mentions 500 solid and nervous words from Milton alone, omitted in Johnson's Dictionary. There are perpetual traits of *bonhomie* in Fox, which are very delightful: but is it possible that he should have thought our political condition so deplorable as he frequently represents it, or our politicians the dupes of their party-feelings?

Aug. 22. A writer in the Monthly Magazine (No. 1, of this year) considers that a *ford*, still discernible between the *Red-house* and the bank near the site of Ranelagh, Chelsea, to be the point where Cæsar crossed the Thames, not Coway Stakes, near Chertsey: he would, no doubt, cross it at the lowest point where it was fordable. Aubrey states that the first person who planted *hops* at Farnham, in Surrey, brought his husbandry from Suffolk, about the end of the 16th century.

Aug. 26. Voltaire (Hist. Univ. c. 126) thinks it a part of natural law, that if a wife proves barren a second may be taken, and quotes to this effect a decretal of Grey, ii. 726. He mentions Lord Chancellor Trevor, of England, who, in the reign of Charles the Second, married a second wife, with the consent of the first.

Sept. 8. Mr. Austin sate with me all the morning. He reminds me wonderfully of Symonds in the vigour and comprehension of his mind, and the disposition fearlessly *heurter au front* whatever stands in the way of his favourite theory: like him he appears to have philosophised away with the weaknesses and prejudices all the more ripened sensibilities of our nature. The great defects of the political economists seem naturally enough to be, to reject all that cannot be weighed and measured. Mr. Austin spoke highly of the convivial powers of *Curran*;—full of exquisite and felicitous fancy. Complained that Burke ran into too great lengths in conversation. A. had conversed with many Austrian officers present at the battles of Wagram and Aspern. The Archduke completely overpowered by Bonaparte's complicated, but masterly and decisive manœuvres. Spoke highly of the Neapolitan character, and the felicity of the Italian language: he considered the pre-eminent probity of this country, as generally and highly revered.

Oct. 19.—Looked into *Northcote's Life of Reynolds*. I perfectly agree

* La Harpe (Cour de Litterature) remarks that Virgil must have existed, to convince us of the imperfections of Ovid's style. Ep.

with Goldsmith in his censure of the allegorical accompaniments to Beattie's portrait. Voltaire, Reynolds confesses to be among the Demons; and seems not displeased with another being taken for Hume. Burke, as was natural, disliked Gibbon's style, said it was affected,—mere foppery and trifle. Reynolds observed of a man who was dying, "that we are all under sentence of death, but that *his* warrant was signed." Considered the art of colouring as completely lost. Northcote takes from all quarters, but anything is better than his own style.

Oct. 20.—Pursued Aubrey's Letters. The Vicar of Bray was Simon Aleyn, who had that Vicarage from 1540 to 1588. Lord Bacon, it is said, died from a damp bed. He and Berkenhead, it is stated, had their topics of local memory from Chambers, &c. Butler's is a good observation, "that the quibbling with sense, in Waller's manner, will be in time exploded as the quibbling with words."

Oct. 21.—Finished Northcote's Memoirs. He affirms that Charles Fox said that Shakspeare's fame would have stood higher had he never written Hamlet. Notwithstanding the unaccountable defects of this drama, such are its transcendent merits that I can hardly give credit to such a criticism from such a quarter.

Oct. 22.—Pursued Aubrey's Lives. Dr. Edward Davenant could not endure to hear of the new Cartesian philosophy; for, said he, if a new philosophy is brought in, a new divinity will shortly follow. This is very characteristic. Dr. Harvey, it appears, lost much of his practice from indulging the *fancy* that the blood circulated. He spoke lightly of Lord Bacon, whom he knew, as a philosopher. He writes philosophy, he would say deridingly, like a Lord Chancellor. There is some force in this censure. It appears that the inscription on Ben Jonson in Westminster Abbey was purely accidental. Jack Young, who was passing through the Cathedral at the time the grave was covering, gave the fellow eighteen pence to cut it. Aubrey's minute, familiar, and circumstantial touches are wonderfully interesting* when applied to such men as Jonson and Milton; and bring out the humour of Ralph Kettle (known only through them) to the life. "He dragged with his right foot a little, by which he gave warning like the rattle snake of his coming." What a touch! I cannot help pitying Milton's first wife, she must have led a wretched life, embittered by contrast. I have no opinion of his fire-side comforts.

Dec. 7.—Salmon mentioned that Dr. Drake said of *Pythes*' projected work,—“He undertakes a dictionary of the English language, which is a compound of all languages, without knowing any thing but English, and of English only the dialect of Suffolk.”

Dec. 11.—Read the critique en *M. de Staël's Allemagne*, in the Edinburgh Review (No. XLIII.), an elaborate revision of a most superior work; the glimpses afforded of the authoress are most inviting, the moral delineations seem exquisite. Nothing can exceed in truth and felicity that in which she traces and exhibits the subtle and evanescent lineaments of good French conversation. Of *German* literature they remark at the beginning, that it united the qualities of the childhood of Art, with those which usually attend on its decline. The whole concludes with a magnificent endeavour, by an enlarged and comprehensive view and liberal exposition, to reconcile

* Unfortunately hardly any of Aubrey's anecdotes will bear the test of historical investigation. Those regarding Ben Jonson and Shakspeare have been almost entirely disproved, and they are a fair sample of the rest. *Edit.*

and unite the systems of sentiment and utility in morals; of prudence and enthusiasm in the conduct of life, and of scepticism and dogmatism in metaphysical speculation. The tendency of German metaphysics they consider to be to regard *thought*, not as the produce of objects, but the agent which exhibits them; while the French school, fastening on Locke, neglects mind itself as the source of thought, and attends too exclusively to impressions from without. The whole of *truth* they take to be compatible with and coalesce with the whole of *virtue*; but detached portions may jar, and therefore the truth of particular doctrines cannot be properly tried by a reference to their immediate tendencies and results.

Dec. 27.—Mr. Austin called after breakfast; interesting discussion on law, metaphysics, political economy, and the principles of morals. Recommended in philosophical disquisition to lay the ground-work in terms as generic and natural as possible, and as nearly approaching to Algebraic notation; and then to work up, embellish, and enliven with metaphor:—a judicious hint.

1814. Jan. 9.—Began extracts from *Grimm's Correspondence*, replete with entertainment. His critiques on Young's Night Thoughts (May 1770) admirably just. Diderot, in his observations on a pamphlet called *Garrick*, contends that it is not necessary that an actor should *feel* what he represents.* On the contrary, that to feel his part would disqualify him from giving that species of conventional imitation of human manners and passions which we expect upon the stage; which is entirely different from what occurs in real life, and which can be acquired only by the exercise of the nicest discrimination and selection, unperverted by sensibility; and he extends the same remark to the poet, the orator, &c. There is undoubtedly some truth in this paradox, and it will be at once a curious and instructive speculation to ascertain how much, and where it lies.

Jan. 12.—Mr. Austin called;—observed that the great bar to the improvement of mankind was, that there were truths which can only be effectively acquired by experience. Pursued *Grimm's Memoirs*; he doubts (Dec. 1771) whether the most virtuous would remain constant, if *life were much extended*. An original thought. The character of *Helvetius* is very full and interesting. Why should he have been so indulgent to *private* frailty and intolerant to public misconduct; the same principle of judgment in a wise man should surely govern both.

Feb. 6.—Finished the last volume of *Grimm's Memoirs*. The account he gives of his visit to London (May 1790) is above measure interesting. Nothing can be more delightful than to observe how a foreigner of his acuteness and discernment and knowledge of the world is struck with us; his impressions on the whole are more favourable than I expected. He is struck at once with our manner, indicating rather an "assurance reflective" than the "aisance naturelle" of the French; with the frankness and decision in the character and manners of the porters, postboys, &c. exacting what is fair, but wheedling for no more; with the air of comfort in the dress and cottages of the peasants; with the neatness and regularity of the streets in London; with the dazzling splendour

* This accords with *Garrick's* own representations to Dr. Beattie. See *Beattie's Essays*, 4to. ed. p. 241. "I remember, on asking *Garrick* how it was possible for one who felt as he did to act with so much nature and grace, and with such perfect self-command, he told me, that I had touched upon the most essential, and what he had always found the most difficult part of theatrical imitation." *Eu.*

of the shops; and above all, with the peace and order which reign amid the bustle of its crowded population: "Durant les quinze jours que j'ai demeuré à Londres je n'ai cessé de courir du matin au soir; et dans les lieux de la ville les plus fréquentes, j'y ai rencontré moins de bruit, moins d'accidens, moins de querelles que je n'ai vu trop souvent à Paris dans une seule matinée." He is rather dissatisfied, as I have heard another foreigner express, with the dress and air of our women, as wanting spirit; but to my surprise, is quite content with our *fare*.—"Je ne connais rien dont on se nourrisse mieux, et dont on se lasse moins que du bon *beef steak*, des *potatoes*, de royal *plum-pudding*, et de l'excellent fromage de Chester." He notices afterwards Burke's Reflections (Dec. 1790), which he thinks "plus profondément pensé" than anything that has appeared on the French Revolution; and is pleased at finding many sentiments congenial with those he had himself expressed: the whole concludes with an admirable satire by Baron Holbach on the qualifications of a courtier. Upon the whole, I part with Grimm with sentiments of respect and regret. Without any pretensions to genius, he was a sensible and clever fellow; and the endowments he received from nature appear to have been cultivated to the highest possible degree, by various reading, extensive conversation, and a perpetual habit of reflection.

Feb. 9. Went to a party at Miss Buchanan's. Introduced to a Mr. Morley, once intimate with Parr—his amanuensis during the time of Lord Chedworth's correspondence respecting the livery and the plate. Parr enormously fond of the latter commodity. Morley, though now at variance, believed that Parr was not in the least disappointed at not finding himself in his lordship's will, and that his subsequent proceedings in that business were in the spirit of perfect sincerity. Parr dictates with great fluency, just as he speaks; is overbearing, and intolerant of all opposition;—breaks in this way with all his friends:—Mrs. Parr prophesied that his acquaintance with Morley would not last; he thought himself so useful, that it must;—but she proved right. His favourite adage, "Let population thrive." "When you die, Mrs. Parr, in six weeks I shall marry again; and you may do the same." Mrs. Parr a very masculine woman; Parr extreme to censure and to praise.

Feb. 10. Read *Byron's Corsair*: found two flat lines exhibiting a tremendous Bull.—

"None saw his trickling tears—perchance, if seen,
That useless flood of grief had never been."

May 5. Began *Forsyth's Excursion in Italy*; exhibiting the remarks of a most original, vigorous, powerful, and well-furnished mind, but of a most severe and caustic tone of character. There is for ever a stern and trenchant austerity in his observations, under which my spirit perfectly quails. His incidental remarks and strictures, generally severe, rarely encomiastic, but enchanting in these gleams, display uncommon depth and force, and are most vigorous. His descriptions, when he indulges in descriptions, as of Naples, are inimitable. In his exquisite account of Tivoli, he observes that "the beauties of landscape are all accidental; Nature, intent on more important ends, does nothing exclusively to please the eye." Gilpin has a remark to the same effect. The passage of *water*, Forsyth remarks, has been so constant a source of quarrel between states and inhabitants, that the word "Rivers," he thinks, became the root of *Rivalry*, or contention of any kind. This is new and ingenious.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.

ADMIT that our primary knowledge of things is derived from their apparent properties; that our notion of any subject or substance is first formed in the sensorium by a logical association of ideas, and may be articulately expressed without being the matured offspring of experience; grant this proposition, and there can be no doubt that the earliest vocable uttered by any human being, in an untaught state of nature, would be an adjective—that is, a word denoting the most conspicuous property of the object in view. Accordingly we fully concur with those philologists who are of opinion that the original words of any pristine tongue were *onomatopæias*, imitations of certain sounds in animate or elemental nature. For instance, the German * word *hund* (dog), was probably in its birth merely *hu!* an oral copy of the animal's bark, and descriptive of a single but singular quality in a single creature then, perhaps, for the first time encountered by man.

After beholding a creature previously unknown to him, a barbarian would naturally connect the individual animal with the one conspicuous and distinctive quality displayed by it; we therefore conclude that *hu!* was primarily a *nomen adjectivum proprium*. But as the human mind on further acquaint-

ance perceived additional canine properties develop themselves, the imitative *hu!* ceased to merely describe the characteristic bark of the dog, and became elevated to the rank of a substantive, comprehending the entire range of qualifications found in that animal. At length, when recognized as a numerous and domestic race, exhibiting through all its varieties marks of a common kind, their representative *hu!* again changed its state from a *nomen proprium* into an *appellativum*, or a word designating a peculiar order of useful quadrupeds. To set this view of the gradual growth and extension of a native vocable in a stronger light, we shall adduce some corroborative facts. In the first place, it is certain that the language of a people yet but partially illumined by the sun of civilization, contains comparatively very few common and abstract nouns, but abounds in those denominations for individual objects, which are termed by grammarians *concrete substantives*, especially applied to such subjects as present themselves to man in the early stages of his intellect, and are most frequently seen and soonest rendered available to either his profit or his pleasure. On the other hand, as the tongues of nations arrived at their meridian exhibit more common

* We may notice, by-the-by, that whether "German" should be *Deutsch* or *Teutsch*, is a question of very slight importance. The orthography of a language must necessarily be of much later invention than the discovery of its organic sounds. Varying in its progress with the changes of chance, caprice, and fashion, but little reliance can be placed on the spelling of a word, as determining its primitive pronunciation. We, however, would certainly prefer the *d*, since we conceive there are good grounds for believing that the words *Deutsch*, *Teut*, *Thuisco*, *Thaut*, *Zeus*, (*δῖος*), *Deus*, &c. &c. are all derived from *deuten* (to show, signify): Gr. *δείκω*, *δείκνυμι*, *δείκνυ*. From *δείκω*, and the German *deuten*, we have yet the Roman *digitus* (finger), which leads us directly to the original sense of *deuten*, equivalent to an *index*; to indicate something with the finger—in fact, the well-known *finger*: likewise analogous to the Roman *monstrare*, from *manus*, to show with the hand. In some cases we find a variance, as in the German *bleiben* (to remain), derived from *bei* and *leibe* (at or near the body), while the Roman *manere* (descending from *manus*) means to be at hand. From the Gr. *δείκω* (to signify, show) comes *δακτύλος* (finger), and the German *dachtel*, *dachteln*. From *deuten* we have the familiar word *dudeln*, and finally *zeigen*; for changing the *z* into *d*, (as done in *Zeus* and *Deus*) we have the Greek *δείκω*. The primogenial sound seems to offer itself in the *adverbium loci*, *da!* (there) originally an exclamation when pointing at something with the finger. This vocable *da*, we may fairly infer gave rise to (a) the article *der*, *die*, *das*, and the demonstratives *dieser*, &c. &c.; (b) to the word *tatze*; (c) *taste*, with its family; (d) *titschen* (*trunken*); (e) *titel*, with its derivatives; (f) *tatwren* (to tatoo); (g) to the Latin *dare*, *dico*, *dicti*, *dictum*, *docco*, *docui*, *doctum*, *duco*, *duxi*, *ductum*, and to the Greek *δίδωμι*, *δωκ*, *δωρον*, *διδάσκω*, *τίθημι*, &c. &c. with the English, Italian, and French *toucher*, to teach, &c. &c.

than proper nouns, the double conclusion surely shows, that, the further a language advances in culture, the greater the change of proper into common nouns. It is well known that the individual or proper nouns of mankind long preceded the generation of family nouns or surnames. In the *Nibelungensied*, we find the following constructions, *von metzen*, *ortwein*, *von troneg hagene*. Here we see the family nouns, *von metzen* and *von troneg*, serving, according to the spirit of the German construction (of which we shall fully treat in the sequel), as adjectives, or modifying parts of speech to the proper nouns *ortwein* and *hagene*.

We learn, too, from history and experience, that the common nouns imported by semi-savage nations from more polished languages, were no sooner transplanted than they were transformed into proper nouns. Thus in the instance of the sage Phœnician, who, about A. M. 2400, introduced letters into Europe and built the city of Thebes, in Bœotia; the Greeks, then only emerging from barbarism, saluted him with the *nomen appellativum patronymicum*, *Καδμός*, the Eastern (from the Hebrew *Kadam*, the East).

The members of the German trade fraternities are still in the habit of designating each other by the name of their native places, as *Bruder Wiener*, *Bruder Augsburger*, &c. If we mistake not, the modern Americans, have their personal "Down-Easter." In Scotland, at the present day, it is usual, in familiar parlance, to address any moderately estated yeoman by his patrimonial distinction, in preference to his family patronymic. Instead of accosting Mr. Davison, his friend shakes hands with *Bennygask*. Among the manufacturing classes and lowest ranks of English society, nicknames derived from bodily, local, or fortuitous circumstances, are notoriously so general, as frequently to supersede, if not obliterate, an individual's real appellation.

To return. The adjective obtains, in all languages, a three-fold expression: first, in the proper and immediate sense of a word denoting a certain quality in a certain subject, as, *the good man*: in this form we term it simply the adjective. Secondly,

when it appears in a logical sentence, as the predicate of a subject, as, *the man is good*, we style it predicative; and in its third shape, when used to modify either the adjective or the predicative, as, *the good-hearted man*, or *the man is good hearted*, we name it modicative.

We have before observed that the adjective, in its origin, was solely a *nomen adjectivum proprium*, denoting one property in one subject; and thus, in the German language, inseparably interwoven with the subject, it precedes immediately the noun, so as almost to form the two into a compound word, as *der gute vater*. When it becomes an *adjectivum appellativum*, or *abstractum*, denoting a quality common to many subjects, it assumes the post of the predicative, and takes its place behind the subject and copula, as *der vater ist gut*; but as the modicative, it stands in the same relation to the real adjective, or the predicative, as the adjective does to the noun, and must therefore directly precede that modified adjective. These variations in the form and sense of a single identical word, arise from its double condition as absolute and personal, or relative and common.

To illustrate in some degree these capacities, we will take the word *haus* (house). Now if that word stands alone, totally unconnected with any other word, it appears in the full extent of its meaning and office, without any modification whatever, distinctly a mansion; but let it be placed in combination with another word, as *rath haus*, or *haus rath*, its sphere is specially limited in the first instance, and singularly extended in the second.

In the form of *rath haus* (town house), *haus* being modified by *rath*, the phrase denotes a house where, as in this country, civic meetings are held and public business transacted. But in *haus rath* (household furniture, &c.) the transposition serves to modify the condition of *rath*, reducing it to household, and depriving it almost entirely of its own proper and individual value. Thus the very degree of the decrease in its original importance, depends on the very place the word occupies in the combination. To explain the whys and wherefores in question, we must first examine the difference of construction

between the German and the French languages. Proverbial wisdom asserts that the character of a people is manifested in their language, and *vice versa*, that the spirit of a language evinces itself in the character of a nation. To understand the full force and truth of this philosophical adage we should ascertain the intrinsic meaning of the term "spirit of a language;" a phrase that of course cannot apply to the subjects chosen, or the doctrines promulgated by any definite or indefinite number of literati, however celebrated. Genius is ever a citizen of the world, too often misemployed in self-aggrandizement, and trampling on truth in the pursuit of fame. True, genius may at once adorn and desecrate its father land; but the works of one author, or of one hundred, can no more characterize the innate spirit of a nation, than the apparent virtues or vices of a monarch can stamp honour or obloquy on the deserts of his people. The *spirit of a language*, then, must be sought in the *mode of expression* peculiar to the country and inseparable from its tongue. That peculiarity, as we shall endeavour to show, may indeed throw some light on national character in particular points, since language, being the offspring of the mind, should grow with its parent's growth, follow the progress of intellect, and advance in correspondence with what is termed the spirit of the age. We note, in every language, matter and form. By the former we understand the existing stock of words, by the latter the various combinations into which they may be cast. Both these requisites differ more or less in different tongues. In one, the materials may be found lively, clear, and flexible; in another, inanimate, obscure, and rigid, &c. But the most important article towards estimating the worth of a language, is the construction of sentences, or phraseology in its most comprehensive sense. From this fruitful branch we shall soon copiously select such examples, in German and French, as may very well speak for themselves.

The most marked distinction between the two languages is the almost unbounded liberty allowed by the former to speakers and writers, in throwing the words of any sentence into

various forms, according to the momentary impulse of thought or the settled impress of the mind; whilst the French construction admits but of one method, and arbitrarily restrains, in many instances, the intellectual perception from adequately expressing itself, since it is not suffered to arrange the component parts of a sentence in the order most suitable to the exposition designed. Language, the garb of the mind, is, with the Germans, so ample and elastic, that the intellect has plenteous room to move under its folds gracefully and at ease. But the naturally volatile genius of France is so "cabinéd, cribbéd, confined, bound in," by the self-sufficient rules of whimsical custom, that it is scarcely possible to utter two consecutive sentences in the language, without feeling your fetters, or transgressing against despotic laws founded on that most illiberal and moth-eaten maxim, "*l'usage est le souverain maître*!"

To the test. A German can say either *die eisbedeckten Schweizerberge*, or *die berge der Schweiz bedeckt mit eis*, or *die Schweizerberge mit eis bedeckt*, or, at last, *die berge der Schweiz mit eis bedeckt*. The Frenchman has only, *les montagnes de la Suisse couvertes de glace*. In German they tell you, *der vater is gut*, or *gut ist der vater*, according to the emphasis required in the expression, as seen in the sentence, *gut ist der vater, aber einwenig eigensinnig*; but in French, one order universally prevails, and the speaker must content himself with, *le père est bon*.

Again, the German tells you, *ich war gestern im Schauspiele*, or *gestern war ich im Schauspiele*, or *im Schauspiele war ich gestern*. From the Frenchman you will have merely, *je fus hier aux spectacles*. A German may take his choice of, *ich wünschte dass mein vater Zurück kehrte*, or *dass mein vater Zurück kehrte, wünschte ich*. The Frenchman has Hobson's choice in—*je voudrais que mon père revint*. Only one sample more: in German you will hear, *wenn ich geld hätte, setzte ich in die lotterie*, or *ich setzte in die lotterie wenn ich geld hätte*, or *hätte ich geld, so setzte ich in die lotterie*, or *in die lotterie setzte ich wenn ich geld hätte*. In the French, briefly, *si j'avois de l'argent, je jouerais à la lotterie*.

Another advantageous quality in the German language is, that the words and parts of speech, from the simplest compound to the most complicated sentences and lengthened periods, succeed one another after an established principle, drawn from nature and reason; but the rules of the French tongue are so disfigured by usage, that there is scarcely an essential precept without an interminable sequence of exceptions, and the order sometimes varies, not only in similar logical phrases and periods, but even in words of one and the same part of speech; as—*ce chien noir*, and *cet homme brave*; again, *la vertu sublime*, and *la sublime vertu*. Of the great differences existing between the two languages, not the least consists in the order given to the modifying adjective or noun, which in German always precedes the subject modified, as *wein flasche*, (wine bottle); while in French it constantly follows it, as *bouteille à vin*. The German *branntwein* (brandy) is in French, *eau de vie*, &c. &c. There is, however, no doubt, that the construction of the French language has undergone many alterations in the course of its passage to the present time. Thus, among the elder French authors, we find in Malherbe quite a German construction: "*les vents, qui les chênes combattent*;"—" *Valois, qui les dames aime, deux couronnes posseda*." Instead of *les vents qui combattent les chênes*, and *Valois, qui aime les dames, posseda deux couronnes*. In German, the rule fixing the order of the modifying and modified parts in a sentence seems to have started into existence with the very elements of the language. Even the modifying and determining *genitive*, (which, in defiance of every innovation, has held its station, and according to *Campe* forms one of the ornaments of the tongue) as—*des Vaters haus*, instead of *das haus des Vaters*, was common to the German long before the era of Charlemagne. We thus read, in *Beda de mensibus Anglorum*,* not only ha-

legmonath, but also *wyntyrffyllyth* (winterfülle), and *moadrenach* (mutternacht). There are preserved in Schilter† extracts from translations of the statutes of Saint Benedict, and a treatise by Isidore of Seville, composed in the earliest period of German learning, wherein we see the order of the modifying and modified terms observed with a rigorous strictness, passing the practice of modern times. We give below a short extract from the treatise, in proof.

Aware of this singular and characteristic distinction between the two languages, the literati of France have named their own an *analogous*, and the German, a *transpositive* tongue. The Encyclopedia (T. 19, p. 574, art. Langue) says, "*Les langues analogues sont celles dont la syntaxe est soumise à l'ordre analytique, parce que la succession des mots dans le discours y suit la gradation analytique des idées. La marche de ces langues est effectivement analogue et en quelque sorte parallèle à celle de l'esprit même, dont elle suit pas à pas les opérations. Les langues transpositives sont celles qui dans l'élocution donnent aux mots des terminaisons relatives à l'ordre analytique, et qui acquièrent ainsi le droit de leur faire suivre dans le discours une marche libre et tout-à-fait indépendante de la succession naturelle des idées. Le François, l'Italien, l'Espagnol, &c. &c. sont des langues analogues; le Grec, le Latin, l'Allemand, &c. &c. sont des langues transpositives.*" (Analogous languages are those, the syntax of which is submitted to the analytical order, because the succession of the words follows in the discourse the analogical gradation of the ideas. The march of words in these languages is truly analogous, and somewhat parallel with the march of the mind, whose operations it follows, step by step. The transpositive languages are those, the words of which have terminations relative to analytical order, and thus acquire the right to transpose the

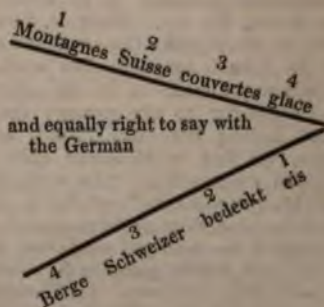
* Leibnitz, t. i. p. 44, 45.

† Thesaur. Antiq. T. 1, p. 2. "Suohhemes un aaur in Dhemu aldin heileghin chiscribe dhesa selbun Dhrinissa. In Demu eristen dher Chuninga Boobo sus ist chiluasio chiscriban: quhad David Isais Suun quhad gomman dhemu iza chibodan-uward umbi Christan Jakobes Gotes dher archno Saugheri Israhelo."

words without following the natural order of ideas. The French, Italian, and Spanish languages, &c. &c. are analogous; the Greek, Latin, and German, &c. &c. are transpositive.)

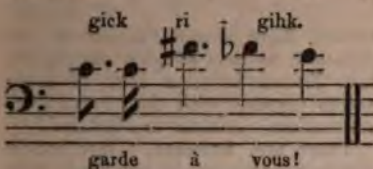
Assuredly, there can be no doubt that our ideas first spring from the modified subject, and gradually ascend or descend to its attributes or modifying terms, as accessory and derivative thoughts; and so far the writer in the Encyclopedia is indisputably correct in styling the French an analogous, and the German a transpositive language. But, since thinking and speaking are not precisely the same, we have yet to decide whether in representing a mental image, our words may more advantageously follow or lead to the creative theme. Language is the magic instrument by which we not only communicate our thoughts to others, but at the same time assist others to think. Ideas are the words of the mind. A nascent notion, if not orally born on the instant, generally expires, but how often are we obliged to alter our words and re-model their order and construction to facilitate to the mental vision of others those views we ourselves entertain of a subject? After adjusting, in conception, our own ideas, a few leading words remembered or noted might probably prove a sufficient memorandum for our own use, but would never suffice to create in others a parallel train of thought. To originate in a hearer's understanding such a chain of ideas as had spontaneously linked themselves in our imagination, we must choose the aptest words, and employ the construction best fitted to the particular purpose. Our thoughts flowing to and re-issuing from any tangible or visible subject, form and expand themselves agreeably to its nature and qualities, its indefinite and abstract properties, and thence proceed to the association of indirect and accessory images. Surely then, we are justified in deeming all those modifying and determining terms and circumstances constituent parts of the genuine nature and very essence of our ideas, since our expressions, if not accurately significant and appropriately placed, may convey an erroneous, an imperfect, or at least, an

impoverished impression. To recur to one of our simplest illustrations:—*les montagnes de la Suisse couvertes de neige*. No one will deny that here the obvious subject to be modified is *montagnes*, and all the accompanying words of the sentence, including the copula and predicate, are mere modifying and qualifying terms; but though we, likewise, readily acknowledge that the order of our *thoughts* must descend from *montagnes* to *Suisse*, thence to *couvertes*, and finally to *neige*; nevertheless, as we have to explain our relative knowledge, our qualifying appendants to that separate subject, is it not more naturally emphatic to commence with them, and so reverse, in speaking, the footsteps of thought, just as we do those of action when descending a staircase which we have previously ascended? May we not affirm that it is perfectly proper to think, as the Frenchman does,—

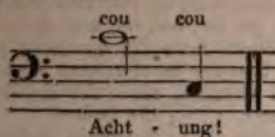


The French construction has, moreover, the disadvantage of rendering a sentence incomprehensible if (as is often the case) the first word should happen to be inaudible. For instance, once more, *montagnes*, the positive theme, being lost, its attendant members become totally useless, since they refer to an object which escaped your ear. As the modifying parts, which generally require to be enunciated very distinctly, are, according to the peculiar mode of construction in the French language, placed at the close of a sentence; to that custom we may fairly attribute the unnatural progressive rising of the voice so observable in the speakers. The utterance

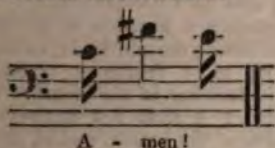
sharpening as it proceeds, the last word is necessarily the shrillest; so that the complete sound of the sentence may be compared to the crowing of a cock; whilst the German intonation, commencing with the modifying parts and concluding with the main subject, resembles the cry of the cuckoo. Thus the French colonel vocalizes:—



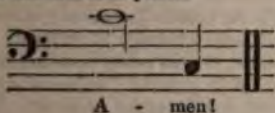
And the German



The French *curé* concludes



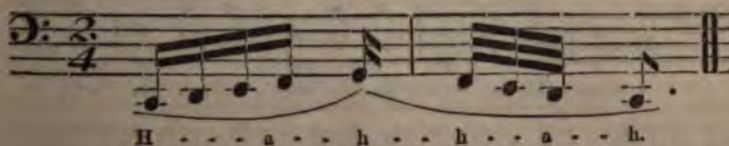
And the German pastor



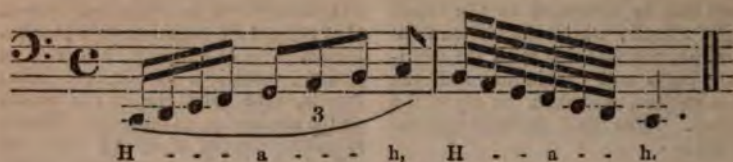
Looking to the same cause, we discover the reason why the *Anapæst* is the predominant foot in both the prose and verse of the French (˘ ˘ ˘), while the German equally speaks in Trochees (˘ ˘) (˘ ˘), Dactyles (˘ ˘ ˘), Iambics (˘ ˘), and Choriambics (˘ ˘ ˘ ˘).

We anticipate something like a good humoured sneer on our reader's coun-

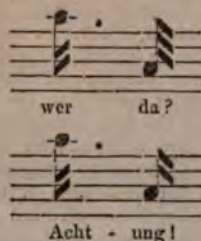
tenance, possibly signifying a doubt whether the German *cou-cou* surpasses in harmony the Gallic *gickri-gihk*. We shall do our best to satisfy him in that respect by touching on a psychological point in language, hitherto, we believe, unnoticed by our best philologists,—the influence of the breath on the mechanism of language. Breath is to the organs of speech what the bellows are to an instrumental organ; it imparts life and vigour to the wonderful divine machine, and regulates not only the rise and fall of the voice, but also the length or shortness of the syllables, as we proceed to demonstrate. The *breath* is continually rising and falling, and the operation which we term *taking breath* is performed, according to some physiologists, by healthy persons, once in four pulsations, if force or design do not interfere to impede or quicken that action. But the rise of the breath requires more time than the fall, so that, out of the four pulsations, more than two are necessary for the rise, and less in the same proportion for the fall of the breath. Our ear thus regulated by the operation of the breath must necessarily find the 3 time in music the most natural as regards both melody and rhythm; and the very vigour and force which vocal and instrumental performers impart to the first fourth of the measure, is founded upon the simple and natural time-beating breath, which has itself greater force in the first than in the second quarter. This distinction is so incorporated with our nature, that the very sounds of a church bell, or the echoing steps in a military march, appear to diminish in force the quicker they proceed in time. Thus far of the rhythm of the breath; let us now speak of its melody. The natural and free scale or gamut of the breath runs from the *Prime* up to the *Quinte*, and from the *Quinte* down to the *Prime*:



But it may be raised by force (as witnessed in the strong nasal respiration of sleepers, or in persons after having run very hastily) to the *octave*:



Now, since the German construction requires the modifying parts which demand forcible pronunciation in a sentence always to precede the modified subject, those parts consequently fall in the first quarter time of the breath, and ought naturally to accord with the sound of *cou-cou*:



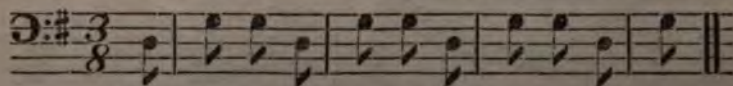
The regulation of the German accent has almost invariably been in such strict accordance with the measuring operation of the breath already described, that even the foreign words received into the language (previous to 1795) were compelled to undergo an orthographical process, in order to render them conformable to the German quantity and modulation. What scholar does not see in *Fenster*, *Fenestra*? In *Spiegel*, *Speculum*? In *Münster*, *Monasterium*? and in *Kirche*, *ἑκκλησία*;

The English accent is based on the same principle, and is preserved even in the words introduced into the language from the Norman-French after the Conquest, as in *Officer*, *Général*, *Cardinäl*. The Germans, it must be

owned, have shown themselves less constant, as they adopted during the last French invasion each of those words together with their foreign accentuation. *Nititur in Vetitum*!!

There are, however, a few servile German particles, in company with the article, which in spite of their precedence in place, are pronounced short, as; *be, ge, ver, zer, ent*, and others.

It follows from the foregoing premises, that the most natural metrical feet in German, are: the Trochees, (Waltzer), (˘ ˘); the Dactyl, (˘ ˘ ˘); the Iambic, (˘ ˘); for words beginning with the above-mentioned servile syllables; and the Choriambics, (˘ ˘ ˘ ˘). The last-named measure is the most popular among the multitude, no doubt from its most faithfully according with the heaving of the breath. The Spondee (˘ ˘) does not answer the operation of the breath, and is, therefore, not in favour with the Germans; and whatever efforts the sons of Germania's Parnassus have made, and not without some success, to cultivate the *Hexameter*, it will never be admired by the nation in general: *naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurrit*. You will never make a perfect spondee of a German trochee. Try the experiment. Recite to a mere peasant, or sturdy farmer, one of the masterly odes of Klopstock, in hexameter. Observe how oddly he will stare in your face, and what impatience he will manifest at its length; but change your measure, begin to sing one of Gellert's poems, in iambs and trochees,



tears of delight will glisten in his eyes, and ere long you will hear him break in with a voice like thunder, and lustily stamp the time to it with his

foot.* We shall now attempt some inquiry into the *cause* of this striking discrepancy in the construction of the two languages and, no doubt, shall discover it in the circumstances attending the origin and rise of each. Languages are usually classed as original, or mother,—and after, or derivative tongues. The first moiety includes all those languages which uninstructed children of nature have formed out of the most simple materials and primitive sounds in animate and elemental nature.† Such languages, the rough productions of rough workmen, of course gradually augment in body, and improve and refine in form, as the mental powers in man develop themselves. A native language is truly the mirror of the mind, and, receiving a higher polish with every advance in civilization, reflects, in turn, a nation's progress. On the contrary, in a derivative language—a language derived from some pre-existing and previously civilised tongue, all the refinements effected are outward and artificial. The adopted texture being of exotic production, we may varnish the exterior, but cannot add strength to the substance. Derivative languages stand in the exact relation to mother tongues, that a piece of furniture, manufactured from any valuable wood, does to a flourishing tree of the same species. The one, an imported material, perhaps unskillfully worked up; the other, an organic living product of nature. Your rose-wood or mahogany table may be complete and finished in itself, but it is incapable of any growth from within. Your best exertions can only alter and diversify the form by ornamental decoration and fashionable carvings, whilst the substance, instead

of increasing, diminishes the more the older it grows. The rubbings and smoothings to which it is subjected, lessens the intrinsic value, and it thus grows poorer by the very means employed for melioration.‡ An original language, like some coeval native denizen of the forest, waxes in stature and strength century after century. Decayed leaves and carious fruits fall off, but are abundantly replaced by others, young in beauty, and congenial to the advancing season. It bears its nutrition within its own bosom, and as long as it is judiciously tended will never fail to improve both in substance and form.

Derivative languages may be compared to buildings composed of old materials, accidental wrecks, and gathered fragments from antiquated structures, requiring much artificial support and extrinsic fastenings to keep together the tottering parts. With the progress of civilization, and the corresponding accession of ideas, mother tongues increase in wealth of words, and new modes of speech for the advancement of knowledge. Thus every native German scholar creates and forms expressions suggested by and adapted to his personal individuality, without being in the least restrained by academical rules or usages. The German language, as the true offspring of nature, glides with a free and easy bent from the tongue or pen of a native, spurning and defying every effort made by pedantic laws to impede or control its lofty flights; thence its sometimes soaring into the cloud-capt regions of metaphor and abstruseness. It cannot be denied that the continual increase of new words and constructions somewhat disfigures the surface

* It is remarkable that the Greek vocative is also often accentuated like the German, as: *πάτερ* from *πατήρ*, and thus in all the dialects except the Attic.

† Herodotus (b. ii.) relates, that "Psamitichus, King of Egypt, had confided to the care of a shepherd two newly-born children, with an injunction never to speak a single word in their presence. They were shut up in a hut, and there nursed by goats until the age of two years, when the shepherd once entering the hut, was met by the children, crying out *beka, beka*. This the shepherd reported to the King; and his sages, after due investigation, ascertained that *beka* was the name for *bread*, in the Phrygian language. After this discovery the Egyptians were compelled to acknowledge the prior antiquity of the Phrygians."

‡ If any foundation really existed for this tale, we would suggest that the poor children meant neither bread nor butter, but instinctively imitated the language of their nurses.

§ The *Dictionnaire de l'Académie* of 1761 contains less materials than the preceding edition.

of a language; and in this respect, derivative tongues have the advantage over original languages, their superfluities being kept constantly smooth and glossy by carefully varnishing the stereotyped forms and existing phrases.* But though the elder tongues labour under this seeming disadvantage, it is really vastly overbalanced by their abundance of words, sufficiently flexible to supply every grade and nuance of thought with a distinct and peculiar expression, in which the full extent of any idea is as clearly displayed as if the words were framed on purpose for it. What German student who has passed over the slippery ground of etymology can refrain from paying the homage of his fervent admiration to the luminous faculties illustrated in the copious and lucid language of Herrman, Luther, Klopstock, Schiller, Goethe, Lessing, Herder, Fichte, Schlegel, Jacobi, Schleiermacher, and the thousands of philosophers, poets, &c. who adorn the wide area of German literature? Is there a single spot in classical learning throughout the arts and sciences where room may be found for a suggestion on the particular subject, that you will not find it in some German work, beside three-score other suggestions, good, bad, and middling? Hardly has a notion or hypothesis crossed the brain of a German scholar, than he instantaneously finds a proper expression in his language to commit it to paper; and however abstruse and abstract it may appear to a stranger when he undertakes to dress it in another language, it is not the obscurity of the idea, but the insufficiency of the alien tongue that baffles attempts at translation!!! What words has the Frenchman for the German 1. *gebieterin*, 2. *meisterin*, 3. *herzensbeherrscherin*, and 4. *kebse*, all these words, conveying, as they do, different distinct notions:—we ask again, what words has he for them? In sooth, but one, *maitresse*! With the single word *delicatesse*, the Frenchman seasons, 1. *les alimens*, 2. *les sentimens*, and 3. *le jugement*; while the German

has *die feinheit der speisen*, *die zartheit der gefühle*, and *die schürfe des urtheils*. Take the German *laden*, to how many families has it not given birth! *ladung*, *lasten*, *last*, *lästig*, *lätigkeit*, *laster*, *löstern*, *lätierung*, and probably also *leiden*, are all its descendants. Now what has the French to show against that extensive race, simply *charger une charge*, for *incommode*, *vice*, and *medisance*, belong to quite different roots. What has the French to produce for the nuances of the German *abladen*, *abladung*, *aufladen*, *ausladen*, *beladen*, *beiladen*, *nachladen*, *umladen*, *überladen*, *verladen*, *einladen*, *vorladen*, *zuladen*, *zulast*, *ablasten*, *aufasten*, *belasten*, *belästigen*, *belästigung*, *entladen*, *verlättern*, *verlätierung*? &c. &c. What says the French to all these nuances? Why just *décharger* and *surcharger*!!! Voltaire must certainly have been impressed with the truth of his sarcastic remarks, when he called his language *la gueuse orgueilleuse*! (the proud beggar). We have in the outset of this article observed, that as soon as a nation begins to advance in civilization, it feels the necessity of converting the proper into common nouns, and thus arraying the whole range of nature into various categories and systematic classes. This process, however, cannot be effected without materially affecting the body of the words, and deforming their primitive and natural shapes. Yet sufficient generally remains to trace the original sound, even under the crippled state in which time and circumstances have left the child of nature. What German peasant when he hears the sound of *laster* (*vice*), but thinks on *last* (*burden*) or *laden* (*to burden*), in spite of all the scholastic definitions given of that word. The people who receive a language from another nation—probably by compulsion, since no one would willingly exchange his mother tongue for a foreign one—receive all the common nouns, without analysing their original sense, much as a school-boy, to meet his master, learns his lessons by rote, without regarding their import. The

* The Emperor Charles the Fifth used to say, *ch' egli parlò ebbe Francese ad un amico, Italiano alla signora, Tedesco à cavalli, Spagnuolo à Dio, ed Inglese à uccelli*. (He would speak French with his friends, Italian with his mistress, German with his horses, Spanish with God, and English with his birds.)

injury, however, would be of no great moment, if the words were not, little by little, mutilated in spirit as well as body; a consequence almost unavoidable, even in mother tongues, and much more so in an adopted language, where the best imitation of a foreign sound always remains what it always is—a *bad imitation*. Who can yet trace in *chien* the barking of the dog?*

What is of still more importance, the very sense and acceptation of the common nouns often become altered as soon as they are transplanted into another climate, and placed in strange society, where different shades of circumstance, relations, and ideas prevail. How the French notion of *patron* varies from that of the Roman *patronus*! This evil in derivative languages leads to one still greater—the vague and uncertain signification of the words commonly called *homonymes*, arising from a doubt what was originally the meaning of those words which abound in the French language, and almost characterise the people by the facility of their *jeux de mots*; while, in the German, as we have already observed, every varying shade of idea is so limited to accuracy in word and expression, as to render the language such a repository of supposed (there are no real) synonyms, that their plenty is an actual inconvenience, the writer or speaker being at a loss which word to prefer, so many are at hand for the most simple purpose. As the common nouns were formed (as before stated) prior to their modifying adjectives, it is no wonder to find them, in the French, more mutilated than the latter, as: *chien* from *canis*, and *caniculaire* from *caniculares*; *yeux* from *oculi*, and *oculaire* from *oculatus*; *prix* from *pretium*, and *precieux* from *pretiosus*; while, at the same time, occupying the first place in a sentence. The common abstract nouns were the first words the ancient Gauls learned from the Romans, and being accustomed to combine them in a sentence without the aid of other definitive parts of speech, the sense must necessarily have remained uncertain and ambiguous. Nor could the later introduced

modifying and determining parts supplant the nouns in the occupation of the first place in a phrase.

Observe how well our Parisian friend can manage without an adjective; he does not say, like the German, *goldner ring*, nor as the Roman *aureus annulus*, but *bague d'or*—a noun and again a noun!

MR. URBAN,

I AM afraid that the discussion respecting the ancient languages of our country, now pending between Mr. Logan and myself, may in the end become tiresome both to you and your readers. It is for this reason that I wished Mr. Logan to restrict himself to actual observation and *facts* rather than *authorities*; for of opinions and authorities there is no end. Were our dispute concerning the languages spoken in Carthage, Memphis, Persepolis, and Mathura 3000 years ago, then the opinions and authorities of others would be everything; but with us the case is very different—the Gaelic and Welsh are still spoken—yea, they are both immortalised by the divine art of typography. Dictionaries, grammars, and various compositions in verse and prose exist in both languages. All that remains to be done, then, is to lay aside prejudice, and, as the French say, *en philosophe* to compare the one with the other. To me this mode seems the shortest and most direct path to the temple of truth; the grand goal at which to arrive is, I have no hesitation in saying, the sincere desire both of Mr. Logan and myself.

Mr. Logan says that, “according to Balbi, the *copia verborum* proves the radical affinity of languages.” I must say that I cannot find such sentiments in Balbi’s work; and if there were such, it is easy to shew that it is not a sound criterion. For instance, there are many pieces of English composition which at first sight would lead one to suppose, from the *copia verborum*, that our language is a dialect of the Latin, whereas it is decidedly Saxon. I may also add, that three-fourths of the words of the Persian and Hindustani languages are pure Arabic; of which

* If you change in the Latin *can-is*, the *c* into *h*, as is often the case—for instance, from *Catti*, or *Chatti*, has been formed *Hatti* and *Hassi* (Hessians)—with that alteration, you have *han*, another imitation of the canine bark.

fact Mr. Logan may satisfy himself by a mere reference to their respective dictionaries: yet the former is a sister-tongue of the Sanscrit, and the latter one of the numerous progeny of that venerable and elegant language. As a further illustration, I may observe, with what facility I might *prove*, by *such a mode*, that the English is a dialect of the Latin. I take the first verse of St. John's Gospel, which is pure Saxon, and without straining the subject nearly so much as Mr. Logan does in the specimen he has given of what he is pleased to call Gaëlic, I shall be much more successful: thus, "*In the commencement existed the vocable, and the vocable was conjunct with the Deity, and the Deity was the vocable.*" Now Mr. L. may see that all this merely proves that we have engrafted, or may engraft, ad libitum, a multitude of Latin and French words upon our own Saxon stem; still our idiom is and ever will be Saxon. Mr. Logan's proposed version would therefore prove nothing even if it were Gaëlic; but as it is, it cannot for a moment be admitted in the way of argument. I appeal to all the Celts in Scotland and Ireland, whether Mr. Logan's five verses be intelligible to them, or whether they convey the real meaning of the original. In fact, they form a fair specimen of "the unknown tongues," and would no doubt, be duly appreciated as materials for *texts* among the disciples of the late Mr. Irving, particularly as the spirit appears to be rather shy in that quarter now-a-days. But, joking apart, let us examine Mr. Logan's first verse: he substitutes *teachdread* for *toiseach*, Now *teachdread* does not exist in the Gaëlic language; it is purely a creation of Mr. Logan's own, and a very far-fetched one it is. The word *gairm* in Gaëlic means a *call* or *summons*, and consequently will not do for the *logos* of the original. In fact there is a word in Gaëlic spelt like the Welsh *gair*; but then it means *laughter*, which, I suppose, in this case does not suit Mr. Logan. Lastly, *cuid* in Gaëlic is a substantive, and means *portion* or *share*, whereas the Welsh *gyd* is nothing more or less than the Saxon preposition *with* in a *bewitched* state.

It is needless for me to notice the remaining verses; for we must take the

languages as they really are, and not as Mr. Logan *thinks they might be*. The fact is, that the Gaëlic and Welsh have several words in common like English and French, which proves that there was once an intercourse between those who spoke them. Again, the main features of each language, and, above all, the essential words, and what may be called the groundwork of each, are totally different; which clearly proves that the Gaël and Cimbric are of different races. This is a fact which unprejudiced scholars of the present day admit.

There is a prevalent idea among the learned, that all languages are sprung from one source, and consequently that they have all, more or less, resemblance to each other. Now very little reflection will shew that this opinion is utterly groundless, being in direct opposition both to Divine revelation and to facts.

At the building of the tower of Babel all mankind spoke the same speech. By Divine interposition the language was then confounded; and to answer the purpose intended, the confusion must have been total. An indefinite number of distinct languages was the result, from which afterwards sprung various dialects. At the same time, we have no proof whatever that any vestige of the primitive tongue remained. How absurd, then, are the pretensions of those who tell us that Irish, or Welsh, or Hebrew, or high Dutch, (all of which have, in their turn, been set up as candidates for the honour) was the language spoken in Paradise!

Again, if we examine facts, we shall find that languages were as different in early ages as they are now. Mr. Logan mentioned in one of his communications the bright idea of some *learned* sage, that about 1500 years before Christ all the people of the earth might or could understand one another. In that case where was the occasion for stopping the building of Babel? This opinion, by the way, is one of the many that are hastily adopted without a due examination of facts. It is the quotation of these sad reveries on the part of Mr. Logan that I am particularly sensitive upon, and I trust that he will kindly spare me all such inflictions. Just mark

how a simple and ascertained fact subverts the whole fabric! The Laws of Menu in Sanscrit, and the Pentateuch in Hebrew, were both written sometime between the 17th and 12th centuries before Christ, and no two languages under the sun can have less resemblance to each other than Sanscrit and Hebrew. The Chinese language, judging from its structure, seems still older than either, and totally different from both. After this brief exposé, I trust Mr. Logan will excuse me if I admit none of his *authorities* except such as I perceive to be founded on *facts*, or such as I am unable by *facts* to refute.

Speaking of facts, I may mention the specimen of Welsh given by Mr. Logan on the authority of Dr. Edw. Davies as a translation of an Irish fragment in your July Number. To the eye there is, indeed, a resemblance between the Irish and Welsh. I shewed it however to a Welsh scholar, who assured me that it was *choice Welsh*, but still he *could not translate one line* of it, that I might compare it with the original. I must therefore class Dr. Davies's Welsh, in this instance, among the *unknown tongues*, until such time as a true translation be forthcoming. It is my thorough conviction, that it is of a piece with Mr. Logan's *gospel*: that is, the Welsh words are *forced* so as to resemble the opposite Celtic without the least regard to sense. This is not all; several of the Welsh words do not absolutely exist in the Welsh dictionaries of Richards and Owen!!

These are facts which require no comment, except the total inutility of our attempting to settle this dispute by merely referring to the *theories* of Celtic and Cimbric etymologists, of whom there are but too many whose writings display a great deal more of enthusiasm than judgment. They seem too much attached to preconceived notions of their own, and shew a wonderful deficiency in sound learning and logical reasoning. The works to which I here chiefly allude are those of Vallancey, of which I have already said more than the subject is worth—"nec habet victoria laudem." O'Connor's *Chronicles of Eri* is a sample of the

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same sort. O'Brien's "Round Towers of Ireland" is an elegant and highly *poetical* work; but then it *proves nothing*, the author having mistaken rhetoric for logic. The compilers of the Gaëlic Dictionary under the auspices of the Highland Society of Scotland, have set out with a wonderful display of Semitic words apparently borrowed from Vallancey. Strange to say, however, after the fourth or fifth letter of the alphabet, the Hebrew and Arabic roots seem to have made a *strike* of it, to use a vernacular phrase; and they afterwards appear, "*rari nantes in gurgite vasto*." Now, how are we to account for this state of things? Was it because Vallancey's Dictionary is copious only in the first letters of the Alphabet? Or, was some one charitable enough to hint to the compilers that they were displaying more zeal than wisdom in the affair? I, of course, need not weary your readers by contrasting a long list of such Gaëlic and Semitic words as have been yoked together in this performance: suffice it to point out the following:—G. Asal—an ass—Chaldaic *atsel*, piger—lazy. Now this is ridiculous enough; for the *ass* was a very respectable beast among the Semitic people, and was never peculiarised by the epithet *atsel*. Under the G. word *Ceud* we have the wonderful information that the Semitic root *Kadam*, *preceding*, is made up of the Celtic monosyllables *ceud am*, first time! One word more, and I finish. The Gaëlic word *Ceig* denotes a kick, to which is appended in the *Naskhi letters* the Arabic *Keik*—*foolish*. Now the relationship between *Ceig*, a kick, and *Keik* foolish, except in mere sound, is beyond my comprehension, unless it mystically intimates that the *foolish* ought to be *kicked*. So much for the affinity of the Gaëlic and Semitic. I could add hundreds of equally absurd specimens, were it not waste of time.

Of Cymbric etymologists I have perused three, and dipped into several. First and foremost is Lhuyd, possessed of profound learning and candour—a noble exception to the others. He examines facts, and reasons accordingly; he admits, with the greatest naïveté, that there is an infinite number of ex-

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otic words, besides Welsh, to be found in the language of the *Gwydhels* (i. e. Gaël). In the preface to his work, addressing his own countrymen, he says, "To me it seems most probable that they (the Gaël) were here before our coming into the Island!!!" I wish, Mr. Urban, I were capable of translating honest Lhuyd's Welsh Preface; I verily believe it would decide our controversy. The other two writers to whom I allude, are Mr. Rowlands and Dr. Davies, whom I may briefly and correctly describe as *Vallancey and O'Connor in Wales*.

There remains yet a Cimbri-Breton Abbé named Pezron, of whom I must say a few words. In a book entitled "*Antiquities of Nations*," this author attempts to prove that Greek, Latin, &c. are derived from the Celtic; together with sundry marvellous things besides. What the Abbé is pleased to call Celtic, is the *melange*,—half Welsh half French, spoken in Brittany, commonly called the *Armoric*: however, Welsh or French, it is all fish (i. e. Celtic) that comes into the learned gentleman's net. As a specimen of the Abbé's ingenuity and learning, he says that the following Latin words, *habilis*, *honestus*, *ratio*, and *resina*, are derived from the following Celtic words respectively—*habil*, *honest*, *raison* and *rousin*!!

Of course I need not add a single word of comment here; I am merely doubtful whether your readers will believe me; and I can only assure them that the fact is as I have stated it: see the book, viz. the "*Antiquities of Nations*, by Pezron," book iii. ch. 2. Yet this author is praised up to the very skies by Rowlands as the most learned and the most accurate of Antiquaries. I have been somewhat diffuse on the Celtic and Cimbrian etymologists and soi-disant antiquaries, to convince Mr. Logan that I have no wish whatever to adopt an "exclusive or arrogant" mode of controversy; and I still submit, that where facts are at hand, authorities are of little consequence. Mr. L. must perceive that authorities are liable to be subverted, whereas facts are permanent: this refers more particularly to the opinions of such writers as I have above speci-

fied—writers whose ill-supported theories and shallow lucubrations are (with the sole exception of Lhuyd) enough to bring Celts and Cimbrians, and etymological research itself, into everlasting contempt.

With these compare the profound and strictly philosophical researches of continental scholars such as Gesenius, and Bopp, and Balbi, and Eichhoff;* and in that case, Mr. Urban, you will admit that both Celts and Cimbrians will be found wanting in the balance. For my own part, I believe I am perfectly indifferent to all prejudices resulting from country or tribe: I merely reason upon facts as I find them, and wherever I meet with the crude and inadmissible theories of either Celt or Cimbrian, I will freely and candidly expose them, so far as facts bear me out. "*Tros Tyriusve mihi, nullo discrimine agetur.*"

FIOR GHAEL.

ENGLISH HEXAMETERS.

"With so little knowledge of facts, and so little regard to accuracy, are confident assertions sometimes made."

Dr. Southey.

BISHOP HALL, in the 6th Satire of his first book, "laughs," says War-ton, "at the hexametrical version of the Roman Prosody, so contrary to the genius of our language, lately introduced into English poetry by Stan-hurst the translator of Virgil, and patronized by Gabriel Harvey and Sir Philip Sidney."

A writer in the *Censura Literaria*, from some slip of memory, when referring to these circumstances of poetical history, inadvertently substitutes the name of Spenser for Sidney. And

* The Chevalier F. G. Eichhoff has lately published at Paris a valuable work entitled, "*Parallèle des Langues de l'Europe et de l'Inde.*" The author with vast learning and sound research enters into a comparison between the Sanscrit and the leading languages of Europe, the Gaëlic and Welsh among others. By a careful perusal of this work, Mr. Logan will find that the Gaëlic and Cimbriac are (to use the terms of naturalists) of the same genus, but not of the same species.

upon this he is visited with the above solemn ejaculation from the Laureate, who, as if to prepare an additional weight for the indisputable truism, has given an instance within a very few pages, that even a familiar acquaintance with a common error, and a vigilance to detect it in others, is not sufficient to preserve us at all times from falling ourselves into its snares.

Dr. Southey, in his Preface to the *Vision of Judgment*, recently published in the 10th vol. of his collected works, assures us, that Harris of Salisbury originally pointed out the 1st verse of the 2nd Psalm to be a natural and perfect hexameter.

Harris of Salisbury did no such thing. This plain fact had been noticed many years before by Dr. Wallis, in his *Grammatica Linguae Anglicanae* (first published in 1653). And Wallis not only observes that this first verse spontaneously flows according to the laws of the Latin hexameter; but that the whole psalm may, with very slight change, be reduced to the same laws. He submits his own performance of the task. He does more than that; he transforms the same psalm into Sapphic metre.

I subjoin four hexameter lines and the correspondent Sapphic stanzas:—

1. Why do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing?
2. Why do the kings of the earth conspire with princes among them?
Thus conspiring against the Lord, and against his Anointed:
3. Let us asunder break their bonds, and cast we the cords off.

1. Why do the heathen furiously rage, and
Why do the people meditate a vain thing?
2. Why do the kings that are on earth unite, and
Princes a'semble?

Jointly conspiring thus against the Lord, and
'Gainst his Anointed? 3. The'r uneasy bands wee'l
Break all in sunder, and the'r heavy cords wee'l
Cast away from us?

It is not my intention to dispute with Dr. Southey whether the failure of preceding writers in English Hexameters is to be ascribed to the metre or to their own mismanagement; nor shall I venture to criticise his exertions to recommend it to public favour. That Stanihurst's experiment was so very ridiculous as to appear more like a travesty than a translation, was fully seen and unequivocally declared two hundred years ago, by one whose name and memory ought to be preserved, if merely as the teacher of the author of *Paradise Lost*. Speaking of Stanihurst's translation of Virgil, Gil says, "*Ita tamen inconcinne concatenantur numeri, ut risum captasse videatur potius quam poetam vertisse.*" Gil, however, is far more favourable to Sidney. "At divino Sidnei ingenio, et dicendi copia sic omnia fluunt, ut Latinos ingenio superasse, æquasse facundia." He appears by the expression "*ita tamen inconcinne,*" to

have attributed, as Southey does, the failure of Stanihurst to himself; but the learned master of St. Paul's will lose perhaps something of his authority with the Laureate by his partiality to Sidney, whose verses the latter pronounces to be uncouth and difficult.

Neither Dr. Southey nor Mr. Guest seem to be acquainted with the specimen of English Hexameters published by Mr. Odell upwards of thirty years ago.* Mr. Guest has fixed upon the same passage for his exercise, the first fifty-two lines of the first book of the *Iliad*, which Odell had previously translated, in proof, as he himself says, that the Homeric Rhythmus is not inexpressible in English. Mr. Guest appears also to attribute to Harris what is due to Wallis.

BETULA.

* See an Essay on the Elements, Accents, and Prosody of the English Language, by J. Odell, M.A. 1806.

TEMPLE BALSALL, WARWICKSHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

BALSALL was a member of Hampton in Arden, and was given to the Knights Templars by Roger Moubray, the son and heir of Nigel de Albini, Lord of Hampton at the time of the Domesday survey. Dugdale, under the title of this place in his Warwickshire, takes occasion to introduce an account of the fraternities of Knights Templars and Hospitallers in general; but the particulars he gives immediately relating to Balsall are very scanty. Indeed, besides his statement of the original gift, they consist only of this, that John Beaufitz, esq. Eschaetor of the county, was the resident "fermour" at the preceptory in the reigns of Edward IV. Henry VI. and VII. and that after the dissolution it was granted to Queen Katharine Parr. The existing remains are therefore left almost entirely to speak for themselves.

The preceptory of Temple Balsall was situated in a retired spot, about two miles from the turnpike road between Warwick and Solihull, and is approached only by winding country lanes. The site was formerly moated, and there is still considerable inequality of ground, and indications of the ancient fishponds. The course of a considerable brook is close at hand.

No other remains exist of the Preceptory except the church and the hall, which are little more than forty feet apart. The latter, however, is not at right angles with the former, but inclines somewhat to the south.

We will describe the Hall first, as the most remarkable, if not the older, edifice. Its breadth is thirty feet, and its length seventy. Whether it was formerly longer* is unknown, and cannot be ascertained from its external appearances, as the walls have been entirely rebuilt of red brick, a remarkable proof of the stability of the ancient timbers and roof, which must have stood alone at the time when the walls were changed. It has been stated that the walls were formerly of wood; their foundations, which are probably original, are of stone. At the western end, but not exactly in the centre (see the Plan), still remains a very massive stone chimney, projecting five feet from the western wall on the outside, and measuring eight feet in width. It rises from a sloping base which projects another foot on each side. A large stem of ivy has disrupted this base in a remarkable manner.



* Dr. Thomas (in his edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 969.) states, "The great Barn contains eight large bays of building, one hundred and forty foot long, forty foot wide, thirty-eight foot high, and ninety tiles deep." Mr. Sharp in his *Epitome of Warwickshire*, 1835, p. 81, applies the measurement "140 feet long" to "the ancient Hall or Refectory," which he adds has "the appearance of a large barn." This is not the case; it looks like a cottage, as appears in our view. We presume Dr. Thomas's measurements apply to an actual barn; which we did not notice on our visit.

It will be seen by the plan that six of the wooden pillars which supported the roof* remain; and if the hall was originally the whole length of the plan, four others have been removed. At present the building is at this end carried up into another story. At the same time its width is narrowed, and a party wall divides it from the remaining

portion of the hall. The square room thus formed on the ground floor, and which is called the Parlour, is now used for the courts leet and courts baron, and their attendant dinners; the hall itself is occupied only as a lumber room.

Two of the timber arches still remain complete, presenting this appearance.



There are also lateral beams from arch to arch, as shown by the dark shading, and which are supported by bracket pieces from the lower dark spots, exactly as the centre beam appears in the cut. At Nursted a pointed arch resembling those at the side occupied the central division; and it is highly probable that the same was originally the case here; and then the only difference was that here the pillars, instead of being columnar, are square, with chamfered angles. There can, indeed, we think, be little doubt that the two tie-beams and queen-posts are of modern construction. Though the walls are new, the stone pavement appears by no means modern.

Round the walls of the parlour are placed a range of painted shields. They are uniformly encircled in a wreathed border of black and white ribbons, with architectural trefoils or Tudor flowers at the four corners, and

they seem to have been made for the bosses of a paneled roof. They are nineteen in number, but comprise only five varieties:—

1. Gules, a cross Or.
2. Or, a Saracen's head, wreathed, Proper. The crest of Prior Weston.
3. Gules, an anchor Sable, crossed Or.
4. The same, surcharged with a tun, inscribed *Likest*, evidently a rebus of the name of Likeston. (*See the cut overleaf.*)
5. Quarterly: 1 and 4. Ermine, on a chief Azure five Bezants Or; 2 and 3. Argent, three camels passant Sable; the whole surmounted by a chief Or, charged with a cross Sable. This is the coat of William Weston, the last Prior of St. John's before the Reformation, which shows the period of the formation of these coats. His mother was Katharine, sister and heiress of John Camel of Shapwick (*see the pedigree*

* The various existing examples in England of the roof of a hall supported by pillars, which is supposed to have been the original plan of Westminster hall, were enumerated in our Magazine for April 1837, when a view of Nursted hall, Kent, was given. Baggiley Hall in Cheshire, of which an interior view will be seen in Ormerod's History of that County, vol. i. p. 416, is another very curious and interesting specimen of a roof supported by pointed timber arches, though differing in plan and arrangement from Nursted and Temple Balsall.



of Weston, of Sutton by Guildford, in Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, vol. i. p. 135), and he here quarters her coat of the camels.

It appears from Dugdale that there were formerly these further varieties, then described as "armes paynted on the seeling in a chamber of the house:"—

6. Azure, two foxes in pale Or.

7. Gules, a long or passion cross.

8. Gules, the common heraldic cross Or (as No. 1) surmounted with a chief charged with a cross (as No. 5).

It is added by Dr. Thomas, that "On the great beam over the old kitchen chimney is cut in wood, a chevron engrailed between three fermaux, in chief a Jerusalem cross, with this motto, *Sane Baro*." This was the coat of Sir Thomas Docwra, the Lord Prior preceding Weston; but instead of "fermaux" (a species of heraldic buckles) we should read "Plates each charged with a pallet," the coat of Docwra being Sable, a chevron engrailed Arg. between three Plates each charged with a pallet Gules, as they appear on his standard (Coll. Arm. Vinc. Camb.) and in the Parliament Roll of 6 Hen. VIII. published by Mr. Willement. The same coat occurred no less than six times on the gateway of Clerkenwell Priory (represented upon every number of the Gentleman's Magazine); see the accurate engraving

of the shields thereon, in the Gentleman's Magazine for Oct. 1788, p. 853. In one instance there, it impaled a cross fleury, the chief with its cross surmounting both coats*; and in another (according to a plate in Gent. Mag. for Dec. 1749) it impaled three lions rampant, the chief then being placed only over the dexter side. The chief, it is evident, is the usual distinction which was added to the family coats of the Lords Priors of St. John of Jerusalem.

We will now proceed to the Church. It is built of a red sandstone, and is a rectangular structure of a single pace; in its exterior dimensions exactly one hundred feet long, and thirty-eight wide. The walls are 4½ feet thick. The architecture is of the best style of the reign of Edward the Third.

There are three windows on the north and three on the south sides, one at the east end, and two at the west, namely, a large one of five lights immediately above a door, and a circular or wheel window in the gable. The character of the tracery, which is bold and florid, will be seen in the view.

To the north wall are five buttresses; the intervening space next the west is a dead wall; the next had a window of three lights; the next one of four, below which is a small door, now closed; and the last one of three immediately lighting the altar.

* Probably intended for the Prior's brother James Docwra, Esq. who married Katharine, daughter of John Haselden, of Morden, co. Cambridge; the coat of Haselden being Argent, a cross fleury Sable—(Vinc. Camb. p. 120) the chief being erroneously added by the sculptor.

The east window is a magnificent opening of five lights. On either side of it, on the outside, are small brackets for statues: and above it is a round opening to the interior of the roof, inclosed in a square panel.

On the south wall, the first window next the east is shorter than the rest, on account of the priests' seats in the interior; the next, of three lights, is closed in its lower part with modern cement; there is a small door by its west side; the next window is of four lights; and in the last space is a door, which was formerly covered by a stone porch, of which the springings of the groined roof still remain. The entrance to the church was moved at the last repair from this door to that under the west window; the ancient hinges being judiciously preserved. In the south-west corner of the building is a circular staircase to a perfectly plain bell turret, as seen in the view.

Of the exterior it remains to be mentioned that over the west door is a range of brackets, evidently left for the support of beams, and showing that that door did not originally lead into the open air, but into some contiguous building. A range of grotesque heads adorns the cornice of this front.

On entering the church, the stranger is struck by its peculiarity of being a spacious room, perfectly disencumbered, not merely of galleries, but even of pews. There were formerly three ranges of pews, with central and side passages; but the whole were removed about fourteen years ago: now there is only one passage down the centre, which is neatly paved, and ranges of open unfixed benches are placed on each side.

The altar is raised three steps, but without rails. In the centre of the church is placed a small octagon font, carved with paneled tracery, which has the appearance of having been newly sculptured; but it seems that it was formed out of a piscina which stood at the south-east corner of the chapel.* But the ancient font still remains, though not erected on its base. It is to be hoped that it will

again be reared, where there is abundant space, near the west door, as it is really a very handsome piece of sculpture, and far more accordant with the general style of the church than its slim and comparatively insignificant substitute. It is of the bowl form, about seven feet in circumference, very boldly and elegantly sculptured with foliage. It is well worthy of being re-erected.

To the south of the altar, is a piscina, formed within the wall, and a recess for three officiating ministers, having a fine florid triple canopy.

There are no monuments of any importance: and only two or three mural tablets and some inscriptions on the floor to the stewards and tenants of the manor.

On the north wall are fixed two hatchments. They are those of Lady Katharine Leveson and her sister Lady Anne Holbourne, the daughters of Robert Dudley (the natural son of Queen Elizabeth's favourite Robert Earl of Leicester, and who was created Duke of Northumberland by the Emperor,) by Alice Leigh, created Duchess Dudley by King Charles II.

1. Azure, three leaves Or, *Leveson*: impaling Or, a lion rampant double-queued Azure, charged with a crescent Argent, *Dudley*.

2. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a fess Sable charged with three crescents Or, and in chief two falcons rising Sable, *Holbourne*; 2 and 3, Azure, three lions passant Argent; impaling *Dudley* as before.

Lady Katharine Leveson was the foundress of a Hospital for aged females, which stands a little to the west of the Church. It is built of red brick, on two sides of a quadrangle, and at the upper end is the residence of the Master, who is also the Perpetual Curate of the Church. This house has recently been rebuilt by the present incumbent, the Rev. John Short, who was instituted to the perpetual curacy in 1794.

There are now thirty alms-women, who are taken either from Temple Balsall, which has the preference;

* This was the case when a set of drawings of various parts of this structure was made by the late Mr. Thomas Fisher, F.S.A. whose original sketches are now in the possession of William Staunton, Esq. of Longbridge House, near Warwick.

from Long Itchingham in Warwickshire, from Trentham in Staffordshire, or Lilleshall in Shropshire; "the poorest and lamest" being pointed out by the Foundress as the preferable objects of her bounty. There is also a school; and daily prayers are read to

the alms-women in the school-room. The present income of the charity is nearly 1500*l.* per annum. A very excellent house near the chapel belongs to the best farm, and the old hall may be regarded as one of its outbuildings.

J. G. N.



MR. URBAN, *Cork, July 26.*

THE Coronation Medal represents on the obverse the profile bust of Her Majesty, wearing a tiara, and into this, at the back of the head, drapery is twisted, which falls, covering also the back of the neck. Inscription,—*"VICTORIA D.G. BRITANNIARUM REGINA F.D."*

The workmanship of the forehead, face, and neck, is good; the outline clear and delicately rounded off the surface. The general aspect is stern, and has an older character than our Sovereign possesses. The nose is certainly much too large, not merely for the original, but for the usual proportions and the rules of beauty, which an artist of taste, without sacrificing resemblance, would endeavour to follow. The hair is extremely bad: it is merely scratched in, without any truth of nature or beauty of arrangement to compensate for its sharp wiry appearance; while the drapery from the tiara nearly covers the ear, and falling on the back of the neck destroys the

beautiful outline which may be given when it is left uncovered, and in my judgment injures the general effect, by destroying its lightness without increasing its dignity.*

The reverse represents Her Majesty with the globe in her right hand, and the sceptre in her left, seated on a cube and elevated two steps from the floor. Before her stand Britannia, Scotia, and Hibernia, respectively designated by a rose, a thistle, and a shamrock placed upon their helmets, offering a crown (though Ireland, ominously enough, clutches it as if she rather intended to keep it); but as both Her Majesty's hands are filled, it does not seem very clear how she is to take it; and skulking behind the throne, we see a lion holding a thunderbolt. In my estimation it is a bad design, badly executed.

Mr. Hamilton in his letter defending this work of Pistrucci (vide *The Times* of the 25th July) informs us, that the design was given to the engraver of her Majesty's medals.

* In justice to Pistrucci, we shall here quote what has been given in approbation of this part of the design: "The head is crowned with a tiara, and veiled, which really is an agreeable and happy manner—the feeling with which on ancient coins the heads of Queens are similarly represented, in allusion to their sacred character; the veil being the symbol of deification, in which character alone royal heads appear on ancient coins."—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, edited by John Yonge Akerman, F.S.A. Secretary to the Numismatic Society, No. I. July 1838, being the commencement of a new series of the same Editor's excellent Numismatic Journal. *Edit.*

And what is this "perfect composition," as Mr. Hamilton deems it? The three kingdoms are offering a *Crown* to Queen Victoria. This design might be very appropriate for the coronation or inauguration of Oliver Cromwell, Louis Philippe, or Leopold, who were raised by popular commotions to thrones to which they had previously neither claim, right, nor title. But Queen Victoria ascended the throne of these realms in consequence of her own legal and inherent birthrights, the moment her uncle ceased to breathe; and the moment it was known that William the Fourth was dead, all the authorities of the empire flocked to swear allegiance to her just rights, and not to request her acceptance of the Sovereignty. A more improper or erroneous design could scarcely have been devised.† Then, as to the composition:—look at the three females. Britannia is a heavy, corpulent, and ungraceful figure. Each female has her left foot on the lower step of the throne, but neither the lines of the limbs nor the draperies give either elegance or effect. And at this time, so ostentatiously peaceable, why introduce an idea of war? Grant, however, the necessity, there is not classical authority to place a thunderbolt with any other delegate of Jupiter than the eagle, and the catlike animal who now assumes it, seems (unworthy representative of the Old British Lion!) to be willing to keep himself ensconced in the back ground, and to take protection from the throne, instead of being its defender. The only merit in the design, is the ease of her Majesty's sitting figure, which is very pleasing.

On the workmanship of the Reverse, as Mr. Hamilton says that it is unfinished, remark is unnecessary; but we may ask, should it have been so? as the engraver of Her Majesty's medals had only this one work to execute; and from the day of the Queen's ascending the throne, it was known that a Coronation must follow, and a medal be engraved; though I should not have put this question, but for Mr. Hamilton's sneering observation, "that the engraver has taken a whole year to bring out some of the common coins of the realm." Of these I have seen in circulation the four varieties of the Maundy money, the groat, and the sovereign—six coins. What progress others may be in, neither I nor Mr. Hamilton can tell. Selecting the sovereign as the largest coin, I am quite satisfied to place its bust in competition with the bust on the Coronation medal, for elegance of composition, correctness of resemblance, and ability of workmanship. Both are now before the public, and to their judgment and impartiality I confidently appeal.

Mr. Hamilton has thought proper to insult and calumniate the memory of the late chief engraver of the Mint, Thomas Wyon, by asserting that Mr. Pistrucci was brought into the Mint to correct his blunders. It is a circumstance perfectly well known, that the busts (not portraits) called George the Third's, which Thomas Wyon engraved for the coinage of 1816, he was obliged to copy, by the orders of the then Master of the Mint (now Lord Maryborough) from Cameos engraved by Signor Pistrucci; and that

† In this opinion of our correspondent, and in his line of reasoning upon it, we by no means coincide. His arguments would be equally adverse to the ceremony of the Coronation altogether. The spirit of that ceremony is a compact with the people, and in the same spirit is the design of the Coronation medal conceived. Modern laws have made the Coronation a mere ratification, if not a mere pageant; but in the ancient periods of our history, the Coronation was in fact the actual accession of the Sovereign to the throne, and previously to its accomplishment he was merely *Dominus*, not *Rex*. It has been ascertained by recent historical researches that the regnal years of our Kings were dated from the day of their coronation, and not from that of the death of their predecessor. The Coronation ceremonies commence with the recognition by the assembled People; who are three times asked "Are you willing to do your homage?" and reply to each demand with loud and repeated acclamations of "GOD SAVE QUEEN VICTORIA!" (see our last Number, p. 195). This is rendered upon the medal in very happy terms, *ERIMVS TIBI NOBILE REGNVM*; and is represented by the three countries presenting the Crown. The conception, therefore, of the design is very just and appropriate, whatever numismatic critics may have to object to its execution. *Edit.*

they were faithfully copied by Thomas Wyon, may be easily ascertained by referring to the Cameos themselves, which, as the public paid for, we may presume became public property, and have been preserved. Le Sage, in "*Le Diable Boiteux*," tells us of a surgeon, who, not having much practice, used in the dusk of the evening to stab persons passing in the neighbourhood of his shop, then most humanely to come to their assistance, and "for a consideration" in due time cure the wounds he had himself inflicted. Admitting Mr. Hamilton's assertion on this occasion to be correct, the Signor's appointment to correct blunders of his own creating was something analogous to Le Sage's surgeon; though I entirely acquit Mr. P—— of the surgeon's premeditated intention.

Had Thomas Wyon (who died at the age of only twenty-five years) been left to his own unfettered taste and judgment, (and we have abundant evidence in his works that he needed no foreign assistance or instructor), we should have had a coinage in 1816 that would have been equally honourable to himself and his country. To refer to the Waterloo medal, one of the most accessible of his works, as there must have been nearly forty thousand of them struck—the head of George the Fourth on that medal, in all that constitutes merit of design and execution, will stand in successful rivalry against any bust of that sovereign executed by Mr. Pistrucci. Mentioning this medal also suggests an inquiry,—Is the Signor's Waterloo medal finished? (Mr. Hamilton says that for ten years, he had not a single order from Government), or—will the public ever see what they have paid so much for?

Yours, &c. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Bedford-st. Strand,*
Aug. 6.

MY attention has been just called to an article entitled "*Anecdotes of Newspapers*," in "*the Gentleman's Magazine*" of July last, in which the conduct of the booksellers in connexion with me is represented in terms that demand an explanation. In that arti-

cle Mr. DANIEL STUART states that, the booksellers having determined to set up two daily newspapers, the *British Press* and the *Globe*, in direct opposition to his papers, the *Morning Post* and the *Courier*, "took" from his employment George Lane (meaning me), his chief assistant, supposing that when they got me "they got the *Morning Post*, and that he (Mr. Stuart) was nobody."

To this charge of a combination against him, urged in several passages in his statement, I answer, that in my first interview with the booksellers on the subject of their papers, I inquired the motives for their new undertaking, and, in answer, they stated their object was not pecuniary profit, but the protection of their trade, which suffered from the manner in which the existing newspapers were conducted; that their advertisements were frequently thrown into the back of the paper, and there mixed with others of a gross and offensive character; that frequently their advertisements were refused insertion, or if received, their insertion was attended with injurious delay, as happened upon occasions of important parliamentary debate or other interesting matter requiring considerable space, and this in cases of new literary works prepared at great expense; and that, as a remedy for these grievances, they proposed to have a morning and evening paper of their own, the columns of which they could command. These were the views and motives they professed, and I firmly believed them; and I further declare that I never had cause to suspect that they had any other, or that the papers were intended for the unworthy purpose alleged by Mr. Stuart; nor did I ever conduct them in that spirit. Mr. Stuart refers to Sir Richard Phillips as a voucher for his statement; but at the time the booksellers applied to me the late Mr. Debrett, of Piccadilly, was the only member of the trade with whom I had the slightest acquaintance. Sir Richard Phillips I did not know until after I had made my engagement, when I found him a member of a committee for managing the financial affairs of the concern, with which, however, I had nothing to do, and I conducted the papers entirely according to my

own judgment, perfectly free from all undue influence. A new newspaper is, I conceive, as legitimate a speculation as a new bank or a new insurance office; and that the booksellers were perfectly justified in setting up their papers for the purpose I have stated. A new paper does not create new readers; its circulation is derived from the existing stock, and must necessarily affect the whole, though, perhaps, not each individual in the same degree; but that the new papers were set up particularly in opposition to the *Morning Post* and the *Courier* I deny. If they were likely to affect any individual paper, "the *Morning Chronicle*" would appear, on Mr. Stuart's own showing, to have the greatest cause for apprehension, for he says, "Mr. Perry, who aimed at making the *Morning Chronicle* a very literary paper, took pains to produce a striking display of book advertisements; while horses and carriages constituted the particular class of advertisements in the *Morning Post*. This much may suffice in vindication of the booksellers. I now proceed to make some observations in vindication of myself.

Mr. Stuart, while he gives me credit for merit of various kinds, which, without betraying excessive vanity, I could not arrogate to myself, says, I owned that I was indebted to him "for all I knew of newspapers," that by his instruction, he might say education, I had become valuable in various ways, and that I was his chief assistant in his morning paper. This I readily admit. His statement is perfectly correct and true. I was a total stranger to newspapers when he accepted my proffered services, and any knowledge I possessed of newspapers was acquired in his office. But I will go further than the bare admission of this part of Mr. Stuart's statement in its most extended sense. During my connexion with him he uniformly treated me with exceeding kindness and great liberality, of which the following particulars may convey an idea. He proposed to me to enter into a written engagement with him which I declined. My refusal appeared to surprise him, and he said if I felt any cause of dissatisfaction in the establishment it should be removed. I answered there was none;

I was pleased with every one in it and every thing about it. He then said if I did not consider my salary sufficient he was ready to increase it; to which I answered that I was perfectly satisfied and felt myself amply compensated as I stood, but that I wished to hold myself a free man. This conversation took place at an early period of our connexion; and upon that footing I remained until its close, during which interval he added more than once to my income, but not at my instance or request. The advance always came spontaneously and unsolicited from his own will. I may add that I never heard any member of the establishment complain of want of liberality on the part of Mr. Stuart. He wished to have his business done diligently, but he was uniformly liberal in compensation. These are facts not now disclosed, or sentiments not now expressed by me for the first time. In every company in which I ever heard his character and conduct alluded to, I have uniformly borne testimony to his liberality, and expressed myself to the same effect.

It will now occur to the reader to ask how it happened that I, so highly favoured, should withdraw myself from an establishment in which I had so much cause of content. Mr. Stuart had repeatedly communicated to me his intention to retire from conducting his paper, and to confide the management of it to me; and the period was now approaching at which he proposed to carry his intention into effect. About this time the project of the booksellers became publicly known, and a proposal, totally unforeseen and unexpected, was made to me to become their editor, to which I gave a prompt and decided negative. On the very next day I learned that Mr. Stuart was desirous to dispose of his paper, and it may be conceived that the information produced in me surprise and disappointment. I was not so unreasonable as to expect that Mr. Stuart should continue to carry on his paper for my sake; and his uniform kindness would justify an expectation that in a negotiation for its sale he would endeavour to stipulate favourable terms for me; but this was not the position to which I had been taught to look; I

may have been too fastidious, but, whether the feeling was right or whether it was wrong, I did not relish the idea of being transferred like a fixture with the concern to strangers. This feeling was aggravated by a little occurrence not now necessary to revive, but which Mr. Stuart probably remembers, when just at this critical moment the proposal, which I had so recently rejected, was repeated and pressed upon me, and I, in a discontented frame of mind and with reluctance, consented to entertain it. If then I left Mr. Stuart it was not until after I found he was ready, if opportunity offered, to part with me; if, as he charges, "the booksellers took me from him," it was not until he was ready to give me away. I continued with him nearly two months after I had apprised him of the engagement I had contracted, and during that time he never adverted to the subject, nor had I cause to learn, except from his reserve and the coldness of his manner, that I had excited his displeasure. I could have had no mean, sordid, or unworthy motive for leaving Mr. Stuart. My terms with the booksellers were not, in a pecuniary point of view, more advantageous than those Mr. Stuart had proposed for me. I was exchanging a life of comparative ease for one of incessant labour and anxiety; I was leaving friends to whom I was affectionately attached to commit myself to strangers of whom I knew nothing. I was leaving an established flourishing paper to embark in a new speculation of uncertain issue. What mean, sordid, or selfish motive then could I have had to encounter so fearful a change? Mr. Stuart exclaims, "the booksellers being possessed of general influence among literary men, could there be a doubt of success?" Mr. Stuart greatly overrates the literary support and patronage which the new papers received. The actual sale at the commencement did not exceed two hundred each, and any literary contributions received and inserted were paid for. The booksellers almost immediately, from various causes, began to drop off. Mr. Murray, now of Albemarle-street, then a very young

man, was the most active, liberal, and valuable among them, but he with Messrs. Longman, Clarke of Portugal-street, Butterworth, and many others of the greatest influence and importance, after a short time withdrew; and I was left to contend with difficulties and under the most discouraging circumstances, in which the fortune of the papers appeared desperate, and their very existence hung as it were by a thread, before I succeeded in establishing the concern on safe grounds, at which time not more than two booksellers remained partners in it.

These remarks will, I hope, be found a satisfactory answer to the statement of Mr. Stuart, from which it would be inferred that the booksellers, in setting up their papers, had formed a combination to injure, if not destroy, the property of a gentleman who had, by his prudent conduct, industry, and talent, raised himself to an enviable state of affluence, and that I, a distinguished favourite, deeply indebted to his kindness, had consented to become a vile instrument in their hands for carrying their purpose into effect. I repeat that the booksellers' papers were not set up for the unworthy purpose alleged by Mr. Stuart. For myself individually I do declare, that in spite of the differences that subsequently arose between him and me, and which have ever been to me a source of painful reflection, I have never ceased to entertain for him the highest regard and respect. No inducement could have tempted me to leave him had I not felt confident that he meant to dispose of his paper.

Yours, &c. GEORGE LANE.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 14.

AT the conclusion of a very interesting account of Lady Place, at Hurley, Berks, in a former number* of your Magazine, your correspondent remarked "that the mansion is almost past repair as a modern habitation, nor is its future destination at present known."

It was with feelings of something more than common disappointment and regret, that on revisiting yesterday

* Gent. Mag. Jan. 1831, to which is prefixed a correct view of the mansion.

this old spot, I found that the mansion had entirely disappeared. In the centre of the lawn where so late stood that noble pile, was a heap of bricks and stones, while beneath small portions of the arched cellaring were still standing. On inquiring in the village, I was told that the house had been pulled down last year, the materials having been sold by auction; and that during this work of destruction some of the floorings had given way, burying a portion of the dwelling in the vaults below, and with it the walls of the great saloon, reputed to be the work of Salvator Rosa.

We have often heard of a state of melancholy repose; and when, previous to the destruction of Lady Place, the visitor entered on the lawn with its long rank grass, and beheld a large mansion, which at the first glance appeared as if never touched since the days of Elizabeth, while around it some magnificent spreading cedars still pointed to where the pleasure grounds had been; and then passing along its vast marble hall, equalled by few for its grandeur and proportions, and through innumerable apartments, their walls attesting much of their original

splendour, but in none the slightest token of habitation or the smallest mark of furniture, all alike silent and desolate,—this feeling was experienced in a very extraordinary degree.

It is a little curious to mark the chances and changes of this place and its inhabitants. Of the piety of the fair Lecelina, the foundress of the priory, and of its peaceful and sluggish inhabitants for near five hundred years, the destruction of the establishment and a noble mansion arising on its foundations from the legalized piracy of a successful and noble* Buccaneer, while his gallant descendant† by his secret counsel, held in a vault perhaps over the very spot where lay the mouldering remains of the fair foundress of the priory, successfully urges the complete overthrow of that form of worship of which she appears to have been so zealous and pious a supporter. With the extinction of the family of Lovelace, the glory of Lady Place appears to have departed, and one tomb in the little village church,‡ though crumbling in decay, attests something of the former magnificence of the Lovelaces Lords of Hurley.

Yours, &c. WICCAMICUS.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

THE PHŒNIX NEST. 1593.

A COPY of that very scarce miscellany of poetical rarities, *The Phœnix Nest*, 4to. 1593, coming to my hands lately, I was curious to ascertain how far the impression of it in vol. ii. of *Heliconia*; comprising a *Selection of English Poetry of the Elizabethan Age*, 4to. 1815, was correct. I compared the original and the reprint with great accuracy, and found, until I arrived at the poem headed "A most rare and excellent Dreame," &c. that the variations were chiefly literal and not importantly affecting the sense of any of the passages in which they occurred. Here, however, I met with most singular omissions, *six whole stanzas*, in different parts of the poem, being wanting in the impression in *Heliconia*. How to account for this defect I know not, for the late Mr. Park, who edited the work, was very accurate in his *own* transcripts, and where he did not copy the pieces himself, I believe, he usually went carefully over them.

* Sir Richard Lovelace, first Lord Lovelace, of Hurley, a companion of Sir Francis Drake. He built the mansion with the money gained in his expedition. To this nobleman Shirley dedicated his "Lady of Pleasure."

† John, third Lord, an early friend of the Revolution, was taken prisoner going to join the Prince of Orange. At the accession of the Prince he was made Captain of the band of Pensioners. He lived in a most prodigal and splendid style, which involved him in much difficulty, and at his death a great part of the estates were sold.

‡ A view of Hurley church, and a full description of its architecture and sepulchral memorials, is in preparation for an early number. EDIT.

There are not two editions of *The Phoenix Nest*: the only one known is that of 1593, which Mr. Park professed to follow; but it is possible that the stanzas may be found in one copy and omitted in another even of the same year. Such variations, it will be admitted by those who are acquainted with the original copies of the productions of our ancestors, are now and then to be discovered; and an instance of the kind came to my knowledge only the other day, which it may be worth while here to point out, before I proceed to supply the defects of the impression of *The Phoenix Nest* as it is reprinted in *Heliconia*.

The work I refer to is a volume of a character not very dissimilar to that of *The Phoenix Nest*, viz. a poetical miscellany, though the contents of it were probably all written by the same author, H. C., whom I believe to have been neither Henry Chettle according to Ritson, nor Henry Constable according to Warton. It is called *The Forrest of Fancy*, 4to. 1579; and I take it to be quite clear that there were not two impressions of it, although two copies I have examined of the same date differ very materially. One of these was the property of the late Mr. Bindley, and the other was sold by Evans of Pall Mall a few days ago: the latter wanted the concluding leaf, but all the rest was perfect.

The variation between these copies was two-fold. Directly after the title-page of that belonging to Mr. Bindley came "The Epistle to the Reader;" whereas in the copy sold recently by Evans, after the title-page followed four pages of verses, viz. 1. An Address from Fancy to the Buyers of the Book; 2. Some stanzas headed "The Authour to the Reader;" and 3. A copy of complimentary verses to H. C. entitled "R. W. to the Reader in the Authour's behalfe." There is no great merit in these preliminary pieces, but one of them gives the information that the work was originally sold for a shilling. Another remarkable difference between the two copies is, that Mr. Bindley's, near the end, contained an epistle from "T. O. being enamored of a rich yong Gentlewoman," &c. which is entirely omitted in the other copy of 1579. I could mention other minor *dissemblances* (if I may use the word), but the above will be sufficient, and they afford a curious point of bibliography connected with a work of the utmost rarity, and intrinsically of considerable value.

I now return to *The Phoenix Nest*, 4to. 1593, in order to supply, for the information of the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, the six stanzas wanting in the reprint in *Heliconia*, either because the copy used by Mr. Park had them not, or because the transcriber he employed unluckily omitted them, the important error never having been till now detected. That less than his usual care was bestowed by Mr. Park upon this work is evident from the fact, that although he professed to give the whole *verbatim et literatim*, in the "Dreame" alone there are not fewer than between eighty and ninety aberrations, more or less trifling, from the original.

The first omission occurs on p. 47 of *Heliconia*, after the line—

"I finde all words inferior to their woorth,"

where the following charming stanza ought to be inserted:

"The garments wherewithall she was attyrde
But slender in account, and yet were more
Than hir perfections needfullie requyre,
Whose every part hath of contentment store:
But as it was, thanks to my dreame therefore,
Who caused the apparition to be wrought,
As all lay open to mine eies or thought."

After this lapsus the transcriber went on pretty accurately for two stanzas, when we come to an omission of as many more; and there is nothing in the wording to explain how it happened. If two different stanzas terminated with the same word, a person might possibly mistake one for the other; but here we have no excuse of the sort. *Heliconia*, p. 47, after the line—

"And as they settled, backe againe retier,"

these two stanzas should be inserted:

- " Next neighbor heerunto in due discent
 Hir bellie plaine, the bed of nameless blisse,
 Wherein all things appeere above content,
 And paradise is nothing more than this ;
 In which Desire was mov'd to doe amisse,
 For when his eies upon this tree was cast,
 O, blame him not if he requirde to taste.
- " What followed this I cannot well report :
 The tawnie Cyprous that forehanging fell
 Restrained mine eies in most malicious sort,
 Which of themselves were else affected well :
 Although as witnes nought thereof I tell,
 I doubt not those that fine conceited be
 Sees somewhat further than mine eies might see."

The reader will now please to turn to p. 50 of *Heliconia*, and he will there find a stanza thus ending :

" The rest of that my toong had left unspoken."

After this line the following stanza ought to have found a place, but did not.

" As soone as sighes had overblowne my teares,
 And teares allaid my sighings vehemence,
 Audacitie, expulser of those feares,
 Gave to desire at last preheminece,
 Who saw it now to be of consequence,
 Sauced his tale with dutie and respect,
 And thus began, or to the like effect,"

Without this connecting link the poem is not intelligible, and a quotation is commenced without any information who is the speaker. The mere reading over of the proof-sheets, and the finding of them inconsequential nonsense, ought to have led to the detection of this omission. On p. 52 of *Heliconia* one of the stanzas closes thus :—

" To let all things run in communitie,"

which from the inverted comma would seem to be the end of a speech, while the next stanza beginning,

" With favor, ladie ! give me leave to speake,"

reads as if it were the opening of a new address by the lover to his lady ; whereas the subsequent stanza, which ought to have intervened, establishes that the whole was one continued supplication.

" An easie thing for you to overcome
 (Faire Ladie) him that is so deepe your thrall ;
 For every syllable from your lips that come
 Beares wit and weight and vehemence withall,
 Under the which my subject spirits fall.
 If you do speake, or if you nought expresse,
 Your beautie of it selfe is conqueresse."

Therefore, I am authorised in saying, either that Mr. Park re-printed from a copy of the *Phoenix Nest* which was in itself strangely incomplete, or his impression, instead of being moderately accurate, is a melancholy mutilation of a fine poem. I have supplied *five* of the missing stanzas, and what follows is the *sixth*, which ought to come in on p. 58 of *Heliconia* : the line

" As not to have my good but in a dreame,"

should precede it.

" Why art thou not (O Dreame) the same you seeme,
 Seeing thy visions our contentment brings ?
 Or doe we of their woorthines misdeeme,
 To call them shadowes that are reall things,
 And falslie attribute their due to wakings ?
 O, doe but then perpetuate thy sleight,
 And I will sweare thou workst not by deceit."

The above forms the penultimate stanza of the poem, and could only have been omitted by the extreme of carelessness, unless my other supposition be well founded. However, it is useless not to admit that Mr. Park here executed his task with too much haste, and in his notes he now and then commits singular errors. The word "miskeeme" in the foregoing stanza reminds me of one of them, which it may be worth while to point out. It is in reference to a poem on p. 130 of *the Phoenix Nest in Heliconia*, which terminates with this line,

"Such life leads Love, entangled with miskeemes."

Now, it is very true, as Mr. Park observes (p. 155), that "miskeemes" is here "used as a substantive," but it is not "used in the sense of misdoings," but of *misapprehensions*, as is obvious not only from the line itself but from the whole context. The error is quite as remarkable when he tells us (p. 151) that "Gramercy" is "contracted from *Grant me mercy*." The blunder was originally Dr. Johnson's, but Mr. Park ought to have been better read in Chaucer than to have fallen into it.

While upon *The Phoenix Nest* allow me to advert to some of the poems in it subscribed "T. L. Gent." which are from the pen of Thomas Lodge, and by Ritson erroneously asserted to be taken from Lodge's *Euphues Golden Legacie*, meaning his *Rosalind*, first printed in 1590. Many of them are in fact to be found in Lodge's *Phillis*, 4to. 1593, a work of excessive rarity, of which I never saw more than one copy, with which I collated the pieces in *The Phoenix Nest*; as that collation has enabled me to point out sundry mis-readings, mis-prints, and other variations, a few of them may be subjoined for the information of such as are interested in matters of the kind. On p. 62 is a poem without title, beginning,

"Muses! helpe me, sorrow swarmeth,"

in the third line of which, "Haples," as reprinted in *The Phoenix Nest*, ought to be *Heavie* according to the original in *Phillis*. The last stanza, on p. 63 of *Heliconia*, in *Phillis*, reads thus:—

"Lovely Swaine, with luckie guiding,
Once (but now no more) so frended;
Thou my flocks hast had in *mindenge*,
From the morne till day was ended."

I own *speeding* and *feeding*, as the words stand in *The Phoenix Nest*, to be an improvement, but that is not according to Lodge's copy. On p. 64 of *Heliconia* is an important misprint, making nonsense of the whole passage:

"Philip's son can with his finger
Hide his *fear*, it is so little," &c.

The true reading is *scar*, which, being printed with a long *s*, was misread *fear*: in *Phillis* it stands *scarre*, which could not be so mistaken. On p. 75 of *Heliconia* occurs another poem by Lodge, also extracted in *The Phoenix Nest* from his *Phillis*, 1593, which begins—

"Now I finde thy lookes were fained,"

and the second stanza contains the following couplet,

"All thy words I counted wittie;
All thy smyles I deemed *pittce*,"

which may be the best reading, but in the original it is *pritty* instead of *pittie*. If you consider these particulars worth inserting, I will send you next month some new and interesting information respecting that earlier and on some accounts more valuable poetical miscellany, *The Paradise of Dainty Devices*.

I am, &c. J. P. C.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Henry of Monmouth: or Memoirs of the Life and Character of Henry the Fifth, as Prince of Wales and King of England. By J. Endell Tyler, B.D. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1838.

NOVEL truths in matters of history may be promulgated in two very different ways; either, by simply enouncing them, together with their proofs, and then leaving them to make their own certain way; or, by attacking and vanquishing the leaders of opposing systems, and establishing the new opinions in their stead. The former mode is that of the apostle; he goes forth to bear witness to the truth, he is careless how it clashes with preconceived opinions, and never pauses to consider how it may be received or whom it may affect. He speaks what he knows, he testifies what he has seen, and is unconcerned as to what may be the consequences to the great Diana of the Ephesians. The latter mode is that of the controversialist; his course is a perpetual warfare, he builds upon ruins, and must drive out before he can enter and enjoy. Now one of the great faults of the present work is that it partakes too much of the controversial character. The author fights his way to the establishment of the immaculacy of Henry the Fifth, overturning, or fancying that he overturns, as he proceeds, Shakspeare and Hall on the one hand, and Fox the martyrologist, and Hume, and Lingard, and Sharon Turner, and Milner, and Nicolas, and a host of smaller fry, on the other. He writes, indeed, like the Irishman in the disturbed districts, with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other, and his book is a long quarrel, or rather a succession of quarrels, from beginning to end. We give him credit for using his weapons, except in the instance of Hume, with all possible politeness; but not even the urbanity of Mr. Tyler can make "a duel in the form of a debate" otherwise than extremely disagreeable, nor, as we think, any thing

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but a very inefficient mode of arriving at the truth.

The author's opinion of "Henry of Monmouth," as he somewhat romantically calls him throughout his work, is, that

"He was bold and merciful and kind, but he was no libertine, in his youth; he was brave and generous and just, but he was no persecutor, in his manhood. On the throne he upheld the royal authority with mingled energy and mildness, and he approved himself to his subjects as a wise and beneficent King; in his private individual capacity he was a bountiful and considerate, though strict and firm master, a warm and sincere friend, a faithful and loving husband. He passed through life under the habitual sense of an overruling Providence; and, in his premature death, he left us the example of a Christian's patient and pious resignation to the Divine Will. As long as he lived he was an object of the most ardent and enthusiastic admiration, confidence, and love; and, whilst the English monarchy shall remain amongst the unforgotten things on earth, his memory will be honoured, and his name will be enrolled among the NOBLE and the GOOD." (Vol. I. p. xi.)

These extreme praises, which are frequently reiterated throughout the book, are well known to be much at variance with the commonly received opinions respecting the youthful irregularities of the Conqueror of Agincourt — opinions immortalised by Shakspeare, and delivered down to us by a long succession of historians. On which side lies the truth—with Mr. Tyler? or with the historians? That is the question debated in these Memoirs.

On the part of Mr. Tyler there is abundance of negative evidence. There is no mention of the Boar's Head on the Rolls of Parliament; the adventure on Gad's Hill is not to be found amongst the fragments of the Proceedings of the Privy Council; Mrs. Quickly's name does not occur upon the Pell Records; neither Pains nor Doll Tear Sheet is alluded to in the letters from Prince Henry to the Council; nay, although the Prince was once accused of a little

bit of speculation, the charge seems to have been unjust, and there really is no evidence at all that he ever acted upon his fat friend's advice to "rob the Exchequer." As far as it goes, this is all well enough; but Mr. Tyler pushes the value of this description of evidence very far beyond the worth usually ascribed to it. Equally complaisant is he to the little positive testimony he is able to adduce. Some letters of Hotspur's, in which the Prince, then a boy of thirteen, is mentioned in the way in which it is usual to speak of royal youths, are liberally considered as conclusive proof of his valour and kind-heartedness; a despatch in the prince's name addressed to the Council, and detailing the savage barbarities practised upon the estates of Owen Glendower by troops nominally under the command of the Prince, then a boy of fourteen, is adjudged to breathe the spirit of a gallant young warrior full of promptitude and intrepidity; his filial dutifulness and affection, as well as his pious and devout trust in Providence, are held to be established by some religious phrases in two or three letters written at the age of seventeen; whilst his humanity rests upon the unquestionable fact of his abstaining from sending to his father a prisoner who was so badly wounded that he could not mount a horse; moreover all his virtues are vouched for in the preamble of the Act of Parliament by which he was declared heir apparent; and Lydgate assures us, that

—"he hath joy and great dainty
To read in books of antiquity
To find only virtue,"

and that—"he is both manful and virtuous;" and Occleve, when anxious to obtain his favour, describes him as "benign and demure to sue unto," with a "heart full-applied to grant." Upon the strength of these various testimonies, and one or two others of less moment, and upon the ground, also, that no contemporary historian has handed down to us any definite act of profligacy or licentiousness, Mr. Tyler rests satisfied that Henry was a young gentleman of the Sir Charles Grandison school from his birth—"an undaunted warrior and triumphant hero . . . the conqueror of him-

self, the example of a chastened modest spirit, of filial reverence, and a single mind bent upon duty . . . A combination of moral excellencies . . . a sincere and pious Christian." (Vol. I. p. 223-4.)

The reply of the historians lies in a nutshell. Mr. Tyler may amuse himself by the discovery of anachronisms in Shakspeare—the glory of the Bard's reputation is rather heightened than sullied by proof that his imagination outstripped the facts on which his enchanting plays upon the History of Henry the Fourth were founded; but as to History, which is Truth, what has she to do with the inventions of the dramatist?—Nothing but to admire them for their singular resemblance to what she herself might have been.

The fact that Henry in his youthful days was "addicted to courses vain," from which he suddenly withdrew upon his accession to the throne, is vouched for by a body of historians of his own days, and of the period immediately subsequent, so numerous, that, as Mr. Turner properly remarks, "the fact cannot justly be questioned without doubting all history." Mr. Tyler proffers some very unsatisfactory criticism upon Walsingham's assertions, and endeavours also to combat those of Hall. But, if Walsingham were got rid of, the fact still remains in the pages of Thomas of Elmham, and Titus Livius, and Otterbourn, and Hardyng. And why take the trouble of combating Hall, who, in that part of his Chronicle, is merely a translator and amplifier of Polydore Vergil, who states the fact clearly enough, and so do others. None of them, indeed, enter into particulars, but they have told us with what descriptions of persons the Prince passed his days "in wanton living;" and, when we consider the time at which they wrote, was it to be expected that they should have gone on to particularise the facts of libertinism which constituted "wanton living;" or shall we doubt that Prince Henry was a rake, because, although all history tells us that he was so, the poet only has pictured his mad pranks? Had he died but yesterday, and Mr. Tyler were about to hand down his great achievements to posterity, would he

think it necessary to enter into the details of his youthful profligacy, or dream that some worthy gentleman, after the lapse of four hundred years, would call in question the truth of Mr. Tyler's general assertion, because he had not gratified public curiosity by writing a scandalous chronicle? Mr. Tyler is compelled to admit that the only really serious definite charge against the Prince is to a certain extent borne out by the facts. He allows (vol. i. p. 302) that, for some cause or other, near the close of the life of Henry the Fourth, the King and the Prince were at variance; that the Prince was dismissed from the Council, and his younger brother appointed in his stead; that the heir apparent then gathered together his retainers in a riotous manner and led them to his father's palace, where the quarrel was, somehow or other, hushed up. Mr. Tyler sees nothing in all this but filial affection, and the jealousy of designing people who envied "the sweet Prince," and he entertains a strong suspicion that Queen Johanna, Henry the Fourth's second wife, was at the bottom of it. Mr. Tyler, indeed, has an evident dislike to that lady; for no other reason, that we can perceive, than that Henry the Fifth used her very ill. That circumstance affords presumption enough, in the estimation of Mr. Tyler, that she was quite capable of all the mischief he can set down to her account. But Mr. Tyler has omitted to notice that Henry's conduct to this unfortunate lady weighed heavily on his conscience, and that he endeavoured to make her a beggarly death-bed amends for his ill-usage. Either this fact has escaped the research of Mr. Tyler, or he has omitted to give it due weight; and as the evidence of it is curious and little known, we will place it before our readers, trusting that Mr. Tyler will take a proper opportunity of imitating the conduct of his hero by doing all he can to repair his injustice to Queen Joan.

On the 13th July 1422, six weeks before his death, Henry, being then in France, wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to the Bishops of Winchester and Durham, his Chancellor and Treasurer, in England, thus:—

" Ryght worshipfull and worshipfull Faders in God, oure ryght trusty and welebeloved. Howe be hit, that we have do take into oure hande, sich a certeyn tyme, and for suche causes as ye knowe, the douairs of our Moder Quene Johanne, except a certeine pension therof yerely, whiche we assigned for the expens resounable of hir, and of a certein meyné that shuld abide aboute hir; *We, doubtyng lest hit shuld be a charge unto oure conscience, for to occupie forth lenger the said douair in this wise, the whiche charge we be avysid no longer to ber in our conscience,* wol and charge youe, that *as ye will answeere to God for us in this cas, and stonde discharged in youre owen conscience also,* that ye make deliverance unto oure said Moder the Quene, hooly of hir said douair, and suffre hir to reiciffe hit as she did herefore. And that she mak hir officers whom hir lust, so thay be oure liege men, and good men, and that therefore we have yeye in charge and commandement at this tym, to mak hir plein restitution of hir douair above said. Furthermore we wol and charge youe, that hir beddes, and al other thyng mevable, that we had of hir, ye deliver hir ayeine. *And ordeineth hir, that she have of such cloth, and of suche colour, as she wol devise herself, v. or vi. gounes, such as she useth to were:* and because we suppose she wol son removee from the plas where she is nowe, that ye ordeine hir also horses for ii. chares, and lat hir removee thens into what oyer place wythin owre roiaume that hir lust, and whanne her lust, &c. Writyn the xiii day of Juyll, the yere of oure reigne tenth."

We are not quite sure that Mr. Tyler does not owe a little reparation, also, to some other persons. What, for instance, is to be said about the following, which is one of many bitter passages against David Hume?

" Hume is no authority on any disputed point. An anecdote, of the accuracy of which the author has no doubt, throws a strong suspicion on the work of that writer, and marks it as a history on which the student can place no dependence. Hume made application at one of the public offices of State Records for permission to examine its treasures. Not only was leave granted, but every facility was afforded, and the documents bearing upon the subject immediately in hand were selected and placed in a room for his exclusive use. He never came. Shortly after, his work appeared: and, on one of the officers expressing his surprise and regret that he had not paid his promised visit, Hume said, 'I find it far more easy to consult printed works, than to speak

my time on manuscripts.' No wonder Hume's England is a work of no authority." (I. 360.)

We know not where Mr. Tyler found this anecdote, but it bears evident marks of exaggeration and untruth upon the face of it. David Hume, we will answer for it, never stultified himself in the way represented, and Mr. Tyler must have strange notions of the sources of English history, and of the mode in which the value of Hume as an historian ought to be estimated, if he thinks himself entitled to pronounce judgment *ex cathedra* in this flippant manner, or imagines that the credit of one of the most justly popular works in our language ought to be summarily disposed of upon the authority of such a paltry unauthenticated "anecdote."

Mr. Tyler fights for his hero after his accession to the throne just as vigorously as during his principedom. He was a reformer of Papal errors, he was no persecutor; he slaughtered his prisoners at Agincourt, but "he was brave, he was merciful"—"all the virtues under heaven" were too few for "Henry of Monmouth." "Thaddeus of Warsaw," and the fine old heroes of romance, are the only beings with whom he may be compared.

Mr. Tyler's determination to make Henry the Fifth a mere "faultless monster," is particularly to be regretted, as he has bestowed pains and research upon his subject, and has possessed advantages which, if directed by a proper critical spirit, might have been most usefully applied. He has had unlimited facility of access to the Pell Records, and the acknowledgments scattered throughout his volumes imply that other more important documents were equally accessible to him. All these advantages have been sacrificed to the one great object of making the world believe that Henry was a sort of angel-mortal.

Some letters from Henry the Fifth to the citizens of London, written during the King's absence in France, with a reply sent to him under the city seal, are probably the greatest novelties in Mr. Tyler's volumes; but there is such a want of references to authorities, that we are by no means certain that even these have not been printed before. The book is indeed

very defective upon the subject of references, and papers evidently copied from printed works, as the proceedings of the Council and Ellis's Letters, are frequently referred—when there is any reference at all—to the primary instead of the secondary sources. Mr. Tyler prints also translations of documents instead of giving us the originals, which ought to have been inserted either in notes or in the appendix. This is a practice sure to lead to mistakes, even with men of learning. A conjectural emendation of a document printed in the original French in the Proceedings of the Council (vol. ii. p. 262), and in a translation by Mr. Tyler (vol. ii. p. 266), and the rendering of the papal title "saint pier," by "Saint Peter," instead of "holy father" (Tyler, vol. ii. 42, 46), sufficiently prove the danger of depending even upon Mr. Tyler.

We regret to speak thus unfavourably of an historical work emanating from a gentleman evidently possessed of a well-cultivated mind, and we have no doubt an ornament to the noble church of which he is a member; but if, to apply his own words, we had been "tempted by morbid delicacy, or fear, to suppress or disguise" the fact that his book is a failure, we should have erred against the principle he himself lays down and beautifully expresses—a principle equally applicable to our task and to his—"the poet is dear, and our early associations are dear, and pleasures often tasted without satiety are dear; but, to every rightly-balanced mind, TRUTH IS DEARER THAN ALL."

Poems, by John Kenyon.

THE immense body of poetry which issues in a constant stream from the press, can scarcely be known only to those persons called Reviewers; who see the long and endless battalions file off before them. Of course the greater part of this multitudinous mass must consist of weakness, folly, ignorance, and coxcombry of every kind. Books are now written by the ignorant for those more ignorant than themselves. A poetical cobbler has a coterie of his own, and there is a kind of under-current which carries off the floating carcasses of the impression, sufficiently, we presume, to secure the publisher

from loss. We presume that a good deal of modern poetry of Byron and Moore, and perhaps Wordsworth, is read among the mechanics and humbler classes, and now and then such reading falls into the way of one who can also write; and when he does, the strange defects of his early education, with the acquired routine of poetical language he has caught, form one of the most strange and anomalous mixtures that can be conceived. We have one of these poems (not Mr. Kenyon's) now before us, in which after passages in which grammar and syntax have been violated in the grossest manner, rhymes rendered laughable by their utter absurdity, words wrongly spelt, wrongly accented, wrongly used, we meet with a few lines like the following:—

The sun rose high above the hills, ere he
His palace left : with step elastic light,
He sought the sultan with a heart of glee.
Sweet nature shone before him rich and bright ;
A soothing breeze, refreshing, wing'd its flight,
And sung and sported mid the rustling trees ;
Small clouds, in clusters, delicate and white,
Kept rising o'er the mounts by slow degrees,
And hidden woodland brooks did sing their
lullabies.

The happy birds, with crests of richest hue,
Beneath the spreading leaves did sport and call,
And swiftly shot the waving branches through,
And flitted o'er the glist'ning waterfall.
The palm and cedar, in their beauty tall,
Rose o'er the whole with rich majestic head,
And like a bright and beauteous golden ball,
High rode the sun, his burnish'd streamers
spread, [and red.
And tinged the sea and woods with amber deep

Now who could suppose that a person who had taste and education even to write such lines, should also be so ignorant as in the third line to spell *sought*—*saught*, and so on through the poem? From such writers we turn to the one before us, who appears to be a gentleman of education, taste, and learning; speaking in our usual plain and honest manner, we must say that the spark of divine genius is not very brilliant or large. In the ear that bears the poet along, we cannot say that the steeds have necks clothed with thunder, or that the wheels glow with fire; but Mr. Kenyon has executed with elegance and fancy the style of poetry he has adopted. We do not like his introductory poem called "Moonlight" so well as some others, as thinking it wanting in interest; but the versification is excellent, and the poetical

language shows discriminating and just taste. Parts of it remind us of the manner of Mr. Rogers's *Italy*; with which we think the author is familiar. *Satires* we are not very fond of. They are most difficult of composition, requiring a combination of so many qualities, that it is hopeless often to find; in fact, we have had no satire worth a farthing since the days of Pope. To our minds Byron's English Bards can only boast a few vigorous lines; and Gifford's *Baviad* is a forced unnatural fire—"killing butterflies upon a wheel." The poems he attacks with such malignant virulence were worthy only of a contemptuous smile; but subjects in his days were scarce, and he had determined to be a satirist. For such a character we think Mr. Kenyon too amiable and too well-bred; and accordingly we find, in his poem so designed, lines more fitting for a pastoral.

Now doubly sweet such refuge found with books,

To stray with mild Piscator up the brooks,
With Cowley muse beneath the greenwood tree,
Or taste old Fuller's wise simplicity;
Or, if his Worthies, though removed their span,
Smack yet too strongly of the living man,
Then backward turn to question Homer o'er,
Or dream of storied ages roll'd before,
Faint-glimmering now, like far-off beacon-
light

O'er misty ocean, scarcely read aright.
But if, perplex'd by history's fabling theme,
Vex'd thought would float entire on fancy's
stream,

To me more dear than all the East e'er gave
Those nightly tales, Arabia's gift, I crave:
With Sinbad let me wander, sailor bold,
And hear his mighty marvels ten times told,
Or read again of Morgiana, who
The robber-chief with whirling dagger slew,
Or fondlier lingering through charm'd hours,
prolong

Of Thalaba the wild and wondrous song,
Thrice summon'd, scarce I quit those Genii
bowers

Most loved, as most unlike this world of ours.

From these very pleasing lines, we turn to the miscellaneous verses, among which are many highly fanciful and elegant; it is as difficult to know which to select for presentation, as we used in our early days to find it to choose our partner among the blooming roses of beauty that sat with blushing cheeks and beating hearts around; let us make our bow to "The Moorland Girl:"

True! she had been in city gay,
And seen whate'er its pomp could show
To win her youthful heart away,
The courtly ball, the flattering beau,

And she hath form and face as fair
As sculpture asks, or painting wills ;
Yet, spite of all that flatter'd there,
Her heart was mid her native hills.

Once more amid those native hills,
A Moorland Girl, behold her bound,
While all her heart with pleasure fills
At rural sight or rural sound ;
Whether she lift her eye to note
The kite, high circling in the gale,
Or pause to catch the tones that float
From hidden cushat down the dale.

Or if she climb the mountain side
To pluck her favourite heath again,
Or down the alder-valley glide,
Or linger in the fir-tree glen,
In bliss—the haunts of pomp and pelf
May never know—each moment wheels,
While sisters, spirits like herself,
Share and enhance the bliss she feels.

Sweet bud of beauty ! Moorland Girl !
Still, still hold on thy dream-like race,
Far from the city's heartless whirl
And all the tribes of common place,
Still mould thine own wild paradise,
Enjoying—living—loving thus,—
And wheresoe'er thy presence is,
Shall still be paradise to us.

We have room to add one more :—

Music.

Awake ! thou harp ! with music stored,
Awake ! and let me feel thy power ;
Fling forth in turn, from every chord,
The thronging notes in ceaseless shower !
Following thy measures as they rise,
Upfloating forms of every hue
Shall flit before my half-closed eyes,
And I will dream the visions true.

Breathless I list the streaming wires
Responsive to the minstrel-hand,
While faded hopes and young desires
Come stealing back, a pensive band.
Ah ! now I know the sounds too well
Thy murmuring strings are fain to move,
For when may memory cease to dwell
On her who loved that lay of love ?

For she could win thine every key,
From strains that suit a lady's bower
To fits of wildest minstrelsy
From moonlight glen or lonely tower.
Bold swelling notes of war—yet such
Their sound as told of pity near,
She loved them all—and every touch
Recalls my wandering thoughts to her.

Vain dreams, away ! in vacant mood,
Now let my wearied heart recline ;
No more I call on Fancy's brood
To mix, sweet harp, their spells with
thine.

Like one who drifts in idle boat
Unoar'd, and heedless whither bound,
Thus languid laid, oh ! let me float
Adown thy silvery stream of sound.

'Tis soft as evening's dewy sigh,
Sweeter than summer's balmy breath ;
Half-conscious—half entranced I lie,
And seem to touch the verge of death.
And thus beguiled, how bless'd it were
To cross that dark and fated sea !
Then just escaped this world of care
To wake and—Nea ! dwell with thee !

*The Alternative, Disease and Premature
Death, or Health and Long Life.
By J. Pinney, Esq.*

THE observations we have made on Mr. Johnson's work will apply to the present volume of Mr. Pinney's. To both gentlemen we are obliged for the interest they have taken in the preservation of our health, and some forty or fifty years hence we shall hope to review a nineteenth or twentieth edition of a work that has enabled us to pursue our pleasing avocations when plusquam octogenarius. In the meanwhile we must inform Mr. Pinney that, when at p. 72, he advises early rising with the sun and exercise, however suitable his observations may be for more genial climates, there are few seasons in England in which Aurora does not arise with too cold and damp a countenance to be at all agreeable : we conceive a promenade après déjeuner to be far more advisable. Secondly, at p. 84, Mr. Pinney says, the unwholesomeness of London air is seen in the stunted shrubs, trees, &c. Not so hasty ! The carbon with which the air of London is loaded acts prejudicially on some plants, by mechanically stopping up the pores, but not by any unhealthy gases. A few years ago, the inhabitants of Gower-street had fine crops of peaches in their gardens ; and even now the fig-tree grows admirably in the confined yards of Bedford-row and even of the city. The plane-tree is totally uninjured, and is more luxuriant in Cavendish and Berkeley-squares than in the bleaker and more exposed situations of the country. The elms and limes in St. James's Park are injured not by smoke, but by the wood-beetles. Observations should be made as to the particular plants that flourish, or

that appear injured by the confined situation, and how far it affects blossoms, fruiting, &c. Thirdly, at p. 111, we must inform Mr. Pinney that Alexander the Great did not die of *drunkenness*, as he asserts, but probably of a malignant fever, occasioned by the action of the marsh miasma of the low plain of Babylon on a constitution affected by great exertion of body in so deleterious a climate, and great anxiety of mind. The story of his drunken debauch is a tale got up in later times. His body was conveyed in a magnificent hearse from Babylon to Alexandria, where it was deposited in a coffin or shrine of solid gold; there lay, not the carcase of a drunkard, but the sacred remains, the mortal tenement, the decayed robe which once contained a mind so noble, an intellect so commanding, a will and courage so unconquerable, that have never before or since been possessed by any one, in whose hands the sceptre of dominion has been placed.

Divine Emblems, after the Fashion of Quarles. By Johann Abrichts.

A CLEVER, pleasing little volume, dressed in a quaint, antique garb, such as would have captivated Charles Lamb and his Sister, and been their companion during one of their long summer-afternoons.

EMBLEM X.

I.

How could I trust you, antic swain,
With cap and bells, and toy?
Some planet, sure, did turn my brain
To catch at such decoy.
With him, to keep fool's holiday,
I gambol'd far away;
I follow'd where he led—he led astray.

II.

Thoughtless we pass'd Mount Sinai:
Loud thunders smote my ear,
Fork'd lightnings glared before my wan—
But life was in the glare. [ton eye,
I took alarm—on feet of thought
Jordan's pure stream I sought:
I found a sterile country—parch'd with drought.

III.

I turn'd my steps to Bethsaida,
But found no waters fair—
No port—no Ishmaelitic trader
Halted his camels there.

I fled, my antic swain pursued,
And would again have woo'd;
I stopt my ears, and all his laws withstood.

IV.

I sought Bethesda's fount of fame,
But found its waters "still:"
I watch'd—no friendly angel came
To agitate the rill.
Distracted o'er the earth I roam;
I've dared the ocean's foam: [home?
Do tell me, if thou canst, my pathway

V.

Oh! I am weary, sick, and sad;
My half-clad limbs are cold.
No good I've known—no peace have had
Since I forsook the fold;
But thorny paths and flinty roads,
And chilly, damp abodes, [forebodes.
And—worse than all—dismal and dire

VI.

Evangelist.—The Prodigal, repentant
Was welcomed home with cost: [grown,
Thy gentle Shepherd knows his own,
Although the mark be lost.
He left th' perfect ninety-nine
I' th' fold, and did incline [vine.
To seek the "truant one" with love di-

VII.

Soul.—Say, is there hope, when I return,
To scape the righteous dart?
Evangelist.—Yes! if his love did ever
Within thy wayward heart. [burn
This pathway leads to yonder gate,
There loudly knock—though late,
Thy Shepherd stands prepared to fold the runaway.

Luther on the Psalms.

WE are obliged to the Rev. Mr. H. Cole for this little work, which he has judiciously selected, and it appears to us carefully translated. All the works of Luther more or less breathe of the greatness of his mind and chiefly the strength of his intellect as well as his fervent piety. This is one of his practical and devotional treatises, in which the subject and contents of all the Psalms are given and elucidated in a manner worthy of his great reputation. The short letter from the great reformer to his friend, which precedes the Commentary, is highly illustrative of his history and character.

"Martin Luther to his Friend.

"I am unwilling to acknowledge that you are right in being so industrious as to publish abroad my poor productions.

I fear you are actuated too much by favour towards me. As to myself, I am wholly dissatisfied with my works on the Psalms, not so much on account of the sense I have given, which I believe to be true and genuine, as on account of the verbosity, confusion, and undigested chaos of my commentaries altogether. The book of Psalms is a book, my commentaries on which, from want of time and leisure, I am obliged to conceive, digest, arrange, and prepare all at once, for I am overwhelmed with occupation. I have two Sermons to preach in a day; I have to meditate on the Psalms; I have to consider over the letters which I receive by the posts (as they are called), and to reply to my enemies. I have to attack the Pope's bulls in both languages, and I have to defend myself. (To say nothing about the letters of my friends which I have to answer, and various domestic and casual engagements to which I am obliged to attend.) You do well, therefore, to pray for me, for I am oppressed with many afflictions, and much hindered from the performance of my sacred duties. My whole life is a cross to me! I have now in hand the xxii Psalm—'My God, my God!' and I had hopes of completing a Commentary on the whole book of Psalms if Christ should give us a sufficient interval of peace, so that I could devote my whole time and attention to it; but now I cannot devote a fourth part of my time to such a purpose; nay, the time that I devote to it is but a few stolen moments. *You do right in admonishing me of my want of moderation. I feel my deficiency myself, but I find that I have not command over my own mind.* I am carried away from myself, as it were, by a certain vehement zeal of spirit, while I am conscious that I wish evil to no one, though all my adversaries press in upon me with such maddened fury; so that in fact I have not time to consider who my enemies are, nor what various treatment they require. Pray, therefore, the Lord for me, that I may have wisdom to speak and write that which shall please him and become me, and not what may appear becoming to them. And now farewell in Christ!

"Wittenberg, A. D. 1521."

Architectural Illustrations and Account of the Temple Church, London. By Robert William Billings, Associate of the Institute of British Architects. 4to, 1838.

MR. Billings, who is well known as an architectural draughtsman, publishes this volume with the view of

developing the beauties of one of the most elegant examples of pointed architecture in the land, one which is distinguished by lightness and elegance above its contemporaries, in an age when those characteristics were the leading features of every ecclesiastical structure.

A considerable portion of the work is assigned to an essay by Mr. Clarkson, being an inquiry into the truth of the alleged idolatry of the Templars, which cannot be passed over without observation. The object of this essay is to establish the fact that the Templars were guilty of the charge of idolatry, and that their church furnishes symbolic evidences of the truth of the charge; but as we are not mystagogues sufficient to fathom the hidden meanings conveyed in particular numbers or mathematical forms, all we can do is to attempt the examination of the evidence which Mr. Clarkson considers to exist in the Temple Church of the alleged idolatry, and to glance, as we proceed, at the history of the chivalric order of soldiers to which it owes its foundation. In doing this, we intend equally to avoid the romance which tale-writers have attached to this and other institutions of the middle ages, and the speculations which have arisen from the dreams of German philosophers.

The wealth of the Templars was the real cause of the absurd charges which were brought against them by an unscrupulous despot, aided in his avaricious views by a time-serving pontiff. Philip and Clement dared not meet the Templars in the light of day in a free and open court of law, hence they sought in the gloomy depths of the dungeon, by the aid of cruel tortures, to establish charges which would have only met with the ridicule of the world, if they had attempted to have sustained them by other evidence than the confession of the accused party. Yet we see that when the limbs of the brave and valiant knights had recovered from the pains of the rack, and the soles of their feet no longer felt the effects of the fire with which their tormentors wrung out their confessions, the persecuted soldiers boldly denied the charges which in the extremity of pain they had confessed, and called for an open trial; and as this test would have established

the innocence of the order, it was of course denied: the boldest of the leaders were silenced by means of the flames, and the rest of the brethren either coaxed or frightened into a renewal of their confessions. But what, after all, did the charge of idolatry against the order amount to? why, that they worshipped a wooden head, renouncing at the same time the sublime truths of the Gospel; and this head Mr. Clarkson identifies with the Calf Behemoth, or Apis of the Egyptians. The mystic number five was sacred to this idol: "25 (5 times 5) was his cycle of life and death." Thus having led the reader into the depths of ancient Egyptian mythology or magic, Mr. Clarkson leaves him to infer that the Templars were imbued with sufficient knowledge of the ancient Egyptian rites to enable them in a comparatively dark æra to understand the depth of a subject which has wonderfully puzzled the learned men of the present enlightened age. But the crime of idolatry not being sufficient, the author turns to another charge against the Templars (to wit), that they were identical with the well known Assassins, which, resting on the evidence of the similar organization of the two bodies, the resemblance of certain circular buildings of each order, and the custom of the members wearing a white robe with a red badge, shews how easily coincidences may be discovered in very opposite institutions; as this charge, however, does not depend on architectural evidence, we pass it over, and turn to the proofs deduced from the building; in the language of Mr. Clarkson, "the masonic meaning and symbolic design which crowd upon the eye from every portion of the Temple Church." We will examine these evidences in succession.

"The first singularity which strikes the visitor on entering the circular part of the Temple Church, is the harmonious significance of design which characterizes every feature of the structure. Six columns, subdivided into four, support the centre, but two of the connected columns are larger than the others, and coupled together on the line of the circle. The two smaller columns of the fourfold combination are anterior to, and posterior to, the line of the circle. The object of the architect appears to have been to exhibit a circle of twelve columns twice over.

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These columns are connected by spring arches, with a larger circle of twelve columns, which are attached to the lateral wall. The extraordinary coincidence of these two circular ranges of pillars with the Druidical circular ranges of pillars, cannot fail to impress the most inexperienced observer at the first glance."—P. 9.

Now let not our reader feel disappointment when in plain terms we shew what was the real intention of the architect in the arrangement of these columns, and which is so obvious that any one the least conversant in our church architecture will at once perceive that no hidden mystery exists in their construction, but that the design of the architect is palpable and consistent. Premising that our antiquarian readers at least are aware of the fact that in the detail of its architecture, the Temple Church differs not from any other coeval structure. The only singularity is the circular form of what may be styled the nave. The choir is only remarkable for the lightness of its architecture; but in this regard it merely possesses features in common with other structures of the same kind, to instance the Lady Chapels of Southwark and Salisbury.

The architects of those times had a bold conception, which must appear even presumptuous in the eyes of their degenerate successors of the present day: they aimed at sustaining, or rather balancing, the greatest weights on the smallest points of support, and bearing this in mind let us examine the works of the architect of the circular part of the Temple. He had conceived the idea of making the clerestory of his church rest upon the clustered columns which were then in vogue. With regard to the number of the clusters, he could accomplish his object only by using neither more nor less than six; less than that number would have been useless, as he could not place four in a circle, and five would have interfered with the passage from the entrance to the choir; for the same reason seven would be rejected, and eight would have stood too close to each other: he therefore was compelled to adopt six. The number of the columns in each cluster was determined by an equally rational process: it was

2 P

well known to the architectural antiquary that each of the collection of small pillars which constitutes a cluster in a cathedral or other church of magnitude is not without its use. The larger columns constitute the supports of the walls and roof, the smaller are but accessories, from whence the mouldings of the arches and the ribs of the ceiling appear to spring: however complicated it may appear to a casual observer, a practised eye can easily dissect each cluster, and shew why the form of the pier was adopted, and why the exact number of columns were selected. To apply this to the Temple Church, the architect appears to have formed the bold idea of sustaining the clerestory on pillars composed of two comparatively small shafts. How then was he to arrange these pillars in the best manner to enable them to sustain their load? Certainly not by placing them transversely with regard to the wall, but exactly as Mr. Clarkson states he has done, namely, "by coupling them in the line of the circle;" the other two pillars in the cluster were intended to support the groins of the ceiling, the internal one those of the clerestory and the outer the ribs of the aisle. These pillars were in consequence more slender than the others, from the comparative lightness of the mass they are required to support; and as the objects which they were designed to sustain were respectively "anterior to" and "posterior to" the line of the circle, these smaller columns are of necessity placed where they are found, and could have been placed in no other position. The object of the architect was not to raise a mystic circle, but to support his building in the best way he could according to the fashion of the day; and we have shewn he adopted the only means in his power of carrying out his ideas. The resemblance between the Temple Church and the Druidical circles is no further than one circle is like another.

But we proceed to another of the evidences:—"Four doorways, three on one side and one on the other, and eight windows, perforate the exterior wall." The mystery, we presume, is that the two added together produce *twelve*: unfortunately for this evidence, there were originally *five* doors, one of which Mr. Clarkson does not seem

to be aware was filled up at the last repair; and nine windows, the eight long ones and another of a circular form, which is now filled up. This evidence therefore falls to the ground.

We now come to another mysterious number, seven:—"In the intercolumniating of the twelve exterior columns, there appear minor columns, arranged in sevens. This arrangement proves that the exhibition of all the sacred numbers pervaded the design, and prompted the execution of the architect." "There were various cycles in different nations: some of ten years, some of twelve, some of twenty-one, some of sixty. We have a cycle of one hundred, the Mexicans of one hundred and four; with them the ancient Etruscans agreed. It is therefore not improbable that some cycle was also implied by the architect of the Temple."—"All the columns of the exterior and interior circles on the ground, added together, whether combined or uncombined, amount to the precise number of the ancient Etrurian cycle."—P. 12. This number does not appear clearly on the ground plan, but admitting it to be so, the author is unfortunate in this evidence, for the number of columns in the exterior circle is greater now than in the original state of the church. The completion of the cycle rests with Sir Robert Smirke, who, in filling up the doorway and continuing the arcade over the wall, little thought of the mystery that he was unconsciously creating.

"The visitor of the Temple at the present day has to pass through two dogs, just as the Egyptian visitor to the Egyptian scene of noviciate and trial passed between two dogs in ancient times." Where are these dogs? We must confess we have entirely overlooked them. The prototypes of these fancied dogs guarded the "apple-tree of knowledge, and the Hesperian tree of life;" and here, in this "extraordinary temple, there is, in fact, a representation of the *first man* looking mournfully at the *apple* by which he fell." If this is one of the symbolic designs which, according to our author, "crowd upon the eye from every portion of the Temple Church," it is very singular that it should be found as the mere ornament of a "concave moulding on the soffits" of one of the small

arches in the blank arcade of stalls which surround the wall of the aisle. The representation of this apple and the first man by Mr. Billings in one of his plates, plainly evinces the share which fancy has had in the elevation of the sculpture into a mystic symbol.

A curious structure existed on the south side of the church which was most wantonly destroyed in the ill-starred repair of the church in 1827; but this edifice differed not very greatly from others of the same period; it resembled a chapel built on a crypt, and was either the chapter-house of the brethren or the private chapel of the master. It will be recollected that almost every chapter-house is built on a crypt; and indeed such a mode of building was universal in the Norman age; but when a comparison is vaguely glanced at between this building and "the central room of the pyramidal great lodge of the Mosaic tabernacle in the wilderness and of the Temple of Solomon," we must feel regret at the obtuseness of our perceptions, which only lead us to see that the sole point of resemblance in all these structures is, that the plan of each was an oblong square; but then "the crypt was descended into by *five* steps, and 14 led into the upper room." Our plain matter-of-fact understanding would lead us to account for the descent from the accumulation of earth outside, subsequent to the original construction of the building, and to suppose that the architect made as many stairs as were necessary to reach the upper floor, regardless of any meaning attached to this number: if less would have sufficed, he would have made them; if he needed more, he would have supplied the requisite number. The building had been mutilated on its conversion to a dwelling. It has been since utterly destroyed; what therefore was the exact number of steps in its original state is little better than a matter of conjecture.

We can only hint at the grand repetition of the mystic seven on the pillars of the choir; and as this can only be discovered by the process of measuring and planning the columns, it can scarcely be deemed an evidence which can be said to obtrude upon the attention of the observer.

Another still further concealed evi-

dence is adduced to shew that the architects were throughout imbued with the symbolic masonry derived from Egypt and corrupted by the "Gnostic heresy," and this is the "vesica piscis;" but let it not be imagined that this figure, about which so much has been written, appears visibly on any part of the structure: quite the contrary. The only mode in which it is detected is by Mr. Billings's ingenuity in drawing certain circles on the plan of the church, which cutting and intersecting each other, produce the figure in question. Now Mr. Kerrich has abundantly exerted this same fancy long ago, and has shewn that by seeking it out in this manner the vesica piscis may be found in the plan of almost any church. But as it is necessary to measure with accuracy the building before the discovery can be made, it is evident the architect must have been imbued with an overpowering regard for occult matters, since he has concealed the most striking evidence of his freemasonry even from the eye of the initiated, who could only discover it by a long and laborious search.

We fear our readers will have found their patience exhausted by the inquiry which we have been led into, and which has occupied more space than we expected, although we have strictly conformed to the evidences alleged to be afforded by the structure of the Temple Church. Our space will only allow of one other remark.

"We have," says Mr. Clarkson, "in our possession gems, commonly called Basilidian, found in Templars' houses. They carry with them the full evidence of the Gnostic or Egyptian heresy." Is it to be inferred, then, that the mere possession of these gems afford evidence of the belief of the Templars in such heresy? Now as the age of these amulets is to be fixed in the early ages of the Christian Church, prior even to the Dioclesian persecution, and there is no evidence of their being manufactured in after times, the finding of some of these gems in the possession of the order, affords no proof whatever that the Templars were idolaters. We can easily account for a degree of reverence having been blindly paid to these stones from the fact that ignorant and superstitious

persons always regard with veneration those matters which they do not understand; for even so late as 1745, one of such gems was found among the baggage of Prince Charles, captured at Culloden, who will scarcely be accused of being a Gnostic heretic.

The illustrations of the work consist of 31 etchings, drawn and engraved by Mr. Billings, which exhibit the general character of the building by perspective views, and the construction and detail by means of sections. A good plan is given of the Church: one half of which shews the base of the wall, the other is taken at the windows. The varied capitals to the columns of the arcade of stalls are depicted with great fidelity, and seven plates are dedicated to representations of the grotesque heads on the spandrels of the same arcade. It is to be remarked that all these heads are modern, and although they may have been accurately enough copied, it is to be regretted that, as the original were executed in Caen stone, some attempts were not made to preserve such as were perfect, instead of indiscriminately devoting the whole to destruction.

Among those heads which are entirely new, are two which are evidently intended for portraits of King Charles the First; the other new busts are only copies of some of the older ones. As the majority of the plates are geometrical drawings of the buildings and details, the work cannot fail to prove acceptable to the architect, who will derive great instruction and information from the study of this curious building, which, independently of its historical associations, is, as a specimen of architecture, deserving of more than ordinary attention.

History and Description of the London and Birmingham Railway. By Peter Lecount, F.R.A.S. Civil Engineer, and Thomas Roscoe. 8vo. Part I.

Railroadiana; a new History of England, or Picturesque, Biographical, Historical, Legendary, and Antiquarian Sketches descriptive of the Vicinity of the Railroads. First Series, London and Birmingham Railway. 8vo.

IN the former of these works it is

intended to combine views of the most interesting features of the Birmingham Railway, with a history of that gigantic undertaking, and a description of the scenery of its course. The plates are executed in the best style, with the application of the like talents to depict the triumphant productions of human science which have formerly been employed on the sublimities and beauties of nature. It promises to be a very beautiful as well as interesting series of plates. The authenticity of the historical narrative is insured by its being supplied by a gentleman who has been connected with the Railway from its commencement, and, making allowance for a little professional high-flying, which, under the circumstances, is very pardonable, we have to return Mr. Lecount our best thanks for the information he affords us. He shows by mathematical calculations that this triumphant work of George Stevenson beats hollow both the Chinese wall and the Egyptian pyramids, and proves to demonstration that all the opposition it encountered arose from prejudice and ignorance; that when completed it will afford the utmost advantages to all the country through which it passes; and that the only sufferers will be the contractors (and the proprietors?). He also promises that travelling will be *cheaper* as well as more expeditious: we wish this promise may be fulfilled; indeed, we seriously hope that the legislature will provide against travelling *monopolies*. Mr. Roscoe's part of the work does not commence as yet, but his former descriptions of scenery are a sufficient guarantee of its satisfactory character.

Of the second work, the "*New History of England*," we can say nothing in commendation. We do not insist upon the obvious conclusion that the ambling pace of our equestrian ancestors, in the days of Roger Gale, Browne Willis, and Dr. Stukeley, was far more favourable to antiquarian investigations than the untiring and undeviating career of the Lightning steam-engine; for, as we might be told that the traveller *may stop* (but how many will?) at any "station" he pleases, the author would contrive to establish almost as plausible an excuse for describing the vicinity of a line of railroad, as previous book-makers have

for dilating on the vicinity of the course of the Thames or our other rivers, &c. &c. It is certainly not to be denied, that the investigator of all local beauties and rarities, natural and artificial, will enjoy, in the approaching facilities of communication, very great advantages over his predecessors of former generations; and the antiquary may, with the rest, take his flight upon railroad wings, and pounce down at once upon the object of his pursuit. He will not, however, take the present author for his guide. And if the antiquary does not,—alas! who will have compassion upon his farrago of Roman pottery and black-letter inscriptions?

Let it not be supposed that we are averse to the study of antiquities being rendered popular. We know nothing more desirable, as calculated to preserve what has been often destroyed or mutilated through ignorance, and as likely to increase the general stock of knowledge. But the blind cannot lead the blind. If there is no royal road to learning, there is certainly no railroad to the mazes of archæology. This book is not worth an examination at any length; but we must give a few specimens of its quality to justify our censure. The tourist begins with Harrow, when he exclaims, "Who would dream, in the present day, of asking to be directed to *Herga super Montem*,—*Harene alte Hulle*, or *Herges*,—yet by all these names is Harrow known to history, and mentioned in ancient records." *Harene alte Hulle* would certainly have "puzzled the natives" at any time; but it is quite a new, not an old version, and we think that *Harewe atte Hulle*, which is the original of that false orthography, would be tolerably familiar to them even now. In p. 12 is introduced an anecdote about Archbishop Becket being insulted at Harrow by two of his own clergy; and it is added, "It is but fair towards Becket to give the names of these militant priests, Rigellus de Sackville and Robert de Broc." Why this should be fair towards Becket we do not perceive; but it would have been much more fair to the reader if the author had first given the name Nigel correctly, and then stated that Matthew Paris, who has preserved the story, mentions him

as "the usurping Rector of Harrow," whence his grudge towards the Archbishop, and that Robert de Broc was his curate. From the church we have this lucid copy of an old epitaph:—

"*Ten med'o marmore numinis ordine
Flam Tum v fat
Barbe quoque verbe stigis e funere hic
tucatur.*"

—which is left to the decyphering of the ingenious.

In pp. 46 and 101 are Norman-French inscriptions scarcely more intelligible.

In p. 32 we have "Dorothea la Morrisson," instead of "Dorothie Lady Morrison." In p. 70 we are told of a monk named "Edmundi Cook;" that the Latin of "Jesus Son of God," is "Jesu fili die;" and that another person died "in annum dicto."

So thickly strewn are the specimens of the author's scholarship; but, what is more important to the ordinary reader, his compilation is not derived from the best authorities, but from the very worst. Instead of Chauncey, Clutterbuck, and Lysons, he quotes Hughson's *Perambulations*, the *Beauties of England and Wales*, and Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*. Hughson, we believe, was only the *nom-de-guerre* of a former literary hack; he is, however, the grand authority of the work before us, so true it is that "like will to like." With a compiler so easily satisfied we cannot be surprised that he has not met with either edition of Parry's *History of Woburn*, nor with the more recent publication of Britton's *Cashiobury*. That most sumptuous work, Todd's *History of Ashridge*, has not, of course, come within the most distant echoes of his range; and, seated as he is amidst the smoke of the last railway carriage (or, perhaps, after all, in his back garret in Grubstreet), he has not descried even a pinnacle of the very finest house in the whole district he has pretended to describe, the Countess of Bridgewater's at Ashridge! The latest information he has acquired regarding the place, is the destruction of the old house in 1802! If this be railroad intelligence, commend us, say we, to the pedlar and his pack. We do not expect to see another "series" of this very extraordinary "New History of England."

We should not be disposed to deny the utility of a pocket companion that might afford the traveller satisfactory information respecting the objects that he can actually descry from the line of railroad: and indeed we see by several advertisements, that the booksellers promise the public an ample choice of such guides; one already published, the *Iron Road Book*, by Mr. Coghlan, appears, on a hasty glance (for it has not been submitted to us for review), to be a scientific, sensible, and useful production.

The Theory of the Differential and Integral Calculus derived synthetically from an Original Principle. By John Forbes, D.D. Minister of St. Paul's, Glasgow.

FOR the last fifteen or twenty years, the progress of mathematical science in Britain has been distinguished in one grand feature. We mean our freely and fearlessly availing ourselves of all the refined resources of the modern analysis, and our adoption of whatever is good in the researches of the mathematicians of the Continent. In no department of the mathematics is the improvement more conspicuous than that of the Differential and Integral Calculus, or as we used to term it—*Fluxions*. The profound train of thought which led Newton to the discovery of this highest branch of the tree of science, happened to have some relation to bodies moving with different velocities in different times. He therefore explained to us the principles of the science under those views in which they occurred to himself. It did not follow, however, that these should prove the most obvious to future inquirers; and accordingly the doctrine of *Fluxions* and *Fluents* has proved an insuperable barrier to many a conscientious lover of knowledge.

By the *conscientious*, we mean those of ordinary talent and industry, such as Bishop Berkeley, who admit nothing which they do not thoroughly understand. Now in the elementary principles of *Fluxions*, such as prevailed among us till of late, there is such a bewildering maze of ideas respecting *time*, *space*, and *velocity*, and *infinitely small quantities*, that the beginner is

rendered quite desperate, and shuts up the book in despair. Indeed we have heard it pronounced, "*ex cathedra*," that the student is not expected at first to understand *Fluxions*,—that he must believe that *all is right*,—and persevere in the application till at some auspicious moment he becomes thoroughly illumined. The consequence is, that a great many mediocre mathematicians apply the doctrine of *Fluxions* to the solution of problems, as a mechanic uses his tools, without troubling their heads with the scientific principles which regulate their art. The doctrine of *Fluxions* and *Fluents*, then, is upon the whole calculated rather to retard than promote the cause of science; and we sincerely hope the day is not distant when it will be utterly exploded.

Some ten or twelve years after Newton's discovery of the method of *Fluxions*, Leibnitz *invented* the Differential and Integral Calculus—differing from the former merely in *name* and *notation*. Since the time of Leibnitz the science has received vast improvement from the mathematicians of France and Germany, yet in all their works there is wanting an easy and natural transition from Algebra and Geometry to the threshold of the Differential Calculus. Perhaps the simplest method is that of the application of the doctrine of limits adopted by Mr. Whewell and other eminent mathematicians. But, unfortunately, this method is not general in its application; it is merely well adapted for isolated and individual cases; whereas we require a broad and universal principle as a foundation for such an important science as the Differential and Integral Calculus—a science which connects earth with heaven—whose power extends to the confines of space and time, and whose dominion embraces nature and nature's laws.

Dr. Forbes, in the work now before us, seems to us to have proved most successful in supplying the desideratum to which we have just alluded. He commences with a few general theorems in common algebra, which he demonstrates in a manner at once original and elegant; we more particularly allude to his "New form of

the Binomial Theorem," which we venture to say will be admired by every mathematician in Europe. We are thence led by easy gradations through the experimental, logarithmic, circular, and Taylor's theorems, after which the student finds himself in the very citadel of the Differential and Integral Calculus. The great merit of the work is, that the learner is enabled clearly to see his way through every step, provided he pay the same degree of attention that he had occasion to do in passing from one proposition of Euclid to the next. Even Bishop Berkeley himself could find no fault either with the *logic* or *conclusions* of Dr. Forbes's treatise; and, had it appeared in the days of that acute prelate, we should never have enjoyed the perusal of that clever Tractate yclept the "Analyst."

It would be of course foreign to the nature of a periodical like ours to give any extracts from a work of this kind. In fact, to be appreciated fully, it must be seen as a whole; and to such of our readers as take an interest in these sublime investigations we sincerely recommend it. Let us, in conclusion, express our hope that Dr. Forbes will be induced to complete the task he has so auspiciously begun, in presenting us (as is hinted in his preface) with a more extended treatise on the Integral Calculus. That he is well qualified to do the subject ample justice is fully proved by his present work, a work in which the precept of the late venerable Laplace—the master mathematician of Europe—is strictly followed and its correctness established:

"Préférez, dans l'enseignement, les méthodes générales; attachez-vous à les présenter de la manière la plus simple, et vous verrez en même temps qu'elles sont presque toujours les plus faciles."*

Rondeaux: from the black-letter French Edition of 1527. By J. R. Best, Esq.

WE will give the first Rondeau that we meet with, in order that its structure may be made known to our readers:

Ung bon Rondeau.

A good Rondeau I was induced to show
To three fair Ladies some short time ago,
Well knowing their ability and taste;
I ask'd,—should aught be added or effaced,
And pray'd that every fault they'd make me know.

The first did her most anxious care bestow
To impress one point from which I ne'er should go,—

"Upon a good beginning, must be based
A good Rondeau."

Zeal bid the other's choicest language glow—
She softly said—"Recount your weal or woe—
Your every subject free from pause or haste;
Ne'er let your hero fall nor be disgrac'd."

The third—"With varying emphasis should flow
A good Rondeau."

Depuis un Peu.

Some short while since I fell in love again;—
A love, not only of the heart, but brain;
It makes me feel almost as in a trance:
For still does Memory cast its willing glance
To these perfections I might not retain.

She's modest, plump, fair, graceful, haute—not vain,
And that I know how true's this fervid strain,
I love her more than all the maids of France
Some short while since.

As subject, slave, bound in Hope's glittering
I'll fight her quarrels, aid in every pain (chain,
With strength and wealth, while I can hold a lance.
She has my pledge this promise to enhance—
I made her of my heart the Châtelaïne,
Some short while since.

Je non vueil point.

I'll none of it!—take back your tempting gage,
Nor think by winning words my heart to engage;

For, thanks to God, your wealth I need not share;
And, what is more, I've always had a care
To be, and e'er have been, a Maiden Sage.

If you would shew yourself a Man, go wage
Far different war, nor hope my heart to engage;—

Lost time to offer what I ne'er shall wear:—
I'll none of it!

Tho' young, indeed, may be my early age,
My heart's nor flighty, nor has griefs to assuage,
That I would aught but modest girl appear.

So oft as you would tempt me, saying, "Here!"
I shall reply—"Bestow it on your page:—
I'll none of it!"

T'eu iras tu?—(Lady speaks.)

What, wilt thou go?—and wilt thou really dare
To leave my budding youth to grief and care—
To mourn and languish sorrowing and low?—
I who did ne'er deceit nor cunning know,
Nor own'd one secret wish but thou wast there?

Thine am I—as bequeath'd thy heart to share:
Oh! dearest friend! to whom I bend my prayer,
Say! must I perish?—perish by thy blow?—
What, wilt thou go?

Already do my cheeks less roses wear,
From dread to think of what I'm doom'd to bear
If all deserted and abandon'd so.

Oh! I pray God that thou mayst never know,
Man of unsteady heart, such black despair!
What, wilt thou go?

* Laplace, *Ecoles norm.* tom. 4.

Practical Evils of Dissent. By a Clergyman.—We strongly recommend this cheap little volume to the attention of the public: its statements are fair, clear, convincing; its arguments and inferences just and sound. It places the question between the Church and the Dissenters upon its real ground; for the author seems well acquainted with both parties and their views. That a most virulent hatred towards the Church exists in the minds of the great body of Dissenters, we too well know,—their magazines, tracts,—their petitions, their refusal to pay rates, their political speeches, their private declarations prove this; and that this has been increased a hundredfold by the opening which the Reform bill has given them to declare their sentiments by partisans in the House of Commons to support them, and by the hope of at last destroying their great enemy, we also know. We should only say, let not the Church feel an *unconfiding* anxiety on this matter. Let us preserve the purity of its principles—its sacred and venerable institutions,—let its doctrines be sound, its discipline just and right,—let it continue to be filled by learned and devout ministers, superintended by kind and conscientious bishops, and supported by an honest, honourable, and enlightened government,—and let it leave the issue fearlessly in the hands of Him to whose glory it is dedicated, and for whose service it was instituted.

The present State of Controversy between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches. By H. Gordon. 1837.—Mr. Gordon conceives that at the present time the Roman Catholic religion is receiving converts to her doctrines and making an inroad on our reformed faith: and he traces this to the abuse of private judgment, discrediting reason, as so remarkably shewn of late years in the German Lutheran churches; which by common reaction induces men to fly from these wild and alarming speculations to the unchanging stillness, the unmoveable steadfastness, the calm repose of the Roman Catholic faith. Mr. Gordon considers that the root of the evil lies in the omission of the reformers and their successors to establish and define the province of right reason in religion; and he considers that the labours of Protestants might be advantageously directed to that branch of theology which treats of the proper limits of reason; of the support which reason lends to faith, and the foundation of faith in the operations of reason and judgment. This little work is well written, well reasoned, and abounds with the remarks of one who

has studied and is well acquainted with his subject.

The Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration. By the Rev. T. Biddulph, M.A.—The author says, that in consequence of some doctrines contained in "Tracts of the Times," now publishing at Oxford, which doctrines he considers unscriptural and allied to Popery, he has been induced to re-publish, with alterations, this volume. The doctrine in dispute is one which has been often argued, and particularly in the present day, viz. whether spiritual regeneration be a necessary accompaniment of the rite of baptism, or rather whether it is the grace included in it—in fact, its essence and its worth. Mr. Biddulph argues that regeneration used to precede baptism (when only adults were baptized), and those only were admitted, or demanded the rite of baptism, who felt regenerated in their hearts and spirit; and that the outward rite or form of baptism is only a mark or symbol of a Christian separation from the general or carnal world. And then this opinion involves, as its necessary corollary, that baptism is not necessary to salvation; and that unbaptised infants and other persons may be admitted to the mercies purchased by Christ. The adverse opinion is, that the external rite of baptism carries with it of necessity the gift of regeneration. That all that are baptised are regenerate or new-born unto righteousness, though they may fall away afterwards from the blessing which they have received. We do not think this disagreement on a great and vital point of religion, likely to be soon terminated; for it would seem to involve in itself sentiments on either side that extend beyond the limits of the particular question. The origin of the dispute seems to have arisen from some of the early writers of the church employing the terms of baptism and regeneration, terms which specifically denote the outward visible sign and the inward visible grace, as expressions of the same import. Thus the sign and thing signified were expressed by a common term. Mr. Biddulph's present work, though it may not convince his opponents, is written with all commendable temperance and propriety of manner, as becomes a Christian divine, respecting the character and feelings of his opponents; and the arguments and authorities are worthy of attention: though in rejecting the authority of the fathers (p. 109), he has taken away a medium through which unanimity might have been obtained, and rendered the final adjustment of the question more remote.

The Ciciisbeo. A Tragedy in five acts. 1837.—The poets of the present day seem to agree with a French writer:—*C'est mieux dire des riens, que de rien dire*—"It is better to talk nonsense, than to hold your tongue. The present nameless author has availed himself to the full of this privilege; for every page teems with absurdity—which is in full blossom even at the opening leaf; for there we read with horror a motto from the Bible affixed to this mass of verbosity and folly: "Wherefore doth my Lord thus pursue after his servant? for what have I done? or what evil is mine hand?" Next comes a dedication from a nameless nephew to a nameless uncle, whom he professes not to name "from a dread of connecting his name with a performance unworthy of his patronage." After this follows a preface; in which the writer advises poets "never to think of Shakespeare, or work pot-valiant upon him or any other writer." We cannot profess to detail the plot, if plot it can be called, of this precious piece of fatuity: but we will pick out a plum or two; as p. 5, one friend describing another reading:—

— "His eye did beam
So bright upon me, that I quail'd
And reel'd away—for 't was his spirit freed,
By the high page he studied, from the flesh
That quietly rebuked my vain intrusion;
It was a sight I ne'er would see again."

Of the same gentleman it is said,—

— "He would be reading
The living page which *chatter'd* 'neath his eye."

Of the nightingale it is observed,—

"And Philomel did *gibber* wild of love, [ear,
And with soul-rending shrieks assail'd mine
Making my sweating heart to heave and writhe
With rapturous agony."

A gentleman observes he has not a musical voice:—

"In all that leaves my lips 'twixt tone and sense
There is so little harmony, that when
I woo, the women are not thrill'd, *but sneeze*,
Declaring with sour looks, I'm out of tune."

To surprise is given the following novel and graceful action:

"Though I call him friend,
Surprise, that doth the wonderful propound,
Would never *nudge* me."

An allusion—distinguished for sense and propriety!—

"What! Cecil stoop to dote upon a girl?
Sooner, methinks, *St. Paul* would do it."

Elegant figure of rhetoric:

"I'd rather *lap a dog whose nose had drunk*
The hunted *polecat's* sweat, than call him
friend," &c.

A lady's observation to her maid:—

"Like any other honey-blooded mortal,
I've long been hourly driven mad by flies,
That buzz me sonnets that they may enjoy me
In peace and quietude, the selfish loons."

GENT. MAG. VOL. X.

A question:—

"Can God in Heaven grin from the green moon
Upon such sufferings?"

Simile:—

— "I'll be as sure he's worthless,
As God, before he deluged Earth, was sure
'Twas justly done, ere frenzy bursting soul
This *plugging* reverence shall be withdrawn."

So much for "The Ciciisbeo," and we recommend the anonymous uncle to get his anonymous nephew, the author, as soon as he conveniently can, placed safely in Saint Luke's, in the care of an anonymous keeper.

Oxford in 1888, a fragmentary dream.

By a Sub-Utopian, &c.—A very clever and amusing production, under the mask of a dream or fiction, proposing many judicious alterations, commenting on many antiquated errors, and perhaps anticipating many improvements that will be adopted; while occasionally some sly satirical shaft is let loose, on here and there an opinion too pertinaciously held, or a custom that has outgrown the cause in which it originated. In most of the suggestions of the dreamer we fully agree, and feel that he dreamt with his eyes open. His architectural improvements are judicious (p. 63-5): but we would form Christ Church Meadow into a beautiful lawn, with walks and seats for "retired leisure;" for this it is eminently fitted, and no doubt in 1888 cows will be superseded by canons, and where milk maids carried their pails, masters of arts will be seen discoursing in learned pairs, and "unsphering Plato" beneath the shade of their suburban elms. There is nothing said about a botanical garden worthy of the name, which we have no doubt will ere long uplift its "wall of verdure," and within which the lectures will be given on that science. But we will not, by any unwise suggestions of our own, anticipate a second dream, which we are sure is not far off; and in which the dreamer will no doubt be favoured with important communications from the spirits of intelligence; who we think will require some improvements in Greek and Latin grammars and dictionaries, recommend the early study of Quintilian as well as Aristotle, and give, what is much wanted, a lucid and accurate account of the Platonic writings, including their moral sentiments, metaphysical speculations, and political reasonings.

Eleusinia. 1836.—This poem has for its subject the nature and affections of the human soul; but we do not think the plan well adjusted, nor do the parts follow in proper division and order. This was

the more necessary, as the subject itself was abstruse, and required, we think, a broad simple outline, with all the illustrations which learning and fancy could supply. Although we own that there is much poetical talent in the volume, yet are there also marks either of an unfinished taste, or of a negligent execution: as p. 51, the line

"Pity—and be thankful—doth each browner pine"

is, to say the least, very inharmonious, if not unmetrical;

"And I will sup me full of shadowy thought," is vulgar and ungrammatical. Does the author say, breakfast me—and luncheon me?

P. 55—
"And grabbles in the sunshine his wee fingers."

Wee is not an English word: it is neither in Shakspeare, Milton, or Pope, but in Burns. It is used again, p. 79,

"And waves that seem more huge, while the wee sea-bird dips."

To our ears it is very disagreeable; and we should as soon think of meeting one of the Pickwick Club at Almack's, as this word in a grave English poem.

P. 61—
"Like some soft exile plant from its fair climate cast,"

We do not use the term an exile man, or exile girl; thus making exile an adjective.

P. 123—
"The glomerous cramp roll'd gathering like a wave."

P. 151—
"Peering on—on through th' infinite—till oh!
But what are we to think of the following stanza, p. 109—

"See here Petrarca! He was all for me!
Per voi conven ch'io arda, e'n voi respire
If ever man on earth lived love—'t was he
Di speranza m'empiesse e di desir;
But fate forbad—here Garcilaso see!
The gentle Lasso! 't was for me he sigh'd
Sulid sin dueto lagrimas—Dante! he [side,
Made me his Heaven and worshipp'd at my
And fain had barter'd Earth for me—though
twice as wide."

This polyglott stanza, we think, in as bad taste as can be: and we conclude by saying that, in our opinion, the poem wants a severe revision by the author before he places it again before the public. There are sufficient indications in the work of his power of improving it, but
"Non satis est pulcra esse poemata;—dulcia sunt."

Reprint of the Roman Index Expurgatorius, with Preface: by Richard Gubbins. 1837.—An interesting republication of the only Vatican Index of this kind ever published—the great mother-index of all the rest:—a most triumphant proof,

not only of the restless interference and the ambitious domination of the Romish Church, but also of their wicked system of fraud and forgery.

"Non solum hereticos, verum et proscribit
Propugnatoresque suos— [amicos
Compluresque alios rabidos quos continet
Index."

For it may, as the editor observes, with truth be said, that in the editions of the works of the Fathers, "ubi Romani, ibi vitia." Dr. James has noted 1805 places in which the modern editions of Gregory the Great exhibit the text corrupted. In the same manner are the works of St. Austin treated. Well, then, might Bishop Jewell ask—"Is their rending, suppressing, maiming, and burning the writings of the ancient Fathers an argument of their reliance on antiquity?"—We thank Mr. Gubbins for making public this most melancholy proof of ecclesiastical tyranny, craftiness, and guilt.

On Education: from the German of J. C. A. Heinrich.—This little elementary work contains many judicious observations and enlightened views on the subject of the discipline of the mental and moral powers, and is worthy of perusal. The kind of German air about the thoughts and expressions, adds to its interest.

Apocalypsis Skenes, an opening of the Mystery of the Tabernacle. By John Vizard.—This little work contains a specimen of a Commentary on the first eight verses of the 25th chapter of Exodus; and is executed with learning and taste. We hope the author will continue his proposed plan.

Stanley, or the Infidel reclaimed, and other Poems, by James C. Fyler, Esq. M.A.—These poems are correct and pleasing, without possessing much of the fire of genius. The song resembles the soft twitter of the linnnet, rather than that of the "bird of fiery heart." ex. gr.

LLANGOLLEN GRAVE;
Where Lady E. Butler, Miss Ponsonby, and
their maid were buried.

Breathe softly!—this is hallow'd ground!
A holy stillness guards the mound

Where Friendship's ashes lie;
This little spot of earth contains
More than a Monarch's proud remains,—
A grave of Sympathy.

Read, Stranger! on that tablet rude,
Traced by the hand of Gratitude,
Affection's praise sincere;
Give humble worth to rank allied,
The friend and mistress side by side,
The tributary tear.

Their mortal relics here repose—
Yet deem not here pure Friendship's close
And fond fidelity;
The Prince of Peace, the Lord of Love,
Crown them in happier realms above
With bright eternity.

Plain Parochial Sermons, by the Rev. D. Parsons.—This little volume is introduced by a very judicious and well-reasoned preface, on the relation which our Established Church bears to the numerous Protestant sects, and particularly to the Kirk of Scotland. "The Church of England," he observes, "is essentially Catholic, accidentally Protestant, and as such is a reformed church; but in no way connected with the Continental reformation, or with their off-shoots in Scotland, Ireland, and England; inasmuch as the Continental reformation and their off-shoots are essentially Protestant and not Catholic." Again, "The Church of England is not a Protestant church (essentially), and the other churches (so called), such as the Kirk and Dissenting societies, are destitute of that which is essential to the existence of any branch of the church of Christ, apostolical ordination, and on other points do not teach the Catholic doctrine." Mr. Parsons then distinctly shows that the principal subjects on which the Church of England teaches Catholic doctrine, and other Protestant churches (so called) teach differently, are these:—1. Apostolical Succession. 2. Baptism. 3. Confirmation. 4. The Eucharist. 5. The relation of the Sacraments to other parts of duty and life. 6. The power of Absolution. The Sermons themselves are very good, and such in doctrine and in language should be preached from every village pulpit. It should be kept in mind, however, that the language of the pulpit is rendered intelligible to the common people, as much by the tones, manner, and even the assistance of gesture when decently and moderately used, as by the plainness and simplicity of the words themselves. We do not approve of *ex-tempore* preaching; but we strongly advocate such a familiarity with his discourse as may enable a preacher to deliver it with freedom and ease.

Riddell's Letters of a Godfather, &c.

—This little work consists of a series of Letters containing advice on religious belief and conduct. They are written in a plain and somewhat familiar style, and their doctrines are such as must be admitted and approved. We wish, however, that the author, instead of quoting Wilberforce and Dr. Wilson, had confined himself to the works of our great divines, seeing that there is no argument nor exposition wanted by him in illustration of his doctrine that could not have been brought from them, not only with a power and precision of language, but with a weight of authority, which surely

neither Wilson nor Wilberforce could claim. We think it of high importance not to let our old theology be superseded by quoting the authority of living writers on subjects which have been discussed, examined, enforced, and illustrated by minds of far superior powers. We should be ashamed to say that we had not read the works of Hooker, Taylor, Barrow, South, Waterland, &c. but we are not the least unwilling to declare that we never read a line either of Mr. Wilberforce or Mr. Wilson's writing, on this principle,—that life is too short to be employed on works of secondary and disputed excellence,—that our old body of theology is one of the richest stores of learning, sacred and profane, of powerful argument, noble invention, devout feeling, all delivered in a style grave, masculine, and eloquent, that can be possessed,—of which we have nothing that can bear the slightest comparison with it; and further, it abounds in works of practical ability, as well as of recondite erudition. Why then are we to quote Mr. Wilberforce lately dead, and Mr. Wilson now alive? Our old friend Dr. Parr, once the ornament of the place from which Mr. Riddell dates his work, often told us that he liked neither the spirit nor the doctrine of Wilberforce's work; unless therefore we could gain from it something *not to be got elsewhere*,—which we much doubt,—we shall decline its perusal. We are afraid that such works and a thousand others are now read by clergymen, as well as by the laity, to the exclusion of those volumes over which our forefathers used to bend with delight; and what is the result? Look at the numerous volumes of modern sermons flowing for ever from the press. Can anything be more poor, dry, jejune, and unprofitable to the understanding than nine-tenths of them are. Modern sermons Coleridge, who read every thing, declared *he could not read*, because they are not illustrated by rich stores of learning, nor adorned by a free and copious invention and fancy; they have nothing to attract or detain the attention. Compare one discourse of Donne, or Leighton, or Reynolds, or Barrow, or Howe, with the parochial or any other sermons of the present day, and if a reader does not at once feel the difference, it will not matter to him what book he reads. Perhaps this strikes us more strongly, as our theological studies were early directed, and since continued solely among those great divines, jointly with the old fathers of the early church; and we can only bring ourselves to delight in those discourses of

the present day which are composed after their spirit. To Mr Davison's Warburton lectures, to Mr. Benson's lectures, to Mr. Miller's discourses, and lastly, to Mr. Newman's incomparable sermons, we are ready to pay the homage due to them. They look on us with the countenance of old times; and the mantle which Taylor and which the saintly Leighton left on earth, has fallen if anywhere into their hands.

The Beast and his Image, by the Rev. F. Fysh, A.M.—We consider this as a very useful and ingenious commentary on the thirteenth chapter of the Revelations. The author generally agrees with Bishop Newton; but has availed himself of the opinions of other commentators, and has also exercised his own judgment on disputed points. We firmly believe that the prophecies of the Roman Church are hastening to an accomplishment, and the more we are awakened to a sense of the deep corruptions of that Church, the more anxious shall we be to guard our own against its delusions, and take warning by its errors and crimes. The chapters on the Jesuits are excellently compiled and of great interest.

The Diocesan Statutes of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the province of Leinster, exactly reprinted. By the Rev. R. J. M'Ghee, A.B.—The Roman Catholic Clergy are very unwilling that these volumes of statutes issued by the authority of their bishops should get beyond their reach, and it appears purchase them at almost any price. We are obliged to Mr. M'Ghee for making public the one here described; and thus contributing to extend our knowledge of the carnal arts and unholy practices of the Church, under whose power more than six millions of people are brought up in ignorance, disaffection, and crime.

The Nature and Prospects of the Adamic Race, in connection with the Scheme of Christianity. 8vo.—The object of this treatise is to establish the two great truths, inseparable from each other, on which the christian scheme of salvation is founded. The one, "Man's utter inability to establish his own righteousness;" the other "Man's full and free justification through Christ." The discourse itself is argued with clearness, and from scriptural authority, and is written with force and elegance. The author need not have suppressed his name.

FINE ARTS.

THE ART UNION.

This association held its general meeting at Mr. Rainy's Gallery, in Regent St. on the 15th May, Benj. Bond Cabbell, esq. F.R.S. in the chair. The subscribers have increased this year from 352 to 568; and the total amount of their subscriptions was 721 guineas; still the position of the Society is far from adequate either to the extent and importance of the objects in view, or to the wealth and character of the British metropolis. The annual income of the Société des Amis des Arts in Paris is more than seven times, and even the Edinburgh Association for the same object is more than four times the largest sum yet subscribed in London.

The Art Union has determined to devote a portion of its funds to the purpose of engraving some work of art which shall have been purchased by the Association; each member to be entitled to one impression, and the proofs distributed by lot, in the same way as the right to select pictures. The sum of 150*l.* was assigned for this purpose. (The subject since selected is Mr. Cabbell's picture, the work of W. Simson.) The remaining available sum of 450*l.* was divided by the Committee into fifteen portions; and after the allotment of the twenty proofs of the

engraving with the letters, ten with the engraver's name only, and ten before the letters, the scrutineers proceeded to draw the lots for pictures, and the fortunate members were as follow, almost all of whom have added to the amount of their prizes, in order to purchase pictures of greater value:—

*Prizes of 10*l.** Mr. J. Ball, who selected from the exhibition of the Society of British Artists, "The Miser alarmed," by H. E. Dawe, price 21*l.*; Mr. Holland, "Sussex Coast, near Eastbourne," by J. Wilson, price 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mr. Legh, "Dead Game," by G. Stevens, 25 guineas; Mr. Ackermann, "Quiet Enjoyment," by T. Woodward, 30 guineas.

*Prizes of 20*l.** Mr. F. Barry, not yet selected. Mr. Prentis, "Old House at Aberdoun, Fifeshire," by A. Nasmyth, 20 guineas; Mr. Uwins, "Omnium Gatherum," by W. D. Kennedy, 20 guineas; Mr. Sass, "Shylock, Antonio, and Bassanio," by D. Cowper, 30 guineas.

*Prizes of 25*l.** Mr. Cabbell, "A Camaldolese monk, showing the relics in the sacristy of the convent at Rome," by W. Simson, price one hundred and fifty guineas; Mr. Clark, "Glenloch, at the head of Loch Tay, Perthshire," by Copley Fielding, 25*l.*; Mr. Wood, "Harbour, &c.

Searborough," by John Tennant, 25 guineas; Mr. Cole, "The Persian," by S. A. Hart, A.R.A. 25*l*.

*Prizes of 50*l*.* Mr. Matthew, "Scene from Anne of Geierstein," by Edw. Corbould, 55*l*; Mr. Godwin, "Rehearsing for the Frolic," by Thomas Clater, 60*l*.

*Prize of 100*l*.* Mr. Harrison, "The Death of Leonardo da Vinci," by William Fisk, from the exhibition of the Royal Academy, price 100 guineas. The sums added amount to 216*l*. 10*s*. making the total sum expended upon the painters through the intervention of the Society, 636*l*. 10*s*.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

Aug. 1. The first annual meeting of this institution was held at its rooms in Somerset-house, when the premiums awarded to the successful competitors were distributed by the Right Hon. C. Poulett Thomson, M.P. President of the Board of Trade. The school has already been productive of valuable results, as appeared by the numerous beautiful specimens of art submitted for inspection. The prizes were five guineas each, and were awarded as follow: Silk Hangings, Mr. W. Cheseling Wild; Ribands, Mr. John Mongford; Shawl, Mr. E. C. Clarkson; Carpet, Mr. C. Gardner; Architectural Frieze, Mr. W. C. T. Dobson; Teacup, coffee-cup and cover, and saucer, Mr. Wyatt A. Papworth; Chintz Muslin, to Mr. Thomas Ingham. In several cases a testimonial of approbation was given to a second competitor. Mr. Papworth has resigned the direction, and is succeeded by Mr. Dyce.

STAINED GLASS AT CAMBRIDGE.

The beautiful and spacious hall of King's College, Cambridge, has received a splendid addition by the filling of three of the north-west windows with stained glass, presented by the individuals whose armorial bearings it represents, or by their executors or friends. The work is executed by Mr. Hedgeland, of Grove-place, Lisson Grove.

Each window contains the arms, &c. of six individuals. The first is appropriated to those of Peers and Statesmen, educated at the College:—In the first compartment are the arms of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, Prime Minister to George I.; in the 2nd those of the Right Hon. Stephen Poyntz; 3rd, Horatio, first Lord Walpole, brother to Sir Robert; 4th, the late Lord Bolton; 5th, the Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, G.C.B.; and 6th, the late Earl of Carlisle.

The second window contains the arms of Bishops and Heads of Colleges, namely, —Dr. Luxmoore, late Bishop of St. Asaph;

Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Chester; and Dr. Bethell, Bishop of Bangor; Dr. Goodall, Provost of Eton College; Dr. Thackeray, the Provost of King's; and Dr. Cooke, late Provost and benefactor.

The third window consists of the arms of divines and benefactors, in the following order:—1st, Dr. Rennell, Dean of Winchester; 2nd, Dr. James; 3rd, the late Rev. Daniel Gaches; 4th, the late Rev. John Manistre; 5th, the late pious and Rev. Charles Simeon; 6th, Dr. Keate.

The several compartments contain, together with the armorial bearings, scrolls or labels, inscribed with the names, &c. the shields being decorated, according to circumstances, with garters, collars, or other appropriate emblems; the whole reposing on rich diapered backgrounds of a subdued tone, affording the necessary relief to the brighter colouring of the heraldic devices.

LOUIS-PHILIPPE'S ALBUM.

The following is a summary description of the splendid album presented to the King of the French on his Majesty's fête-day, containing highly-finished drawings in water-colours of the scenes at Fontainebleau, and the fêtes given by the Hotel de Ville and the national guards of Paris, on the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Orleans. Baron Taylor, under whose direction this beautiful work was got up, wishing that it should be done with the utmost accuracy, caused sketches to be made at the time of all the features of the places and actions at each scene, and from which the drawings were made. The most striking subjects are—"The Review of the Camp at Fontainebleau by the King," finely executed by Messrs. Justin Ouvrié and Victor Adam; the "King on the grand Staircase of the Cour d'Honneur at Fontainebleau," by Messrs. Dauzats and Bayot; "The Civil Marriage," in the Gallery of Henri II. by Messrs. Dauzats and Grenier; "The Catholic Marriage," in the chapel, by M. Eugene Lami; "The Protestant Marriage," in the new gallery, by Messrs. Dauzats and Eugene Lami; "The Royal Banquet" and "The Opera at Versailles," by M. Viollet Leduc; and "The Castle of Ludwigslust," by M. Ouvrié. The total number of the drawings is 22. The album is bound in red morocco, relieved with dark green, and enriched with finely wrought gold ornaments and precious stones, having his Majesty's cypher in the centre in diamonds and rubies. The binding was executed by M. Simier, after designs by M. Viollet Leduc. It was presented to the King by the Count de Montalivet, and received by his Majesty with warm expressions of praise and admiration.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History and Biography.

Memoirs of Monk, Duke of Albemarle. By M. GUIZOT; translated, with additional notes, by the Hon. J. STUART WORTLEY. 8vo. 12s.

Correspondence of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham. Edited by the Executors of his son, John Earl of Chatham. Vol. I. 8vo. 18s.

Speeches of Henry Lord Brougham, with historical introductions [by himself], and a critical dissertation upon the Eloquence of the Ancients. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

A Jewish Calendar for sixty-four years, detailing the New Moons, Festivals, &c. with the sections of the law as read in the synagogues every Sabbath. By E. H. LINDO. 8vo.

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Perspective Simplified. By T. LAWRENCE. 8vo. 7s.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The sale of the library of the late Prince Talleyrand has just taken place, but presented nothing remarkable either in quantity or quality. The entire collection did not exceed 3000 volumes, and included a number of almanacs, pamphlets, &c. Part had been kept back by the family; and it will be recollected that shortly after the restoration, the prince disposed in London of a large library through the medium of Mr. Evans, the auctioneer, which accounts for the small number of books now sold. On the present occasion the books, good and bad, brought fair prices; and among them the "Missale Romanum" used by the prince during his residence in the Séminaire de St. Sulpice, was sold high.

It had long been desired by oriental scholars that the Ethiopic MS. of the apocryphal book of Enoch, brought by Bruce from Abyssinia, and deposited in the Bodleian Library, should be published in the original. No one, however, seemed disposed for such a task, until the present Archbishop of Cashel, formerly Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford, and well known by his many valuable and learned writings, has set about the work, which is now in the press. By a singular coincidence, it happens that Dr. Hoffman, of Jena, has also just announced a similar publication of the text of Enoch, from a manuscript brought to Europe by Roppell, a traveller.

A manuscript has been found in the Vatican Library, which, among other things, contains the songs of Abelard, with their musical notation. The celebrated Abbé Raini is about to give a modern dress to them, which is to be edited by a German now in Rome.

The King of Sardinia having in 1833 created an historical association, for the purpose of publishing unedited or rare documents relating to Piedmont, the first volume has appeared under the Vice Presidency of Count Babbo. It is entitled, "Historiæ Patriæ Monumenta, edita jussu regis Caroli Alberti," and contains 1050 documents, the dates of which lie between the years 602 and 1292.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

Two splendid portraits by Owen, of the late Lords Eldon and Stowell, presented by Lord and Lady Sidmouth to the University, have been placed in the Picture Gallery.

It has been unanimously agreed in convocation to grant copies of the theological works in the Greek, Latin, and English languages, printed at the University press, to the clergy of Upper Canada, towards forming a diocesan library.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

July 10. The Rev. Dr. Shuttleworth, Warden of New College, Oxford, accompanied by Messrs. Tremeneere and Wither, the Posers, visited Winchester College, and were received as usual at the gates by the senior scholar, who addressed them in a Latin oration. The next day the compositions and speeches were recited in the school, in presence of a numerous audience, after which the prizes were adjudged, as follows—

Bishop Maltby's prize, *Greek Iambics*—from Richard II. act 3. sc. 2. C. Barter.

Gold Medals, *Latin Verse*—"Sins Arabicus." J. M. Myers. *English Prose*—

"The Influence of Climate, Country,

and Institutions, on the Formation of National Character." S. G. Selwyn.

Silver Medals, *Latin Speech*—"Hannibal ad Milites Oratio." E. Williams. *English Speech*—"Canning at Lisbon." C. Barter.

In the evening a very numerous party, consisting of the principal ladies and gentlemen resident in the city and neighbourhood, and many from more distant parts, visited the College to hear "Domum" sung. The spacious room, at St. John's House, was crowded with about 200 of the most distinguished gentry in the county, and dancing was sustained with much spirit till the dawn of day.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the plans and estimates for the completion of the British Museum, in their report state it as their opinion, that "the combined considerations of public economy and public convenience strongly enforce the expediency of authorising contracts and making provision without delay for the completion of the buildings mentioned in the report of Sir Robert Smirke, of which the following is the general summary:—

"The north-west building, for the print-room, library, &c., estimated at 19,000 <i>l</i> , and since enlarged by direction of the trustees	£20,500
The south-front building, extending between the wings, with the portico, colonnade, &c. ..	82,000
The south-west building, and the colonnade adjoining it, &c. ..	60,000
The gallery at the western extremity of the south front ..	10,000
Arrangements proposed in the upper floor of east wing for the reception of the zoological and botanical collections	3,000
The officers' houses, with the secretary's offices and buildings connecting them with the museum	36,000
Probable expense of the iron palisading along the south and east fronts, entrance lodge, dwellings for the attendants and others, guard-house, forming and paving the front quadrangle, &c.	15,000

£226,500

"It will be seen that, with the addition of 10 per cent. for contingencies, the total estimated charge is 250,000*l*., to be spread over the period of five or six years, that being the probable time which will be required for the proper execution of the

works. To this sum of 250,000*l*. there must be added the sum which will be required for the purchase of certain houses, 10 in number, and the site they occupy, the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford."

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 6. Read, 1. An account of Spiro-linites in chalk and chalk flints, by the Marquess of Northampton, F.G.S.; 2. A note to accompany specimens of quick-silver ore from the mine of San Onofre near the town of El Doctor, Mexico, by John Taylor, esq. Treas. G.S.; 3. Remarks on the formation of Obsidian in the mountains of Real del Monte, Mexico, from letters by Mr. Fred. Edmonds; 4. A notice of the Oar's Rock in the British Channel, by R. I. Murchison, esq. V.P.; 5. On the discovery of Fossil Fishes in the Bagshot Sands at Goldworth Hill, by Dr. Buckland; 6. On the discovery of a Fossil Wing of a Neuropterous Insect in the Stonesfield Slate, by the same; 7. On some species of Orthocerata, by Mr. Stokes. Adjourned to November 7.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The Council of this Society have given notice that they will award, during the ensuing session, Telford premiums to communications of adequate merit on the following subjects:—The Nature and Properties of Steam, especially with reference to the quantity of Water in a given bulk of Steam in free communication with water at different temperatures, as deduced from actual experiment.—The Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Apartments, with an account of the methods which have been most successfully employed for ensuring a healthy state of the atmosphere. An Account and Drawings of the original construction and present state of the Plymouth Breakwater.—The ratio, from actual experiment, of the Velocity, Load, and Power of Locomotive Engines on Railways, 1st, upon Levels; 2nd, upon Inclined Planes.—The Sewage of Westminster. Drawings and description of the Outfall of the King's Scholars' Pond Sewer, and of other principal Outfalls of the Westminster Sewage; also, the inclination, dimensions, and forms of the Sewers, and the observed velocities of water in them.—Drawings and descriptions of the Sewage under the Commission for Regent-street, especially of the outfall at Scotland-yard.—Drawings and description of the best Machine for describing the profile of a Road, and also for measuring the traction of different roads.—The alterations and improvements in Blackfriars Bridge.—The explosion of Steam Boilers; speci-

ally a record of facts connected with any explosions which have taken place; also, a description, drawings, and details of the Boiler, both before and after the explosion.—Drawings, sections, and descriptions of Iron Steam Vessels.—The comparative advantages of Iron and Wood as employed in the construction of Steam Vessels.—The advantages and disadvantages of the Hot and Cold Blast in the manufacture of Iron, with statements of the quality and quantity of the materials employed, and produce thereof.—The causes of and means of preventing the changes in texture and composition which Cast Iron occasionally undergoes when in continued contact with Sea Water.—The Properties and Chemical Constitution of the various kinds of Coal.

GRESHAM MUSICAL LIBRARY.

Edward Taylor, esq. the Gresham Professor of Music, has issued an address to the patrons of the art, the members of the profession, and the public, on the want of a Musical Library in the metropolis. We make from it the following extracts:—"Some rare works on music are to be found in the British Museum, but they are comparatively few in number—so few as not to be thought worthy a distinct classification; and it forms no part of the plan of that institution to devote its funds to their increase. The fit place for such a Library is an institution whose permanent existence is secured by a sufficient endowment, and to which a Musical Professorship is attached. These requisites are united in Gresham College, which is the only College in the kingdom which contains any provision for musical instruction.

"To the student, works of established and deserved reputation are not only interesting, but of primary importance; yet half a life is often spent before even the scanty rudiments of a musical library are collected. Many valuable collections, within the remembrance even of the present generation, have been dispersed; many interesting and valuable compositions irretrievably lost! The splendid libraries of Dr. Bever, Mr. Bartleman, Mr. Parker, Dr. Arnold, Mr. Greateorex, with many others, are all scattered; and those which are now in the progress of accumulation will probably share the same fate. Perhaps no person now living possesses a complete copy of the works of either Handel or Purcell; and those of the illustrious composers who adorned the age of Elizabeth it would be extremely difficult to collect. Of the long list of compositions by the first Gresham Professor of Music—the celebrated Dr. John

Bull—scarcely any remain. Other compositions, possessing a strong national and historical interest, are lost, such as the original music to the songs in Shakespeare's plays, all of which has perished; and the compositions which are especially connected with and illustrate the history of our dramatic music, are of very rare attainment, and no collection of them is known to exist.

"Yet more difficult is the attainment of the compositions of other nations. No complete collection of the works of Palestrina, for example, exists in this country, and I am not aware that any one of his compositions, of which thirty-eight volumes are extant in Rome, or those of his illustrious fellow-labourers and disciples,* could be purchased at our music shops. The same may be said of the Flemish composers of that period, many of whose works are now in the course of republication in Germany.

"A well-assorted musical library ought to contain the works of the most eminent writers, extending, at least, through three centuries, comprising those of Italy, Germany, Flanders, France, and England, and including the best music of every class, sacred as well as secular—vocal as well as instrumental. It is worthy of note, that while we have been wholly unmindful of what I will venture to call the national duty of preserving those compositions which to Englishmen have either an intrinsic or an historical claim to regard, agents for the Royal Library of France are employed in obtaining them; and, at this moment, one of the best collections of English music will probably be found there."

Mr. Taylor solicits, particularly from the citizens of London, and her corporations, assistance, either by pecuniary donations or the presentation of musical works—of musical compositions of sterling and unquestioned value, as well as of musical treatises and elementary works, and all works either expressly written on the Art, or publications or documents of any kind, tending to illustrate its history. He proposes to place all pecuniary contributions in the hands of W. S. Hale, esq. the Chairman of the City of London School Committee, who has consented to act as Treasurer; and in their application will avail himself of the advice and assistance of the organist of St. Paul's Cathedral and the organist of Westminster Abbey. The name of every benefactor will be re-

* Probably the finest collection of the works of Luca Marenzio, in fourteen volumes, is to be found in the Fitzwilliam Library at Cambridge.

gistered and preserved, and the state of the fund announced at the conclusion of the last Music Lecture of every term.

We have the satisfaction to add, that the plan herein contemplated is not altogether prospective, but that it has actually commenced, under the highest auspices. The first donation to the Musical Library of Gresham College was made by her Majesty Queen Victoria. A set of the works of Mr. Taylor's highly respected predecessor, Mr. Stevens, has been given by Messrs. Coventry and Hollier; for the purchase of which a sum of money was subscribed by the professional lady and gentlemen who assisted at his Commemoration Lecture, and the audience who attended it, but which now still remains to be appropriated to the purposes of the Library.

The Gresham Lectures, it is well known, are open to the public. Since the demolition of Gresham College, by an Act of the legislature in 1768, it is true that this advantage has been rather nominal than real; the patriotic and comprehensive design of Sir Thomas Gresham having been shamefully violated by an act of unparalleled barbarism, and his professors driven to lecture in a chamber of the Royal Exchange; but the liberality of the Committee of the City of London School has given them the temporary occupation of a spacious theatre, in which, during the last term, 3046 persons attended their several lectures. But with the destruction of the Royal Exchange perished, for a time, the endowment of Gresham College, and thus its trustees are now deprived of the power of contributing to the present object. Subscriptions and Donations of money or books for the Gresham Library will be received by the Secretary of the City of London School.

CROSBY HALL.

The venerable hall of Sir John Crosby, now restored in some degree to its pris-

tine beauty, has been recently employed in a very suitable and highly agreeable manner. On the morning of Thursday, July 12, several distinguished vocal performers were assembled there; when, after the performance of Stevens's *sestette*, "The cloud capt towers," and Spohr's "Blessed are the departed;" the Gresham Prize Anthem of 1837, "My Soul doth magnify the Lord," by the Rev. W. H. Havergal, M.A. was very successfully executed; and the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, B.A. then recited his Essay on "Offa, King of Mercia," which gained the prize for 1837, founded by Mr. Alderman Copeland, during his mayoralty. The second part of the music, consisting of several glees and madrigals, then followed, and gave great pleasure to all present. The hall is found to be highly favourable for music.

On the evenings of Tuesday and Thursday, August 21 and 23, a similar musical performance took place; together with the Gresham Prize composition for the present year, for which an anthem from Psalm lxxx. 14, 18, "Turn thee again, thou God of Hosts," by E. Dearle, Mus. Bac. had been unanimously selected. On the former evening, Mr. Alderman Copeland's prize for 1838, "On the Life and Times of Robert Baron Fitzwalter," was recited by its author, G. W. Johnson, esq. barrister-at-law.

An honorary premium of ten guineas will be awarded in Nov. 1838 for the best Historical Memoir of Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond; and in Nov. 1839, for the best Essay on the Obligations of Literature to the Mothers of England. The next Gresham gold medal of five guineas' value will be awarded in Nov. 1838 by Dr. Crotch, Mr. Horsley, Mus. B. and John Goss, esq. Organist to St. Paul's, for the best composition in Sacred Vocal Music, the words to be selected from the Holy Scriptures, and to be set for Three, Four, or Five Voices.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

March 15. Mr. Bollaert read a Memoir on the Circulating Medium of the New World. The Mexicans, though possessed of infinite riches in gems and the precious metals, used as coin the cocoa seed from which chocolate is made; while the Peruvians applied the pod of the *uchu*, a large species of capsicum, to the same purpose. In Brazil, gold and precious stones were known to the natives merely as ornaments. After the conquest of these countries, the Spanish settlers re-

sorted to gold and silver, beaten out in thin strips, and cut into pieces, weighing each about an ounce, and imprinted with a cross. These pieces were denominated *Plata Macuquina*, or cut money. Mr. Bollaert stated, that so recently as 1829, he saw some of these in circulation in Peru and Chili. Copper coin, in any shape, was formerly unknown to the Spanish colonists; but in 1825, the *Buenos-Ayrenses* adopted a small coin of that metal, which they called a *Decimo*; it is somewhat larger than a farthing, and was

manufactured, it is supposed, in Birmingham. The first mint was established at Mexico; subsequently mints were set up at Potosi, Chili, Lima, Santa Fé de Bogotá, and Guatemala. The coins then adopted were the following:—1. La onza de oro, or doubloon, weighing about 17 dwts. 8 grs. averaging in value from 3*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*;—2. La media onza, half the foregoing;—3. La quarta de onza, escudo, or quarter of an ounce;—and 4. La media quarta de onza, or half quarter of an ounce. On one side was the portrait of the Spanish monarch; on the other, the arms of Castille and Leon. The silver coins were:—1. El peso duro, piastre, hard dollar, piece of eight or Spanish dollar, value four shillings;—2. El medio pesa, half a dollar or four rials;—3. Dos reales, or two rials;—4. Un real, one rial;—5. Media real, or half rial;—6. Un quartillio, or quarter of a rial: the latter had, in the place of the bust, a lion on one side, and on the reverse, the value of the coin. The gold coins were alloyed with silver, the silver with copper; but of late copper has been used in alloying the former, being found less expensive, and rendering the coins less liable to wear.

Another paper was read by the Rev. I. B. Reade, on the Roman Coin Moulds discovered at Lingwell Gate. Its object was to show that the Roman emperors themselves resorted to casting, to supply their exhausted military coffers.

April 26. The following papers were read:—1. Remarks on the Coins of Northumbria; by Edw. Hawkins, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. The writer commenced by proposing that certain coins which have been ascribed to Egbergh, King of Kent, bearing the name *EOTBERHTUS*, probably belong to Eadbert, King of Northumbria, who reigned from 737 to 758. Another to Alchred, monarch of the same kingdom from 765 to 774. He concludes with a list of the Northumbrian kings, with the several coins which have been found belonging to them.

2. Remarks upon the Skeattre and Styca attributed to Huth, King of Northumbria; also by Mr. Hawkins. Huth is a name which occurs only in Brompton, the same person being called Eric by the other chroniclers. Mr. Hawkins does not think that the existence of the name is supported by the coins in question; the styca he assigns to a moneyer of Eanred named *HYETRED* (instead of *HUAD REX*). The inscriptions of the skeattre are still more indecisive.

3. A memoir on the coins of Melita; by Mr. J. Belfour.

4. Notes on the Coinage of Modern

Greece, by Mr. L. J. H. Tonna. The coins issued by Capodistrias were in copper, 1. the lepton (about one twelfth of a penny); 2. Five lepta piece; 3. Ten lepta piece. In Silver, the Phoenix only, worth one hundred lepta. The coins of King Otho are in copper, as before; in silver, the drachm, of the same size and value as the Phoenix, viz. 8*d.* also pieces of 6 drachms, 2 drachms, a $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm, and a $\frac{1}{4}$ drachm. They bear the head of Otho, and on the reverse the arms of Greece, viz. Azure, a cross couped argent, pierced with the chequers of Bavaria, barry bendy azure and argent. This coinage has been all struck in Bavaria.

5. An account of gold coins of James I. and Charles I. found at Southend, near Lewisham, by James Dodsley Cuff, esq. F.S.A. Of this discovery an account was given in our March number, p. 303. Of the 420 coins found (all pieces of twenty shillings) 136 were of the last coinage of James I. with his bust laureated; and the remainder of Charles I. of three different coinages. Mr. Cuff particularised the several mint marks. His time did not allow him to examine the reverses; and after the whole had been delivered to Mr. Maule, the solicitor to the Treasury, it is to be regretted that they were consigned to the crucible without having been submitted to the examination of the officers of the British Museum. From the mint marks it is conjectured that the coins were buried in 1646.

May 24. Mr. Hawkins read a Dissertation upon British Coins. It included a critical examination of the passage of Cæsar relative to this subject, the result of which is, that Mr. Hawkins prefers the reading of the Museum MS. 10084, "*Utuntur aut ære, aut nummo aureo, aut anulīs ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis, pro nummo;*" and translates it thus, "They (the Britons) use either brass money, or gold money, or, instead of money, iron rings adjusted to a certain weight." The number of coins found in Britain, and only there, are sufficient proof that the Britons had a variety of coins. Mr. Hawkins thinks that they were executed at home by native artists, with greater or less skill, according to circumstances, after Macedonian originals, the knowledge of which was obtained from barbarous imitations derived from Gaul; that a metallic currency of struck money existed in Britain before the days of Julius Cæsar; and that Cæsar, in the passage above cited (which has been so much corrupted and so much misunderstood) correctly asserts that the Britons used money of copper and of gold.—There was also read a proposal for the introduction

tion of the Decimal Division in Money, by J. P. Cory, esq. The writer proposed to do this without disturbing the present circulation, or a single contract or account, by striking two new coins in silver, one equal to two shillings, and the other to one tenth of the same, or ten farthings; the great penny of George the Third to pass for five farthings (its actual intrinsic value), and the smaller penny still to circulate for four farthings. We have not room to quote Mr. Cory's arguments in favour of this change, which are not unknown to those who are aware of the reasons which have led other governments to adopt a decimal division.

The three excellent papers of Mr. Hawkins, and those by Mr. Tonna and Mr. Cuff, have been published in *Akerman's Numismatic Chronicle*, No. I.

REMAINS ON THE KENTISH DOWNS.

As the farm-servants of W. Nethersole, esq. were employed in digging chalk from a pit in one of his fields, at West-street, about four miles from Deal, Kent, they opened into a structure which bears evident marks of design and manual labour.

Before the men noticed any thing peculiar, they had opened the structure at one side from top to bottom, and what first struck their attention was the large blocks of chalk which were much more dense and compact than that in which they previously had been digging. They now saw that they had opened a cavity in the chalk which descends perpendicularly from the surface to the depth of between four and five feet: this was filled with the common mould, and was removed with the greatest care, when the blocks of chalk were observed to be continued all round the interior, so that the cavity must have been

built in the manner of a draw-well. Between each stratum of the chalk-blocks was interposed a layer of tile. The dimensions of each block are about seven inches thick, somewhat wedge-shaped, and varying from eight inches to a foot in breadth and depth.

They are united to each other by mortar, of a clay colour, which now is less fragrant than the chalk. Before the structure was injured, there must have been about twenty square holes in the wall, all of which were filled with mould; they were formed by the blocks of chalk being here and there placed to a distance of six or seven inches from each other, and the hand can be thrust into each for the depth of about 10 inches. These holes give it something of the appearance of the interior of a pigeon-cot.

The cavity is six feet in diameter, between four and five feet deep, and the middle part of the bottom is hollowed out to about ten inches more. The mould, which the cavity contained, was carefully examined, and a number of bones were found, belonging to the pig, sheep, and rabbit, but not sufficient to form the skeleton of the animals. Besides these, were found some old iron nails, which are oxidized through and through, about four inches long, as thick as a little finger, and with very broad heads. Some bits of marble were found, which are slightly concave on one side, and convex on the other, like fragments of a broken vessel. There were two lumps of Kentish rag, which, although they did not tally, seemed to belong to the same vessel, and must have been much like a utensil once used for grinding corn, if not for the very purpose, called in Scotland, a *guhain*, and in England a quern.

FINTIMUS.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 23.

The BENEFICES AND PLURALITIES' Bill was read a third time. On the question that the bill do pass, Lord Portman said, it was in his judgment a bill which, at no very distant period, would force upon the Right Rev. Bench a complete and entire consideration of the whole subject of church temporalities; it was not so full of reciprocity or fairness as to be able to stand; it imposed, he would not say great penalties, but great changes in the whole property of patrons; it gave enormous powers to the Bishops, while it afforded but small remedies for the grievances under which the incumbents of this coun-

try laboured. It was true it went to enforce residence—a provision which he hailed with satisfaction, but which he feared was not founded upon a principle that could be permanent. The bill then passed.

July 26. The Lord Chancellor moved the order of the day for the third reading of the CHURCH DISCIPLINE BILL. The Bishop of Exeter, in a speech of great ability, research, and spirit, denounced what he denominated the monstrous injustice of a measure which would transfer all that power which properly belonged to the Bishops of the Church and to the Archbishop of York to one court, the

Court of Arches: he proposed that it should be read a third time that day six months.—The Archbishop of *Canterbury* defended the bill.—Lord *Brougham* opposed it.—The Bishop of *Lincoln* spoke in its support.—Lord *Wynford* recommended its withdrawal for the present session, pointing out several objectionable points in the project which required alteration.—The Duke of *Wellington* decidedly recommended the postponement of the measure.—The Archbishop of *Canterbury* said, that nothing that he had heard had shaken his opinions respecting the desirableness of its passing into law; but as the sense of the House seemed to be against the bill, he would consent to its being withdrawn.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the order that the IRISH TITHES BILL should be read the third time, Mr. *Dillon Browne*, with a view to its total defeat, moved, by way of amendment, that the third reading should be postponed to that day six months.—Sir *R. Peel* said, that, concurring as he did in the main principle of the bill, the conversion of tithes into rent-charge, and the relief from arrears, he would not, because he differed as to the conditions annexed to the grant of the money, refuse to pass the bill, and by that refusal incur the mischief of leaving the question, not only unsettled for the present, but without prospect of settlement for the future. He retained his former opinions on the mode of dealing with the arrears; and if Government were resolved to make the extinction of those arrears compulsory on the tithe owners, instead of leaving it to each man's option either to enforce his tithe or to accept the composition offered by the Legislature instead of it, he thought that steps ought to have been taken for ascertaining the total amount. The bill was carried by a majority of 118: there being for the third reading, 148; against it, 30.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 27.

Lord *Melbourne* moved the third reading of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS' (IRELAND) BILL, which led to some animated discussion.—Lord *Brougham* complained that any qualification was introduced into the bill, as the English act had worked so well, producing tranquillity everywhere.—The Duke of *Wellington* said that he had from the first been for putting an end to the Irish Corporations, instead of retaining them as the means of agitation; and that he could not join in the panegyric on the working of the English Corporations' Act, for he be-

lieved it to have produced squabbling all the year round, and to have as little promoted the security of property as the peace of social life. The bill was read the third time and passed.

July 30. The CUSTODY OF INFANTS' BILL was, after an interesting discussion between Lords *Lyndhurst* and *Brougham*, rejected by a majority of 2: for, 9; against, 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 2.

Lord *J. Russell* moved the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the CORPORATIONS (IRELAND) BILL. He was very glad the House of Lords had not adopted the course it pursued in 1836, by sending back a bill stating that the people of Ireland were not fit to enjoy the liberties that had been given to the people of England and Scotland. In the present instance they had admitted that corporations might exist to a certain extent in some of the towns of Ireland, at the same time they had made such extensive alterations in that bill that in its present shape it could not be accepted by the House of Commons. By the clauses introduced with respect to charitable trustees, it was proposed that the powers hitherto enjoyed should be preserved to the members of the old corporations till parliament should otherwise determine. By another, the present town-councils were allowed to mortgage the property of the corporations to pay debts, and the probable result of that would be, that the whole of the corporation property would be mortgaged. All those amendments which went to maintain to the members of the present bodies corporate certain authorities which they now possessed, and which were not in the English act, he should propose to disagree to. It never could be admitted while they were proposing to reform corporations, that they should grant extensive power to those very parties they proposed to supersede. With regard to the clauses conferring corporations only on a small number of towns, he did not propose to disagree with the principle of that alteration; giving the twelve towns in schedule A corporations, and placing others in schedule B, upon the understanding that at a future period they might apply for municipal rights. With respect to the boundary clauses, he did not propose to oppose them; but he would propose that the Lord Lieutenant in council, upon application, should have power to add suburbs in some cases, and to alter the wards. With regard to the franchise, a very important alteration had been made in the bill by the Lords. The 5*l.* rating franchise had been changed to a 10*l.* rating franchise,

and twelve months' occupancy was required. He proposed that a sum should be estimated in lieu of repairs, insurance, rates, and taxes. By that plan an *8*l.** rating would give a qualification of 10*l.*—Sir R. Peel defended the Lords' amendments. The old corporators were continued only in the charitable trusts. The noble lord's own bill provided that the charitable trusts should continue in the present hands till the Lord Chancellor should appoint others. He did object to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland—who must of course be a political character—appointing all charity trustees. Sir R. Peel proceeded to show that many others of the amendments were not essentially different to the original bill, or to correspondent measures of the present government. With respect to the franchise, there was an irreconcilable difference between them. His belief was that the Lords acted in a spirit of fairness, and that the noble lord's charges against them were without foundation. Whether the noble lord meant to reject the bill, and keep alive agitation, he could not tell. He had endeavoured at every possible sacrifice to bring this question to a settlement; but if his endeavours should be rendered abortive, after the efforts he had made, he should not hold himself nor those with whom he acted responsible for the event.—The house then proceeded to consider the Lords' amendments.—Lord J. Russell proposed to give to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland the power of altering at his discretion the boundaries of boroughs. This was strongly resisted by Sir R. Peel, Mr. Shaw, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Goulburn; but carried on a division by 111 to 103. On the 10*l.* qualification clause, as restored by the Lords, Lord J. Russell moved that an allowance of one-fourth per cent. should be made to the occupier in lieu of charges for repairs, insurance, and other expenses. He submitted that the effect of this amendment would be to reduce the qualification from 10*l.* to about *8*l.**, but he felt that it was necessary in order to secure the more effectual operation of the bill. By the division which ensued he had a majority of 15; the number voting in his favour being 169, that voting against him 154.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 3.

Lord Melbourne moved that the house go into committee on the TITHES (IRELAND) BILL. The principle of this bill was to convert tithes in Ireland into a rent-charge, and, in order to give it a fair chance of success, it was proposed to give up all claim for arrears of tithe, and to apply the 260,000*l.* still unpaid out of the

vote of 1,000,000*l.* in discharge of arrears due to the clergy, which sum, added to the arrears due by lay impropriators, would amount to about 500,000*l.* or 70 per cent. on the arrears due.—Lord Brougham said, nothing could be more monstrous than that a church should be amply endowed at the expense of the whole community, for the support of the religion of one in ten. He had nothing to object to the arrangements made for the better security and payment of the tithes: he objected to the measure on the broad and general ground that it was totally at variance with religious liberty.—The Bishop of Derry said that he was long of opinion that a speedy settlement of the tithe question was essential to the peace of Ireland. It was with this view that he urged upon their lordships the propriety of adopting the second reading of the Tithes Bill introduced by Lord Althorp. Had their lordships done so, they would not have heard of those melancholy and distressing scenes which had of late affected Ireland.—The Earl of Mansfield did not think this bill would settle the question of tithes in Ireland. It would only produce a hollow quiet. He contended that the clergy, even under existing circumstances, ought not to have their incomes reduced 25 per cent. In his opinion a reduction of 10 per cent. would be sufficient to meet the justice of the case. He admitted that tithes were injurious to the cultivation of the land, and thinking this, he was always favourable to commutation; but such commutation should be founded upon justice to all parties. But although he was decidedly opposed to this bill, he yet gave his assent to it because he understood the clergy of Ireland had given theirs.—Viscount Melbourne said, the alterations that had been introduced, particularly the measure for reducing the number of bishops, had contributed to the increased security of the Established Church of Ireland; and he believed that the bill now before their lordships was not only called for and warranted by the circumstances of the country, but that it would increase the security and promote the tranquillity of the church. The house then went into committee on the bill.—Lord Fitzgerald and Vescei proposed as an amendment, that the 13th clause be omitted. He did this preparatory to moving that six weeks after the passing of the bill should be allowed for hearing appeals, before having recourse to the compulsory provision of the measure.—Lord Brougham opposed the amendment.—The Marquis of Clanricarde thought that if any time was to be allowed at all, that time should not be less than three months.—After a few obser-

vations from Lord *Lyndhurst*, Lord *Plunket*, and one or two other noble lords, the house divided, when there appeared—for the clause, 38; for the amendment, 77: majority for the amendment, 39.—It was then agreed, on the motion of the Marquis of *Clanricarde*, that the time for hearing appeals should be extended to the 1st of October. The remaining clauses were then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 4.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved that the report on the duchy of Cornwall TIN DUTIES be brought up, and the following resolutions be read a second time:—“1. That the duties of customs payable on the importation of tin and tin ore shall cease, and, in lieu thereof, the following duties shall be paid—tin, the cwt. 15s.; tin ore, for every 100*l.* of the value, 10*l.* 2. That the duties payable on the coinage of tin in the counties of Cornwall and Devon shall be abolished. 3. That, in lieu of the coinage duties, the Commissioners of the Treasury be authorized to issue to her Majesty, or the personage entitled to the revenues of the duchy, an annual sum out of the Consolidated Fund equal to the net average annual amount of the duties. 4. That the Commissioners of the Treasury be authorized to make compensations to all officers and others employed in relation to the duties, for any loss they may sustain by their abolition.”—Mr. *Hume* objected to the resolutions, as authorizing the tin proprietors of Cornwall to rob the Exchequer for their own private benefit. He did not object to the reduction of the duty on foreign tin from 20*s.* to 15*s.*; but he did object to paying the Crown out of the Consolidated Fund the amount of the duty so reduced. He concluded by moving that the Resolutions be read a second time that day three months; but they were finally agreed to without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 6.

The *Lord Chancellor* moved the committee upon the PRISONS BILL. The object was to form prisons in borough towns having sessions of their own, and to put them upon the same footing with the prisons of the county; and also to give the borough justices within their respective jurisdictions the same powers with respect to the prisons as the county magistrates had.—The Marquis of *Salisbury* complained, that a bill of such great extent and importance, involving so many interests, and which had been three years under the consideration of the Under Secretary of State, should have been brought before their lordships at so late a

period of the session. The bill was objectionable in many respects, and he should move that it be committed that day three months. Lords *Lyndhurst*, *Wharnccliffe*, and *Brougham* were of the same opinion, and after the measure had been supported by the Duke of *Richmond* and Marquis of *Lansdowne*, the house divided—Content, 32; Not Content, 33; majority 1. The bill was consequently lost.

Aug. 7. The House proceeded to take into consideration the alterations made in their amendments to the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS IRELAND BILL, when the qualification, fixing the amount at 10*l.* clear of all deductions, which had been modified to an 8*l.* rate in the Commons, was insisted upon by their lordships, and the amendment of the Commons rejected by a division of 144 to 67. The clauses relating to the administration of charitable trusts, and some other provisions, were reintroduced without divisions, and a committee appointed to convey the intelligence to the Commons in conference.

Aug. 9. Two conferences were held on the subject of the IRISH MUNICIPAL BILL, at the conclusion of which, their lordships having avowed themselves resolved to insist on the most obnoxious of their alterations, Lord *John Russell* said, in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, that he considered the question of the franchise of such importance, that he was not inclined to make any further concession. He thought it better, therefore, to let the subject drop till next session. The amendments were then ordered to be taken into consideration that day three months.—Mr. *O'Connell* was rejoiced at the unceremonious way in which the Bill had been thrown out. As it came from the Lords, it was, and was intended to be, an insult to the people of Ireland.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS,—Lord *Brougham* moved the second reading of a bill introduced by him, “for declaring the true intent and meaning of an act passed in the present session of Parliament, intitled ‘An Act to make temporary Provision for the Government of LOWER CANADA;’ and for indemnifying those who have issued or acted under a certain Ordinance, made under colour of the said Act.” His lordship strongly contended for the illegality of the ordinance, adducing some curious instances of the blundering manner in which it had been carried into effect, as far as regarded the naming of the culprits.—Lord *Glenelg* opposed the bill, as inconsistent and uncalled for, although he admitted that the ordinance could not be carried into effect.—

Lord Lyndhurst condemned the course pursued by the Canadian government, and declared the ordinance to be illegal.—Lord Melbourne admitted the illegality as regarded Bermuda; but after the support extended to the act giving extraordinary powers to Lord Durham, he was not prepared to hear censure applied for the exercise of such powers.—The Duke of Wellington complained of the charge thus conveyed; though he had been willing to strengthen the Government as regarded Canada, he denied that either he or his friends had any part in the responsibility of the proceedings done under the act. He denounced the idea of this country permitting banishments without trial. Their lordships then divided on the question. The numbers were, for the bill 54; against it 36; majority in favour of the bill 18.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of the TITHES (IRELAND) Bill, which was eventually passed.

The second reading of the POST-OFFICE Bill was opposed by the Duke of Richmond, and negatived:—The yeas were 25; the noes 32; majority against it 7.

Aug. 10. Lord Brougham moved the third reading of the COURT OF SESSION Bill of SCOTLAND.—Lord Haddington moved the omission of the words which enabled either house of Parliament to rescind the acts of *seuerunt* of the Court of Session. On a division, there appeared—For the amendment, 20; against it, 13; majority 7.—The bill then passed.

On the motion of the Earl of Haddington, the Commons' amendments to the SHERIFF'S COURT (Scotland) Bill were rejected, and the bill afterwards passed both houses.

The PRISONS (Scotland) Bill was read a third time, and on the question that it do pass, the Earl of Mansfield opposed the bill altogether. The House divided, and the numbers were—Non-contents, 15; Contents, 11; majority against the passing of the bill, 4.

Aug. 14. The TRADING COMPANIES' Bill was rejected, on the motion of Lord Brougham, after a division of 10 for, and 12 against the third reading.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the same day, Lord J. Russell said it was the intention of Government to acquiesce in the CANADA INDEMNITY Bill sent down from the Lords, reciting, as it does, the illegality of the ordinance, but indemnifying those who have advised or acted under it, on the score of their presumed good intentions. The noble lord contended that the only illegal portion of the ordinance was that which related to the

deportation of eight prisoners to the Bermudas. The more startling passage, which denounced the penalties of high treason against each of 15 fugitive Canadians in the event of their returning to their country, was not, in his opinion, unlawful.—Lord Stanley gave full credit to Lord Durham's motives, but could not approve his measures. The conduct of Sir J. Colborne presented a favourable contrast, both as to the appointment of his council and as to the character of his ordinances. After animadverting on Lord J. Russell's extraordinary assumption of credit to Lord Durham for having abstained from tampering with juries, he argued that the ordinance was the less necessary, because juries would have done their duty; as, indeed, the culprits must have apprehended, or they would not have pleaded guilty.—Mr. Leader thought a censure would have been fitter than an indemnity. He denied that the men deported to Bermuda had even pleaded guilty. They had confessed themselves to have rebelled, but it was against the bad government of the colony, not against the person or government of her Majesty, and they had no wish for a separation from England.—Sir W. Follett insisted that, large as Lord Durham's powers had been, he had exceeded their scope. He had not been intrusted with power to decide on the guilt of accused men, without jury, witness, or defence; and on his own finding, to banish, to imprison, to execute. Those powers were greater than Parliament would have intrusted to any man's temper or discretion; and if that had been understood to be the meaning of the bill, it never would have passed. The intention had been merely to substitute a temporary legislative power during the suspension of, and in substitution for, the ordinary legislature; and if the ordinary legislature would not have had power to pass such an ordinance (which he argued they would not), then neither could this power belong to the substituted authority.—The Attorney General said, in giving up the Bermudean part of the ordinance, he insisted on the legality of the remainder.—Sir E. Sugden contended that the whole of the ordinance was alike illegal.—Sir R. Inglis proposed a special clause for the disposal of the persons denounced in the ordinance; and was followed by the Solicitor General, who cited as a material precedent, the attainders by statute 13 and 14 William III. of the Pretender.—Lord J. Russell declined to adopt Sir R. Inglis's clause, and expressed himself satisfied, after reflection, that the safest course was to pass the bill in the state in which it was. In that opi-

nion he said he was confirmed by the contrariety of the legal opinions which had been delivered. The bill then went into committee, and having passed through that stage without amendments, was reported immediately, and ordered for a third reading.

Aug. 15. After some discussion, the CANADA INDEMNITY Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of the *Attorney General*, the further consideration of the Lords' amendments on the REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS Bill, was postponed till that day three months.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Viscount Melbourne moved the third reading of the CORNWALL TIN DUTIES Bill.—Lord Lyndhurst said that their lordships were aware of the nature of this property as regarded the interests of the unborn Duke of Cornwall, and Parliament had always been extremely cautious of interfering at all with the management of property so circumstanced; and their late Majesties, George IV. and William IV., actually refused to assent to any bill of this sort; he must, therefore, move that this bill be read a third time that day three months.—Viscount Melbourne said that he was perfectly aware of the nature of this property, and he should certainly not have advised the introduction of any such bill unless the rights, not only of the Crown, but of any future Duke of Cornwall, had been well secured and guarded; at the same time that ample compensation was given to the Crown, the bill would operate to do away with the present inconvenient and vexatious system of collecting that revenue.—The Duke of Wellington opposed, and the Marquis of Lansdowne supported the measure. Their lordships then divided, when there appeared—Contents, 27; Non-contents, 26; majority 1. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Aug. 16. The Parliament was this day prorogued, when her Majesty in person delivered the following Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The state of public business enables me to close this protracted and laborious session.

"I have to lament that the civil war in Spain forms an exception to the general tranquillity. I continue to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most amicable relations.

"The disturbances and insurrections which had, unfortunately, broken out in Upper and Lower Canada have been

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promptly suppressed, and I entertain a confident hope that firm and judicious measures will empower you to restore a constitutional form of government, which unhappy events have compelled you for a time to suspend.

"I rejoice at the progress which has been made in my colonial possessions towards the entire abolition of negro apprenticeship.

"I have observed with much satisfaction the attention which you have bestowed upon the amendment of the domestic institutions of the country. I trust that the mitigation of the law of imprisonment for debt will prove at once favourable to the liberty of my subjects, and safe for commercial credit; and that the Established Church will derive increased strength and efficiency from the restriction of the granting of benefices in plurality.

"I have great pleasure in giving my assent to the Bill for the Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland. I cherish the expectation that its provisions have been so cautiously framed, and will be so prudently executed, that whilst they contribute to relieve distress, they will tend to preserve order, and to encourage habits of industry and exertion.

"I trust likewise that the act which you have passed relating to the composition for tithe in Ireland will increase the security of that property, and promote internal peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I cannot sufficiently thank you for your dispatch and liberality in providing for the expenses of my household and the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the crown. I owe you my warmest acknowledgments for the addition which you have made to the income of my beloved mother.

"I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the ordinary public service, as well as for the readiness with which you have provided means to meet the extraordinary expenses rendered necessary by the state of my Canadian possessions.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The many useful measures which you have been able to consider, while the settlement of the Civil List and the state of Canada demanded so much of your attention, are a satisfactory proof of your zeal for the public good. You are so well acquainted with the duties which now devolve upon you in your respective counties, that it is unnecessary to remind you of them. In the discharge of them you may surely rely upon my firm support, and it only remains to express a humble

hope that Divine Providence may watch over us all, and prosper our united efforts for the welfare of our country."

The Lord Chancellor announced that the Parliament stood prorogued till Thursday, 11th of October.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

In a speech addressed to the *notables* assembled to elect the judges of the Tribunal of Commerce for the ensuing year, the prefect of the Seine gives a flattering account of the progress and prosperity of the French capital. All people with shops, or in business, pay a certain tax or patent. The number of patent-payers in Paris in 1831 was nearly 45,000; it had increased to 70,000 in 1836, and to 75,000 in 1837. The highest *notables* or patent-payers had increased in the same proportions. The *octroi*, in consequence, having proportionably increased, had allowed the diminution of certain duties, especially that on coals. Schools and asylums for children had been founded in great numbers; and Paris in 1837, compared with Paris in 1830, leaves certainly no occasion of regret for the revolution of 1830.

PORTUGAL.

The power of the reigning Sovereign has been materially strengthened by the defeat of the Miguelist rebel banditti, who have so long ravaged several provinces of Portugal, and the capture and execution of the noted chief Remachido. He was encountered at Portella, where he lay in ambush with 248 men, most of whom were deserters from the army. They lost 56 killed, and their chief was taken prisoner, tried by a court-martial, and shot at Faro on the 2nd August.

HOLLAND.

On the 3rd Aug. the church at Hoorn, one of the largest and handsomest in the kingdom, was accidentally burnt down, from the carelessness of some plumbers. Some papers and the communion plate were saved, but of the masterpieces of art, the steeple, with the bells, the organ, &c. nothing remains. This church, which was dedicated to St. John the Baptist and St. Cyprian, was in the form of a cross, 300 feet long, 120 broad, and 67 high. The steeple was 179 feet, had remarkably heavy bells and a fine carillon. The organ, which was very fine, was built in the years 1744—1777. The damage is estimated at about 400,000 florins.

CIRCASSIA.

On the 11th June the Russian fleet in the Black Sea experienced a most dreadful hurricane. Three ships of the line, two corvettes, five brigs, two steamers, and two smaller craft, were completely wrecked on the coast, and eleven ships of

war stranded, and supposed to be irrecoverable. It was believed that not fewer than thirty Russian ships were put *hors de combat*. The garrison of the fort of Sootcha, having made two sorties to protect the wrecks of the two corvettes, was attacked by the natives, and compelled to retreat with the loss of 1000 men out of the 1100 of which the party had consisted. The Circassians, after plundering the corvettes, set fire to them, and burnt four other vessels, under the very guns of the fort.

EGYPT.

Egypt is fast becoming of moment in the opinion of other nations. Five years ago there was not a single steam-vessel of any nation plying from her ports; now, those of England, France, Austria, and Egypt, number 18 regular opportunities to and fro every month from Alexandria. When will our government build the "Great Eastern," of 1500 tons, to go direct (both ways) between Plymouth and Alexandria in 15 days, with India mails and passengers, and thus keep the French and Austrian lines from our Indian correspondence?

On the evening of the 21st June a fire broke out in Cairo, which lasted until the morning of the 25th. The fire originated in the Catholic chapel, and the houses of two entire streets were consumed. Some of the Egyptian soldiers were seen kindling the fire, and on the 22nd, in the evening, when it was hoped that the conflagration was at an end, the people crowded to enjoy the spectacle of the desolation, which they considered a vengeance from heaven. On the 24th Kabbib Effendi, fearing that the fire might communicate itself to the entire city, called out all the troops, repaired in person to the scene of devastation, and, by sacrificing a number of houses, succeeded in extinguishing the flames.—Mehemet Ali, on hearing of the catastrophe, and of the excesses committed by the Arabs and soldiers, despatched Hussein Bey to Cairo with discretionary powers. It was believed that 600 houses had been consumed, and the fire had occasioned great loss to at least 1000 individuals, and to 100 of the first commercial houses in Europe and the Levant. It is stated, however, that trade would not be much affected by this deplorable event, and that all the goods and merchandise in the warehouses had been fortunately saved.

CANADA.

On the 28th June the Earl of Durham issued an ordinance, setting forth that Wolfred Nelson, R. S. M. Bouchette, and others, now in Montreal gaol, having acknowledged their treasons and submitted themselves to the will and pleasure of her Majesty, shall be transported to the Islands of Bermuda, not to return on pain

of death; and the same penalty is to be incurred by Papineau and others who have absconded, if found at large in the province. The murderers of Lieutenant Weir and Joseph Chartrand are excluded from the favourable provisions of this ordinance. (For the reception of this ordinance in England, see the Proceedings in Parliament).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

May 29. The Chapel at the Catholic College, at *Oscott*, in Staffordshire, was consecrated. The service commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning by a pontifical high mass, which was celebrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, bishop of the midland district. Dr. Weedall, president of the college, officiated as assistant priest; and the Revds. J. Moore and J. Nickolds officiated as deacon and subdeacon; the Revds. G. Jeffries and J. Moore as assistant deacons, and the Rev. J. Browne as master of the ceremonies. There were present, in pontificalibus, Dr. Baines, bishop of the western district; Dr. Briggs, bishop of the northern; and a body of Catholic clergy, above seventy in number, from different parts of the kingdom. They entered the chapel, preceded by a thurifer, who was followed by two acolytes, a subdean with the cross, six torch-bearers, sixty-eight clergymen robed, the master of the ceremonies, the book-bearer, subdean and deacons, assistant priest, assistant dean and subdean, Dr. Baines, in his pontificals, with attendants, Dr. Briggs, with the same, then the officiating bishop, with crosier-bearer, and his attendants. The music was all from Mozart and Haydn. Mr. Sharman, of Birmingham, presided at the organ, a very fine instrument, built expressly for the chapel by Parsons, of London. The sermon was preached by Dr. Weedall, extempore, from *Ezra vi*.

The church or chapel is exceedingly beautiful. It was built by Mr. Potter, of Lichfield, the architect too of the immense pile of the College. The interior decorations are by Mr. Pugin, well known for his skill in church architecture. The form is a parallelogram. The altar-end is, as usual, raised a step or two, and the immediate space above groined in stone, terminating in a fine arch. The windows about the altar are beautifully executed in coloured glass, by Warrington, of London (and were described in our last number, p. 171). The altar is covered with a profusion of gilding, and there are some finely executed paintings in its panellings. In front of the sanctuary are

stalls for the clergy on either hand, and, midway between, an eagle carved in wood, with expanded wings, for supporting the book of the official. The walls of the church are in imitation of Portland stone. The roof of the body is of wood, the ends of the beams turning the arches, resting upon figure brackets of cherubim busts, and a species of scroll cornice surmounting the walls where the arches spring; the roof itself is panelled; the borders are designed to be gilt. The organ-gallery is at the lower end of the chapel, as is customary. The pulpit is in an angle of the building formed by the arch in front of the altar; it is of white stone, panelled, and the cornices in pale gold, with carved work and scrolls very chastely touched with the gilding, and the whole supported by the bust of a winged figure, partly gilt, which stands out from the wall. The entrance to the pulpit is from a small door, the stairs to which are without the body of the chapel. There is much beautiful carved work in oak, particularly the railings before the high altar. Over a small chapel on the south side is a large crucifix in a similar style of workmanship, and again, facing a door entering the college from the chapel, is a statue of the Virgin and Child. The organ gallery rail is of massy brass work, supporting candelabra.

July 26. The first stone of a new wing to *Bethlehem Hospital* was laid by the President Sir Peter Laurie, and governors. It bore the following inscription:—"The extent of the present building, erected Anno Domini 1812, for the accommodation of One Hundred and Ninety-six Lunatic Patients, being inadequate for the reception of the numerous applicants for relief from all parts of the United Kingdom, the Governors of the royal hospital of Bethlehem, desirous of supplying this deficiency, and being enabled to do so by a careful administration of the funds confided to their trust, by royal bounty and private beneficence, resolved to erect buildings for the admission of One Hundred and Sixty-six additional Patients, in order to extend those benefits which, under Providence, have hitherto attended the

endeavours made to alleviate the calamities of their fellow-creatures." The outlay is calculated at about 22,000*l*. Amongst the company present were, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Dalmatia (son of Marshal Soult), Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord John Russell, Capt. Alsager, M.P., Mr. Kemble, M.P., Sir David Wilkie, Col. Clitherow, several distinguished foreigners, the sheriffs, and many of the aldermen.

July 30. Pursuant to a notice issued from Guildhall, the fruit and vegetable trade hitherto carried on in Newgate-market was removed to Farringdon-market, it being intended to increase the accommodations for the butchers in the former.

Aug. 9. At the Assizes at Maidstone William Price, aged 30, and Thomas Mears, alias Tyler, were indicted, charged with the wilful murder of Nicholas Mears, at Ville Dunkirk, on the 31st of May last. (See p. 88.) The indictment charged John Thoms, alias Courtenay, as principal in the first degree, and the prisoners at the bar as principals in the second degree, by aiding and abetting the deceased Courtenay to commit the murder. In a second count the parties were all charged as principals in the said murder. The Hon. C. E. Law, Mr. Sergeant Andrews, Mr. Channell, and Mr. Bodkin, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Shee and Mr. Deedes for the prisoners. The jury, after an absence of half an hour, returned with a verdict of *Not Guilty* on the first count, but of *Guilty* on the second, with a strong recommendation to mercy in consequence of the infatuation under which they laboured and were led astray by the madman Courtenay. Lord Denman then proceeded to pass sentence of death immediately, in order to take the opportunity of saying that it would not be carried into effect. On the next day, the trial of several other persons, followers of the mock Sir William Courtenay, was proceeded with, viz.:—W. Wills, T. Mears or Tyler, E. Wraight, A. Foad, E. Curling, T. Griggs, R. Forman, C. Hills, and W. Foad. On being arraigned, the prisoners pleaded "guilty," and after their counsel had addressed the court, witnesses were called as to the characters of the convicts. Lord Denman then passed sentence of death against the whole of them, but immediately added that their lives would be spared. The following sentences have since been passed:—Thomas Mears, otherwise Tyler, and Wm. Wills, to be transported for life; Wm. Price, for ten years; and Edw. Wraight, Alexander Foad, Edw. Curling, Thomas Griggs, Richard Foreman, and Charles Hills, to

be imprisoned for one year and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction, one month in solitary confinement.

The fine old church of St. Mary, *Wotton Underedge*, is undergoing considerable repairs. There are four additional arches in progress of erection at the east end of the nave. It will also be re-pewed, by which the number of sittings will be very materially increased. This church possesses the splendid organ given by his Majesty, King George I., to the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, on its erection. The original cost of this fine instrument was 1000 guineas. It is inscribed on the front of the case:—"The gift of his Most Sacred Majesty, King George, 1726."

The Winchester New Corn-Exchange occupies, with its appurtenances, about an acre and a quarter of ground. The principal front towards the street presents a façade of about 128 feet in extent, and is flanked on either side by a handsome iron gate, with stone piers, &c. forming the two principal entrances to the area intended for the Cattle Market. In the design of this front, the architect (Mr. O. B. Carter, of Winchester) endeavoured to avoid the flimsy effect of the modern Grecian school, and to keep in view the more legitimate style of design inculcated by Palladio in Italy, and at home by our own countrymen, Jones and Wren. The principal entrance to the Corn Market is in the centre of the façade, under a handsome portico of the Tuscan order, as described by Vitruvius, and practised by Inigo Jones, in the far-famed church of St. Paul, Covent-garden. The columns, pilasters, steps, and landing, are all of Portland stone, as are also the dressings of the doorway and windows under the portico, which is surmounted by a handsome bell turret, about 50 feet high. On either side of the portico are three circular-headed windows, of good proportions, and the front is terminated at each end by a pavilion, 22 feet square, with bold rusticated angles, door and architraves, &c. of Portland stone, and in a style corresponding with the portico. The whole of this front is built of white Exbury brick and Portland stone, with the exception of the plinth, which is of Purbeck stone, and about four feet high. The interior accommodations are of the best description, admirably calculated to supply the deficiency long complained of by farmers, dealers, and others, frequenting Winchester market, the place of meeting heretofore being very inconvenient, and exposed to the weather at all seasons. The tolls are on so moderate a scale, that they may be considered merely nominal.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

June 20. Knighted, Thomas Newley Reeve, esq. Standard Bearer of the corps of Gentlemen at Arms; and Benj. Smith, esq. senior member of the same.

June 23. 21st Foot, Capt. J. P. Beete to be Major.

June 28. Officers of the East India Company's forces to take rank by brevet in her Majesty's army in the East Indies only:—To be *Generals*, Lieut.-Generals Bennet Marley, Samuel Bradshaw, Sir Hector M'Lean, &c. &c. —To be *Lieut.-General*, Major-Gen. John Cunningham. —To be *Major-Generals*, Colonels Brackley Kennett, William Innes, John P. Dunbar, Andrew Aitcheson, William Turner, Adam Hogg, Christ. Hodgson, Richard Whish, Aug. Andrews, Gabriel R. Penny, James Ahnuty, James Cock, William Hull, Sir James Limond, knt., Charles M'Leod, Thomas Garner, Robert Pitman, C. S. Fagan, E. W. Shuldham, W. S. Heathcote, R. H. Yates, John Mayne, Anthony Monin, William Sandwith, Mossem Boyd, John M'Innes, J. F. Salter, Sir E. G. Stannus, knt., Patrick Byers, William Burgh, Edmund Cartwright, H. G. A. Taylor, Alfred Richards, Sir James Sutherland, k.l.s., Herbert Bowen, Archibald Watson, William Dickson, J. W. Fast, W. P. Price, James Durant, Robert Hampton, J. S. Harriott, B. B. Paribby, Henry Hodgson, F. D. Ballantyne, F. J. T. Johnston, W. G. Pearce, Sir B. H. Cunliffe, Bart. W. Clapham, J. Truscott, John Woulfe, Edward Edwards, Thomas Webb, Gilbert Waugh, T. H. Smith, E. M. G. Showers, William Woodhouse, Henry Faithfull, F. W. Wilson, J. Tombs, J. H. Collett, G. L. Wahab, Patrick Cameron, John Carfrae, Richard West, George Jackson, Samuel Goodfellow, C. A. Walker, R. A. Willis, Frederick Bowes, J. S. Fraser, Isaac Kinnersley, Peter Delamotte, Henry Huthwaite, W. C. Faithfull, Thomas Wilson, F. V. Raper, George Swiney, George Pollock, Alex. Lindsay, James Alexander, Vans Kennedy, W. R. Gilbert, T. P. Smith, Edward Frederick G. B. Brooks, Archibald Robertson, W. C. Baddeley, Henry Bowdley, Peter Lodwick, J. F. Dundas, James Morse, F. H. Simpson, James Hackett, Thomas Newton, J. A. Biggs, E. H. Bellasis, William Nott, George Cooper, S. H. Todd, John Briggs, Harry Thomson. —To be *Majors*, Captains John Wilson, T. R. Macqueen, F. H. M. Wheeler, John Wilson, George Hicks, J. W. Douglas, James Manson, John Ward, Stratford Powell, Wm. Burlton, S. L. Thornton, Hope Dick, David Hepburn, Wm. Simonds, S. P. C. Huafrays, J. H. Simmonds, H. F. Salter, John Angelo, J. G. Drummond, Thomas Williams, William Bacon, L. S. Bird, George Blake, R. L. Anstruther, Edmund Herring, Roderick Roberts, G. G. Dennis, Alexander Davidson, E. E. Bruce, John Hall, John Hailes, J. S. Marshall, D. A. Penning, G. B. Aitcheson, Christopher Newport, George Chapman, John Hicks, J. L. Jones, Griffiths Holmes, Shepherd Hart, John Rawlins, G. H. Woodroffe, Francis Smalpage, R. O. Meriton, J. H. Mackinlay, Owen Phillips, W. B. Girdlestone, Niel Campbell, Robert Kent, W. H. Earle, Alex. M'Kinnon, William Sage, Andrew Goldie, Henry Carter, William Ramsey, Charles Thoresby, James Bedford, W. E. B. Ledbeater, J. B. Nottidge, George Lee, Duncan Montgomerie, A. M. Campbell, L. H. Smith, John Fairquharson, John Worthy, John Forbes, Frederick Bond, Thomas Biddle, William Mactier, Hugh Macfarquhar, John Howison, H. J. Wood, George Dods, J. M. Ley, R. G. Polwhele, John Chisholm, William

Foquett, E. P. Gowan, James Allen, J. H. Irwin, John Cartwright, F. F. Whytates, W. H. Waterfield, George Fryer, Richard Budd, Patrick Thomson, Geo. Barker, Francis Plowden, John Fitzgerald, James Oliphant, Francis Straton, J. J. Underwood, J. M. Boyes, W. F. Steer, C. M. Wade, G. W. Bonham, Thomas Wilkinson, G. H. Robinson, Hugh C. Cotton, Charles Sinclair, Alex. Lawe, Charles Hosmer, R. S. Seton, Alex. M'Arthur, William Prescott, J. T. Croft, Charles Waddington, W. H. Terraneau, Fred. Blundell, Charles Wahab, Stuart Corbett, G. F. Penley, J. S. H. Weston, John Wynch, W. J. Thompson, Humphrey Hay, Malcolm Nicholson, Henry Monke, H. B. Henderson, T. B. Jervis, P. S. Sotheby, Henry Liddell, Edw. Huthwaite, G. R. Crawford, Henry Delafosse, J. R. Woodhouse.

July 12. Edward Hamond Kevill, of Croft-castle, co. Hereford, an infant, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather Somerset Davies, of Croft castle, esq. to take the name of Davies after Kevill, and bear the arms quarterly.

July 16. Edw. Lloyd, of Abergavenny and Great Coram-st. gent. second son of late John Lloyd, of Llantilio Cressenny, co. Monmouth, in compliance with the will of Hugh Powell, of Llanvihangel court, co. Monm. esq. Treas. of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to take the name of Powell after Lloyd.

July 18. Knighted, Jeffery Prendergast, esq. Major-General E. I. Co.'s Service, late Mil. Auditor-gen. at Madras; Alex. Morison, esq. M.D. of Mid Lothian, N.B. and Cavendish-sq. Middlesex, late Pres. R. Coll. Physicians, Edinb.; Duncan Mac Dougal, esq. late Lieut.-Col. 79th Highlanders, K. St. F.; Major Henry Bayly, K. H.; Major Wm. Lloyd, E. I. Co.'s service; Charles Shaw, esq. K. T. S. K. St. F.; Chas. Fred. Williams, of Lennox Lodge, Hayling, Hants, and Upper Bedford-place, Middx. esq.; Edw. Johnson, of Greenhill, Weymouth, esq. K. C. III.; John Kirkland, of Hampton and Pall Mall, esq.; William Newbigging, F. R. C. S. and R. S. of Edinburgh, esq.; William Pearson, F. R. S. of Clapham, Surrey, esq.; Major Edward Alexander Campbell, C.B. Bengal Cavalry.

July 19. To be extra *Knights Grand Cross* of the Bath:—Adm. Sir Wm. Sidney Smith, &c. &c.; Lt.-Gen. Sir John Lambert, &c. &c.; Lt.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Robert W. O'Callaghan, &c. &c.; Archibald, Earl of Gosford; Lord Geo. William Russell, Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Prussia; Lord Howard de Walden, Envoy Extraordinary to Her Most Faithful Majesty. —To be *Knights Commanders*:—Adm. John Lawford, Major-Generals Andrew Pilkington, &c. &c. John Gardiner, &c. &c. Sir Arthur Benj. Clifton, &c. &c. Lord Greenock, &c. &c. Sir Willoughby Cotton, &c. &c. Sir John Geo. Woodford, &c. &c. Sir Patrick Lindesay, &c. &c. Charles Jas. Napier, &c. &c. Sir Evan John Murray Mac Gregor, Bart. &c. &c. Edward Gibbs, &c. &c. Geo. Thos. Napier, &c. &c. the Hon. Hercules R. Pakenham, &c. &c. Sir John Thos. Jones, Bart. &c. &c. Sir John Harvey, &c. &c. Sir Leonard Greenwell, &c. &c. Sir Robert Henry Dick, &c. &c. Sir Neil Douglas, &c. &c. Rear-Adm. Sir John A. Ommancey, &c. &c. Major-Generals Alex. Cameron, &c. &c. and John Fox Bourgoyne, &c. &c. —To be *Companions* of the said Most Honourable Military Order:—Captains Sir E. T. Troubridge, Bart., C. F. Daly, E. P. Brenton, Rich. Arthur, J. A. Worth, R. W. G. Festing, Harrington Reynolds, Robert Maunsell, all of the Royal Navy; Colonels William Wood, William Warre, G. C. D'Aguiar, Henry Sullivan, S. N. Goodman, Edward Wynyard, George Brown,

C. E. Conyers, James Allan, David Forbes, H. A. Proctor, Edward Parkinson, T. F. Wade, Richard Egerton, William Chalmers, C. H. Churchill, James Grant, T. W. Taylor, Felix Calvert, J. M. Wilson, Thomas Willshire, Henry Oglander, Edward Fleming, Philip Bainbridge, Sempronius Stretton, T. E. Napier, Nath. Thorne, W. H. Sewell, Joseph Thackwell, Alex. Macdonald, Sir W. L. Herries, T. S. St. Clair, G. W. Paty, T. J. Wemyss, R. B. Gabriel, William Rowan, J. S. Kennedy, G. L. Goldie, George Couper, Henry Rainey, the Hon. Charles Gore, G. G. Lewis, and G. J. Harding; Lieutenant-Colonels John Gurwood, W. F. O'Reilly, A. K. Clark, E. T. Michell, Thomas Blanchard, Thomas Dyneley, William Reid, W. B. Dundas, J. N. Wells, William Breton, John Owen, and C. C. Dansey.

July 20. Major-Gen. Sir Alex. Caldwell, of the Bengal Army, K.C.B., Major-Gen. Sir J. L. Lushington, of the Madras Army, K.C.B., and Richard Jenkins, esq. of the East India Company's Civil Service, to be Extra Knights Grand Cross of the Bath; and the following Officers (all previously C.B.) in the service of the East Company, to be *Knights Commanders*—Major-Generals John Rose, Thomas Corsellis, William Richards, Thomas Whitehead, John Doveton, David Poulis, and Sir Thomas Aubrey, knt. To be *Companions of the Bath*: Colonels Wm. Turner, William Hull, Sir James Limond, knt. William Sandwith, J. F. Salter, H. G. A. Taylor, Herbert Bowen, F. S. T. Johnstone, Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart., P. De la Motte, Edward Frederick, James Kennedy, Sir Jeremiah Bryant, knt., E. F. Waters, W. S. Whish, William Battine, Arch. Galloway, Lechmere Russell, and Robert Home; Lieut.-Colonels J. H. Frith, Henry Cock, Charles Herbert, John Morgan, Josiah Stewart, William Williamson, Henry Hall, John Chespe, John Low, John Colvin, Alex. Tulloch, S. W. Steel, Joseph Orchard, Charles Graham; Majors John Herring, Sir Edw. A. Campbell, P. Montgomerie, W. J. Butterworth, John Purton, John Cameron, Thomas Lumsden, and Thomas Timbrell.

July 24. Major-Gen. Sir Alex. Dickson, K.C.B. to be G.C.B.

July 26. The Hon. Lawrence Harman King, second and youngest son of Viscount Lorton, by Lady Frances dau. and heir of Lawrence Harman Earl of Rosse, to take the name of Harman after King.

July 27. A. D. J. Arbuthnot, esq. Capt. R.N. K.C. III. to accept the cross of the third class of St. Ferdinand conferred by the Queen Regent of Spain, for his services at the assault and capture of Irun, 16 and 17 May 1837.—Coldstream Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. G. Knox to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—4th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Macdonald to be Major.—27th Foot, Capt. M. C. Johnstone to be Major.—54th Foot, Major W. Betham, from the 4th Foot, to be Major.—93d Foot, Major R. Spark to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. Burgh to be Major.—Brevet, Col. T. Dalmer to be Major-General.—To be Colonels in the Army, Lieut.-Col. J. Crowder, Lieut.-Col. W. C. Seton, Lieut.-Col. W. Douglas.—To be Major in the Army, Capt. J. H. Cooke.

Aug. 3. William Mackie, esq. K.H. to be Lieut.-Governor of her Majesty's settlements in the Gambia; John Gervas Hutchinson Bourne, esq. to be Chief Justice of Newfoundland.

Aug. 6. Charles Augustus Mylins, esq. Civil Commissioner, Government Agent, and Collector of Taxes at the Seychelles Islands, dependencies of the Island of Mauritius.—Knighthood by patent, Capt. Alexander Burnes, of the 21st Bombay N. Inf., on a mission to the Chiefs of Afghanistan.

Aug. 7. Brevet, Capt. Sir A. Burnes to have the local rank of Lieut.-Col. in Afghanistan and Persia, and Lieut. R. Leech, of the Bombay Engineers, the local rank of Major, while employed in those countries.

Aug. 9. Charles-Arthur-Hill Heaton (formerly C. A. H. Ellis, and latterly known as Charles Heaton or Charles Ellis Heaton), of Mortimer-st. esq. to reassume the name of Ellis (being the ancient surname of his family), after that of Heaton, he having, by the death of his elder brothers, succeeded to certain family estates, under entails created by the wills of his great-grandfather the Rev. John Ellis, D.D. and his grandfather Brabazon Ellis, esq.—Alexander Spiers, esq. to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Renfrew.

Aug. 10. Royal African Colonial Corps, Lieut.-Col. R. Doherty to be Lieut.-Col.

Aug. 17. Brevet, Capt. John Marshall to be Major.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Capt. J. N. Tayler, C.B. to the San Josef 110; Commander W. Lockcraft to the *Belcher* 80; Comm. J. F. Fletcher to the *Wellesley* 74; Comm. H. Lydiard to the *Donegal* 78; Comm. F. Lardet to the *President* 52; Comm. G. G. Lock to the *Fly* 18; Lt. Hon. E. Plunkett to command the *Savage* 10; Lt. J. Simpson (a) to command *Wexley* 4; Lieut. N. Robilliard to command *Seafower* 4. To be Captains, Commanders W. H. Henderson, G. A. Elliott. To be Commanders, Lieuts. A. S. Hamond, Fred. Warden, Hon. J. R. Drummond, Josiah Thompson, Hon. G. F. Hastings, and T. V. Anson.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. A. Addison, Middleton P.C. Yorksh.
Rev. J. Armitstead, Thorpe St. Peter V. Linc.
Rev. E. P. Armstrong, Skellingthorpe V. Linc.
Rev. Silvanus Brown, Porlock R. Somerset.
Rev. G. A. Browne, Rattendon R. Essex.
Rev. H. L. Bloose, Michaelstone le Pitt R. Glamorganshire.
Rev. C. Borchardt, Lydden V. Kent.
Rev. J. Cooper, Copenhall R. Cheshire.
Rev. H. Corrie, Kettering R. Northamptonsh.
Rev. H. Cottingham, Ballymacugh R. Cavan.
Rev. E. B. Creek, Preston Patrick C. Westm.
Rev. J. W. Edwards, Astley P.C. Lanc.
Rev. W. M. Ellis, Ickford R. Bucks.
Rev. G. W. Heathcote, Ash near Farnham R. Surrey.
Rev. B. Hoskyns, Montacute V. Somerset.
Rev. D. Hughes, Southstoke V. Somerset.
Rev. H. Mayor, Acton V. Cheshire.
Rev. N. J. Morrison, Over Darwen C. Lanc.
Rev. H. H. Morgan, Loughwardine V. Heref.
Rev. G. Musgrave, Borden V. Kent.
Rev. J. F. Ogle, Boston V. Linc.
Rev. H. Padden, Shaw new Ch. Wilts.
Rev. W. Simpson, St. James's P.C. Halifax.
Rev. S. F. Surtess, Newlyn V. Cornwall.
Rev. Christopher Smyth, Little Houghton V. Northamptonshire.
Rev. T. S. Smyth, Brunswick Ch. Marylebone.
Rev. W. Spencer, St. Michael's R. Stamford.
Rev. Mr. Thomlinson, Crosby upon Eden V. Cumberland.
Rev. Fortescue Todd, St. Austell and St. Blazey V. Cornwall.
Rev. H. T. Tyler, Llantrithyd R. Glam.
Rev. W. Wallace, Thorpe Abbot's R. Norfolk.
Rev. F. J. Wethered, Hurley V. Berks.
Rev. J. Williams, Exton P.C. Lancashire.
Rev. T. L. Wolley, Portisham R. Somerset.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. H. Calthorp, and Rev. T. S. Bowstead, to the Bp. of Sodor and Man.
 Rev. R. C. Burton to the Earl of Cardigan.
 Rev. J. K. Greetham to the Earl of Egremont.
 Rev. W. J. E. Rooke to the Duke of Cambridge.
 Rev. T. M. Symonds to the Countess of Carysfort.
 Rev. W. Turner to the Duke of Richmond.
 Rev. W. G. Eaton to Cheshire County Gaol.

CIVIL. PREFERMENTS.

Lord Duncannon to be Lord Lieutenant of co. Kilkenny, Hon. John Ponsonby of co. Carlow.
 C. Cooper, esq. to be Chief Justice in South Australia.
 Mr. Nicholls to be Commissioner of Poor Law in Ireland, resident in Dublin. (salary 2500*l*.)
 Mr. Forster Owen to be High Constable of Westminster.
 Mr. Alderman Thomas Johnson is one of the new Sheriffs of London and Westminster (not Ald. White, as in p. 206).
 Rev. W. Whewell to be Professor of Casuistry at Cambridge.
 Rev. Philip Kellard, of Queen's coll. Camb. to be Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh.
 J. H. Christie, esq. Sec. R. S. to be Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.
 Rev. J. P. Lee, M.A. to be Head Master of Birmingham grammar-school; John Abbott, esq. B.A. Mathematical master; and Mr. George Moyle, B.A. an assistant master.
 Rev. Mr. Willis (late third master of Shrewsbury school) to be Head Master of Ludlow school.
 Rev. C. Penny to be master of Crewkerne school.
 Rev. J. Richardson to be master of Appleby school.

BIRTHS.

June 30. In St. James's-place, the Lady Sondes, a dau.
 July 3. At Sanwell, Staff. the Countess of Dartmouth, a dau.—10. At the rectory, Abington Pigotts, the wife of the Rev. C. F. Pigott, a son.—12. In Eaton-pl. the wife of J. W. Childers, esq. M.P. a dau.—14. At Houghton, co. York, the wife of the Hon. Charles Langdale, a son.—19. At the Bishop of Oxford's, Montagu-sq. Lady Chas. Thyne, a son.—18. In South Audley-st. the Hon. Mrs. George Hope, a son and heir.—At Merstham, Lady Jolliffe, a dau.—22. At Clifton, the wife of H. Gore Langton, esq. a son.—23. At Woburn Abbey, Lady Charles Russell, a dau.—25. At Brighton, Lady Rivers, a son.—At Acton, the lady of Sir A. D. Croft, Bart. a son.—28. At Buckworth rectory, the wife of the Rev. John Duncombe Shafto, a dau.
Lately. At Boxley, Kent, the Lady Margaret Marham, a dau.—At Cheltenham, the Hon. Lady Williamson, a son.—At Ballinlough House, Roscommon, the wife of the Rev. John Le Poer Trench, a son.—At Fareham, the wife of the Rev. Sir H. Thompson, Bart. a dau.—At Maidstone, Lady Katherine Balclutha, a son and heir.
 Aug. 1. In St. James's-pl. the wife of Wm. L. Wiggott Chute, esq. M.P. a son and heir.—5. At Sudbury, Harrow, the wife of W. E. Ferrers, esq. a dau.—6. At Staplehurst-place, the Hon. Lady Mary Hoare, a son and heir.—7. At Ketton Hall, Rutland, the wife of George Sowerby, esq. a son.—9. The wife of William Bagge, esq. M.P. a dau.—12. In Whitehall-gardens, Right Hon. Lady Vernon, a dau.—In Hereford-st. the lady of Sir Culling Smith, a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 10. At Algoa Bay, South Africa, Edw. M. Gore Clough, esq. son of the late Dr. Clough, of Berners-st. to Ann, eldest dau. of Henry Lovenmore, esq. of Busby Park, Algoa Bay.—23. At Cheltenham, Capt. J. Norman Campbell, C.B. of the Royal Navy, to Georgiana, only dau. of the late George Martin, esq. E. I. C. Service.
 June 13. At Malta, the Baron H. T. Abela, to Mary Ramsay, third dau. of the late A. Anderson, esq. of Chapel-st. Park-lane.—14. At Nackington, near Canterbury, F. Pembroke Jones, esq. late of the 4th Dragoons, youngest son of Lieut. Col. Jones, of Lowestoft, to Emma, eldest dau. of Wm. Delmar, esq. of Nackington House.—At St. Luke's chapel, Norwich, Capt. T. Mathias, R.N. to Emily, fourth dau. of the late Rev. John Taylor, Rector of Hainford.—19. At Greta Green, and on the 19th of July, at Ingleton, Yorkshire, the Rev. Slingsby Duncombe Shafto, B.A. to Frances, sixth dau. of Joseph Hunter, esq. of Walbottle.—The Rev. Percival Bowen, Head Master of Sheffield School, to Mary Anne, sister of the Rev. John Hand, Rector of Handsworth, Yorkshire.—At Trinity church, Marylebone, J. H. Williams, esq. of Bedford-row, to Isabella, dau. of the late W. Stavers, esq.—20. At Cheltenham, J. Pratt Tynte, esq. of Tynte Lodge, co. Leitrim, second son of Col. Pratt, of Cabra Castle, and grandson of Lady Tynte, of Tynte Park, co. Wicklow, to Geraldine, second dau. of William Hopkins Northey, esq. and granddau. of Lieut.-Gen. Northey Hopkins, of Oving House, Bucks.—At Wilton, Somerset, the Rev. John Warren, B.A. to Jane Mary, second dau. of the late Sir H. M. Farrington, Bart.—At Northtawton, Fred. Wm. Cornish, esq. of Gatcombe House, Devon, and of the Bengal Art. to Sarah-Baker, only child of Wm. Orchard, esq. of Ashridge House.—31. At Maidstone, J. Pegus, esq. Lieut. R. M. son of Capt. P. Pegus, late 88th regt. to Ellen Rosa, dau. of S. Hood, esq. late of Llanelly, Carm. cousin of the late Sir S. Hood, Bart.—At Brussels, Mons. Auguste Charles Joseph de Janti, to Katherine, widow of Richard Elwes, esq. eldest dau. of the late Isaac Elton, esq. of Stapleton House, Glouc.—At Liverpool, George N. Prior, esq. Bomlay Army, to Maria Louisa, dau. of the late Benj. Way, esq. of Denham-place, Bucks.—At Kensington, the Rev. Thomas T. Lewis, M.A. of Aymestry, to Miss Ferguson, of Yutton Court, Heref.—At Wirksworth, co. Derb. the Rev. N. Hubbersty, M.A. to Margaret Emma, third dau. of R. Hurt, esq.—At Leamington, the Hon. W. M. Vaughan, brother of the Earl of Lisburne, to Louisa, dau. of Edmund Wigan, esq. of Lapey, Staff.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Wm. Horatio Walsh, to Anne, second dau. of Edmund Treherne, esq. of St. George's terrace, Hyde Park.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. G. D. Paterson, 96th regt. to Augusta, youngest dau. of Sir W. P. Call, Bart.—23. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, K.C.B. Governor of St. Lucia, to Mary, widow of Mark Davis, esq. of Turnwood and Holnest, co. Dorset.—At the Cathedral, Peterborough, the Rev. R. Waterfield, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel Coll. Camb. to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. R. T. Cory, D.D. formerly Master of that College.—At St. George's, Queen-sq. the Rev. H. Ward, of Burlington Quay, Yorksh. to Jane, eldest dau. of H. Sandwith, M.D. of Great Ormond-st.—Rev. J. T. Pine Coffin, M.A. of Portleaze, Devon, to Frances, dau. of William Speke, esq. of Jordans, Som.—26. At Torr, Devon, Edmond Maria Charles Count de Roulle, of France, to Anne, dau. of late General Wm. Scott, of Thorpe, Staunes.—

Charles Alex. Wood, esq. second son of Col. Wood, of Littleton, M.P. to Sophia, eldest dau. of J. S. Brownrigg, esq. M.P.—At Brighton, H. J. Butt, esq. only son of Capt. Butt, R.N. to Sarah Louisa, third dau. of T. Moore, esq. of Dorset-sq. London.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. R. A. Seymour, 49th Reg. youngest son of the late Gen. Seymour, Governor of St. Lucia, to Miss Susetta Rees, niece of Dr. Elwyn, of Lower Grosvenor-st.—At Loudon Castle, Charles Henry, esq. Capt. 56th regt. nephew to the Duke of Leinster, to the Lady Selina-Constantia, dau. of the late Marquis of Hastings.—26. At Quendon, Essex, the Rev. G. R. Tuck, Rector of Wallington, Herts, to Marianne, only dau. of the Rev. John Collin, Rector of Quendon.—At Richmond, James Murray, esq. of the Foreign-office, to Charlotte, dau. of J. G. Ravenshaw, esq. of Richmond.—At Kingston St. Michael, Wilts, the Rev. Robt. Kilvert, Rector of Hardenhuish, to Thelma, eldest dau. of Walter Coleman, esq. of Langley Fitzurse.—27. At Moreton Corbet, Shropshire, the Rev. P. Wynter, D.D. Pres. of St. John's, Oxford, to Diana Anne, only dau. of the Rev. M. D. Taylor, of Lymme Hall, Cheshire, Rector of Moreton Corbet.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. T. L. Gleadowe, M.A. of Roughton rectory, Linc. to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late W. Anderson, esq. of Newham, Camb.—At the Vale church, Guernsey, Augustus Fred. Dobree, esq. of Ronceval, to Margaret, second dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Le Mesurier, Rector of Haughton-le-Skerne, Durham.—30. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Sir E. W. C. Astley, R.N. to Ellen, eldest dau. of the late Jonas Toby, esq. of Parliament-st. and Richmond.

Lately. J. Beresford Gahan, esq. Capt. E. I. Co.'s Service, to Hannah, dau. of the Very Rev. Usher Lee, Dean of Waterford.—Major H. G. Roberts, Bombay Army, to Julia, dau. of the Rev. R. N. Raikes, Vicar of Longhope, Glouc.—At Gosforth, the Rev. E. Pemberton, of Belcham St. Paul, Essex, to Sarah, dau. of the late W. Senhouse, esq. and sister of Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse.—At Worfield, Shropshire, William-Reynolds, eldest son of Wm. Anstice, esq. of Madeleywood, to Helen, third dau. of John Buche, esq. of Chesterton.—At Dublin, Lorenzo M. Stewart, esq. son of the late Rev. A. A. Stewart, cousin of the Earl of Donoughmore, to Emily, dau. of the late R. Quinton, esq.—At Florence, Sir Wm. W. Knighton, Bart. to Clementina, dau. of John Jameson, esq. of Edinburgh.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. W. C. Purdon, Vicar of Laxley, Warw. to Augusta, only child of the late Rev. G. F. and Lady Augusta Tavel.—At Great Stainton, near Darlington, John Blanshard, esq. of the Indian Army, second son of Richard Blanshard, esq. of Northallerton, to Emily, dau. of the Rev. D. M. Peacock.—In Scotland, Follett W. Pennell, esq. Post Capt. R.N. 6th son of W. Pennell, esq. late Consul-general of Rio de Janeiro, to Miss McMurdo, late of the Isle of Man.—At Newcastle, Capt. H. Beresford, son of the Hon. and Rev. G. Beresford, to Dora, dau. of the late W. Watson, esq. of North Seaton.—At Epsom, the Rev. John Harris, of Cheshunt college, author of *Manmon*, &c. to Mary Anne, dau. of W. Wrangham, esq.

July 1. At St. Bride's, Fleet-st. E. Y. Steele, esq. of Bath, to Eleanor, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. Pace, Rector of Rampham and Wrayall, Dorset.—2. The Rev. William Colston, of Broughton Hall, Oxford, and of Theescomb, Glouc. second son of the late E. F. Colston of Filkins Hall, esq. to Julia, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Felix, of Clifton.—At Paris, the Hon. John St. Vincent Saumarez, of the rifle brigade, to Caroline, eldest dau. of W. Rhodes, esq. of Bramhope Hall, and Kirskill, co. York.

—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henri Count de Cigala, of Sardinia, to Anne, dau. of H. Bacon, esq. of Bounds-green, Middlesex.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, R. J. Hansler, esq. eldest son of Sir J. J. Hansler, B.R.S. of Tavistock-sq. to Marianne Sophia, dau. of J. Collis, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, E. J. Bevir, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. B.A. to Mary, second dau. of the late Major Thornden, E. I. Co.'s Service.

3. At Farnham, Surrey, the Rev. W. H. Stephens, Curate of Chobham, Surrey, to Caroline, third dau. of W. Crump, esq.—At Hampstead, by the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Berners, H. R. Upcher, esq. of Sheringham, Norfolk, to Caroline, only dau. of the late J. Morris, esq. of Amptill House, Beds.—The Rev. W. H. Mann, Vicar of Bowden, Cheshire, to Frances, third dau. of the Hon. and Rev. L. Powys, Rector of Titchmarsh.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. F. Thelluson, to Eliza Charlotte, widow of J. Duff, esq. eldest dau. of Sir G. Prescott, Bart.

At Ludlow, the Rev. F. J. Burlton, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of George Anderson, esq.—At Gloucester, the Rev. Edw. Thrupp, M.A. to Katharine, dau. of Wm. Stewart, esq. of Seapark, co. Antrim.—At Alton, Hants, Frederick Smith, esq. of Horsham, to Isabella Octavia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thos. James, D.D. Preb. of Worcester.—At Spennithorne, Yorksh. Alfred Horatio Darley, esq. of Elvington Hall, near York, to Elizabeth, third dau. of John Clervaux Chaytor, esq. of Spennithorne Hall.—4. At Colchester, Charles Gray Round, esq. M.P. for North Essex, to Emma Smith, second dau. of George Brock, esq. of St. Mary's, Colchester.—At Cirencester, Cullen Forth Wordsworth, esq. to Elizabeth Mary, eldest dau. of the late Henry Newburn, esq. of Down Ampney.—5. At Great Witchingham church, Norfolk, the Hon. H. M. Sutton, second son of Viscount Canterbury, to Georgina, youngest dau. of the late C. Tompson, esq. of Witchingham-hall, Norfolk.

F. W. G. Calder, esq. 2nd Life Guards, to Mary Martha, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. Roberts, Rector of Llandisnoel, co. Carnarvon.—At Southampton, John Dennistoun, esq. M.P. to Frances Anne, youngest dau. of Sir Henry Onslow, Bart.—At Leamington Priors, Capt. H. F. Mackay, of the Inniskillen Dragoons, only son of the late A. G. Mackay, esq. to Caroline Matilda, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Ainslie.—At Whitburn, Capt. R. E. Fullerton, 30th regt. to Eliza Russell, youngest dau. of Russell Bowiby, esq. of Cleadon-meadow, co. Durham.—At St. Pancras, William Thos. Squire, esq. of Barton-place, Suffolk, only son of the late W. T. Squire, esq. of Peterborough, to Anne Alphonsa, eldest dau. of James Stewart, esq. of the Regent's park, formerly of Baltimore.

7. The Rev. H. M. Wagner, Vicar of Brighton, to Mary-Sikes, dau. of Joshua Watson, esq. of Park-st. Westminster.—9. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Charles-Barham, only son of Barham Livius, esq. to Annette, only dau. of W. H. Surman, esq.—At Rodmersham, Kent, the Rev. James Morant, M.A. Chaplain at Madras, second son of Geo. Morant, esq. of Wimpole-st. to Barbara-Wilson, third dau. of W. J. Lushington, esq.—10. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. T. C. Higgins, esq. of Turvey House, Beds. to Charlotte, dau. of the late Sir R. Price, Bart. of Trengwainton, Cornwall.

—William, fourth son of the late Henry Davidson, esq. of Tulloch Castle, N.B. to Louisa-Eleanor-Barnard, second dau. of John Barnard Hankey, esq. of Fetcham Park, Surrey.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. Alex. E. Sketchley, Vicar of St. Nicholas, to Augusta Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Rev. T. Powys, Rector of Fawley, Bucks.

OBITUARY.

GEN. A. L. HAY.

Lately. Aged 80, General Alexander Leith Hay, of Rannes and Leith hall, co. Aberdeen, a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for that county.

He was born Dec. 21, 1758, the second son of John Leith, of Leith hall, esq. by Harriot, daughter and heiress of Alexander Steuart, of Auchluncart. He succeeded his elder brother John in 1778; and inherited the estate of Rannes in 1789 upon the demise of Andrew Hay, esq. when he assumed the additional surname and arms of Hay: being descended from that family through his paternal grandmother. His younger brother was Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Hay, G.C.B. K.T.S. Governor of Barbadoes, who died in 1816.

The late General Hay was appointed Lieutenant in the 7th dragoons, immediately upon his birth; Captain June 8, 1768; and Colonel in the army March 1, 1794. In that year he raised a regiment which was called after his name, and numbered the 109th; his commission to be its Colonel was dated Oct. 1, 1794. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1796, to that of Lieut.-Gen. 1803, and full General 1813.

General Hay married, in 1784, Mary, daughter of Charles Forbes, esq. of Ballogie, and had issue two sons and four daughters. The former are 1. Lieut.-Col. Sir Andrew Leith Hay, now Governor of Bermuda, and late M.P. for the Elgin district of Burghs; he married, in 1816, Mary Margaret, daughter of William Clark, esq. of Buckland house; 2. John, a Captain R.N. The daughters are, 1. Harriot-Christian, married to Sir Harry N. Lumsden, Bart. and died in 1820; 2. Mary, married to Major Mitchell, of Ashgrove; 3. Elizabeth, married to Alexander Forbes, esq. of Blackford; and 4. Margaret.

GENERAL COFFIN.

June 12. In New Brunswick, aged 87, General John Coffin.

He was uncle of Adm. Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart. K.C.H. being the third son of Nathaniel Coffin, esq. cashier of the customs at Boston in America, by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Barnes, of Boston, merchant. He commenced his military career as a volunteer at the battle of Bunker's-hill, and soon rose to the rank of Captain in the Orange Rangers, from which he exchanged into the New York Volunteers in 1778. At the battle of Savannah, at that of Hobkirk's-hill, under

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Lord Rawdon, at the action of Cross Creek, near Charleston, and on various other occasions, he conducted himself most gallantly. On the 8th Sept. 1781, the battle of Eutaw was commenced by brevet Major Coffin, who greatly distinguished himself, and drew forth the admiration of the American General Green in his despatches to Congress. He was hereupon appointed Major of the King's American regiment by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Guy Carleton. At the peace of 1783 Major Coffin retired with his family to New Brunswick, where he has resided ever since, and where he filled the situations of representative to the House of Assembly for King's county, a member of Council, and chief magistrate of that district for many years. He was appointed a Colonel in the British army Jan. 26, 1797, a Major-General 1803, Lieut.-General 1809, Colonel of the New Brunswick Fencibles 1813, and General 1819. The veteran was scarcely less distinguished in private life than in his public capacity. He was active in business, and ever attentive to the claims of the poor.

He married Anne, daughter of William Matthews, of St. John's Island, South Carolina, and had issue four sons: 1. Guy-Carleton, Major R. Art. who married in 1808 a daughter of the late William Larkins, esq. of Blackheath; 2. Nathaniel, who died young; 3. John-Townsend, a Post Captain R.N.; and 4. William-Henry, R.N.; and three daughters, 1. Caroline; 2. Elizabeth, married to Capt. Kirkwood; and 3. Anne, married to Capt. Pearson.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR T. BROWN, K.C.B.

May 19. At his residence at Thames Ditton, Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Brown, K.C.B. of the East India Company's Bengal establishment.

This officer entered the Company's service as an Ensign of infantry in Sept. 1779. In 1789 he went as a volunteer to Bencoolen, and in 1793 he succeeded to the command of the troops at Fort Marlborough, with local rank. His prudent measures had the effect of preserving the fort, when it was threatened in the following year by a squadron of four French ships of war.

In March 1797 Capt. Brown was removed to the cavalry, and appointed to the 4th regiment, with which he went to Benares, on the tumult excited by Vizier Ally. In 1798 he was removed to the 1st

regiment of cavalry, and employed in Oude against the rebels whom Vizier Ally had stirred up. In October of the following year he commanded the escort which, at considerable risk, conveyed Vizier Ally prisoner from Jeypoor through the Mahratta territory to the British camp at Futtehghurh. For this service he received the public thanks of the Marquis Wellesley.

He attained the rank of Major in 1800, and of Lieut.-Colonel in 1802; and on the latter promotion was posted to the second cavalry, which he commanded under Lord Lake during his first campaign, and in the second campaign had the command of a brigade. Under the walls of Deeg he commanded a brigade with Major-Gen. Fraser, who was mortally wounded in the action.

In 1807 Lieut.-Col. Brown was removed to the command of his former regiment, the 1st cavalry; and in 1809 he joined the force assembled at Bundelcund, to oppose Meer Khan. In the following year he was detached to oppose a popular marauding chieftain, named Gopal Sing, and spent nearly two years in pursuing and harassing that active leader, whose forces, whenever Colonel Brown attempted to draw them together, were dispersed. At last Gopal Sing was so wearied out with Col. Brown's incessant pursuit, that he came and surrendered himself to the Governor-general's agent. Col. Brown received repeatedly the thanks of government for his judgment and exertions in this very fatiguing and difficult service; and the Court of Directors afterwards expressed their high approbation in a letter which was published in general orders.

He received the rank of Colonel in 1811, and at the siege of Callinger, in Jan. 1812, he commanded a covering force. After the place surrendered, his regiment was sent to Muttra, where Col. Brown commanded; and in the same year he was appointed to the government command of the Muttra and Agra frontier, which he held until his embarkation for Europe at the end of 1814. During this time he was appointed second in command under Major-Gen. Marshall, of a force assembled against the Rajah of Alwarand. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General June 4, 1814.

In May 1816, after a visit to Europe, Major-Gen. Brown returned to Bengal, and was immediately placed on the staff, and appointed to command a division of the army in the field. At the siege of Hatras in Feb. 1817 he commanded the cavalry; and in Oct. 1817, when the Marquess of Hastings took the field

against the Pindarries, he was appointed to command the centre division of the grand army, with which his Lordship fixed his head quarters. From this situation he was selected to command a light force, chiefly of cavalry, with which he was detached to the westward. In Jan. 1818 he successively took the towns of Rampoorah and Jawnd by assault. The latter achievement was of most essential service; as it deterred many of the native chiefs who were inclined to be trimmers, from secretly favouring the Pindarries. Lord Hastings thanked Gen. Brown in public orders for his services in this detached command; and soon after, the campaign in that quarter being over, the centre division of the grand army was broken up, and Major-Gen. Brown returned to command the Caunpoor division of the army. He subsequently commanded the Dinapoor division. In 1822 he returned to England; since which period he had been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General; and on the 26th July 1823 was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath.

COLONEL HICKS, C. B.

April 18. At the Abbey house, Malvern, Colonel John Hicks, C. B. late of the 32nd foot.

He entered the army by purchasing an ensigncy in that regiment in Feb. 1786; joined at Gibraltar, and served there until 1788, when he was sent on the recruiting service to England. In Nov. 1789 he purchased a Lieutenancy, and in 1791 he re-joined at Gibraltar. In 1793 he was again ordered to England on the same service as before, and in 1794 he joined the regiment at Jersey. In Feb. 1795 he purchased his company; and in Feb. 1796 embarked for the West Indies, and served at St. Domingo and New Providence. In 1799 the regiment returned, and in 1801 went to Ireland. In 1804, being promoted to a majority, he joined the second battalion of his corps, then forming at Launceston. He was afterwards in Guernsey and Ireland, until, in June 1811, having received the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, he sailed with the regiment for the Peninsula. He was present at the investment of Ciudad Rodrigo, the battle of Salamanca, and siege of Burgos. In 1813 he commanded the regiment at part of the battle of Pampeluna, and on the 28th July, at the battle of the Pyrenees, Lt.-Col. Wood being mortally wounded, the command of the regiment devolved upon this officer, who, with four companies of it, drove the enemy from an advantageous position they had taken on the river Lantz, his horse being wounded

under him. Two days after, he led the regiment when it was ordered to drive the enemy from the village of Sorausen, which it immediately accomplished, and for that service Lieut.-Col. Hicks received a medal. On the 10th Nov. he commanded the regiment at the battle of Nivelles, where he had his horse again wounded under him; and for his service on that occasion he received a clasp. In Dec. 1813 he again commanded it at the battle of the Nive; and in Feb. 1814 at the battle of Orthes. On the peace he sailed with the regiment from Pouillac, near Bourdeaux, to Ireland.

At the latter end of April 1815, the regiment under his command embarked for the Netherlands, and he had the honour of commanding it at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, in both of which it was actively engaged from the commencement to the end, charging the enemy several times, and uniformly with success; and when the 32nd regiment made their last charge, late on the evening of the 18th, it completely routed the French, who never rallied again. On these two days Lt.-Col. Hicks's horse was five times wounded under him; twice on the 16th, and three times on the 18th; several balls also passed through his coat, and one grazed his forehead.

He afterwards commanded the regiment on the advance of the army to Paris; where Lieut.-Colonel Hicks was appointed by the Duke of Wellington one of the commandants of the city, and he held that appointment until the treaty of peace on the 20th Nov. 1815.

For commanding the 32nd regiment in the four general actions of the Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, and Orthes, Lt.-Col. Hicks received a cross, and was nominated a Companion of the Bath; and for the battle of Waterloo he received the order of the second class of St. Anne of Russia. He attained the brevet rank of Colonel in 1825; and shortly after retired from the majority of the 32nd regiment and sold his commission, with permission to retain his rank.

REAR-ADM. W. H. DANIEL.

May 5. At the house and in the arms of his friend, Capt. Macfarland, R.N. Stutton, near Ipswich, aged 75, Rear-Admiral William Henry Daniel.

This officer was the eldest son of Capt. William Daniel, R.N. by Miss M. Dawson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and a brother of Lieut. Robert Savage Daniel, who was mortally wounded on board the *Bellerophon* at the battle of the Nile in 1798.

He entered the Royal Navy in 1778, on board the *Prince of Wales*, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Barrington, and shortly after proceeded to the West Indies, where, on his arrival, he joined the *Boreas* 28, commanded by Capt. Sir Charles Thompson, in which he saw much active service.

On the 7th of May 1780, he joined the *Sandwich*, bearing the flag of Sir G. B. Rodney. In July following he was appointed acting Lieutenant of the *Magnificent* 74, which was soon after ordered to convoy a valuable fleet from Jamaica to England. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1781.

In March, 1783, he was appointed to the *Iphigenia*, commanded by Capt. James Cornwallis, and employed on the Jamaica station. During the Dutch armament, in 1787, Lieut. Daniel was employed in raising men for the fleet in the Thames; after which, he remained on half-pay until 1790, when he was appointed to the *Illustrious*, 74. His next appointment was to the *Courageux*, 74, in which ship he assisted in the occupation of Toulon, by the forces under Lord Hood, and had one of his legs broken, and received three contusions in his head, breast, and left foot, when engaging the batteries near St. Fiorenzo.

Whilst at Gibraltar, he became seriously ill, and returned to England, in the *Colossus*, 74, in 1794. A vacancy occurring, at this time, in the Impress Service, at Gravesend, he was induced to accept an appointment under his father, who was then employed as regulating Captain at that place.

During the mutiny in the North Sea fleet, Lieut. Daniel's conduct was conspicuous for zeal, activity, and daring behaviour, which was particularly noticed by the court martial which tried the mutineers, who strongly recommended him, through his Royal Highness the Duke of York, for promotion, but it was refused, on the ground that his appointment at Gravesend rendered him ineligible.

Lieut. Daniel immediately applied for employment afloat, and he was accordingly appointed to the *Glory*, 98, on board of which ship, the spirit of disaffection, though apparently quelled, was by no means eradicated. When cruising off Ushant, a diabolical plan had been formed to throw all the officers overboard, and to take the *Glory* into Brest harbour; Lieut. Daniel's conduct on that occasion was prompt and spirited, and when a court martial had taken place on the mutineers, the Court strongly recommended him to the favourable consideration of the Admiralty, and he was accordingly promoted to the rank of Commander, in Oct. 1798.

Five seamen and three marines, belonging to the *Glory*, were executed in Cawsand Bay.

In June 1799 Capt. Daniel accompanied Sir Home Popham on a particular service, and proceeded to Revel, where they found a Russian squadron, with 8,000 troops, bound to Holland; and proceeded with them to the Texel. During the two ensuing months, Capt. D. served on shore, as naval aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, and was employed in a variety of services. On the 29th Nov. 1799, just seven days after his arrival in England, he was again ordered to place himself under the direction of Sir Home Popham, and proceeded to Norway, Sweden, and St. Petersburg, at an inclement season of the year, experiencing great hardships and peril; he returned to England in June, 1800. His promotion to Captain took place April 29, 1802; and to that of retired Rear-Admiral, Jan. 10, 1837. He married in Sept. 1800, Miss A. Edge, dau. of Capt. Edge, of the 53rd regt, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. Rear-Adm. Daniel was an officer of great merit and bravery; a gentleman of mild and amiable manners; and has died universally regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

[A longer memoir of this officer's services will be found in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*, vol. ii. pp. 656—665.]

REAR-ADM. HAYES.

April 7. At Southsea, aged 71, Rear-Admiral John Hayes, C.B.

He was educated under the superintendence of his great-uncle, Adam Hayes, esq. Master Shipwright of Deptford dock-yard, who was to bring him up to his own branch of the public service; but on the death of the old gentleman he preferred more active employment, and embarked on board the *Orion* 74, commanded by Sir Hyde Parker, under whom he served during the Dutch armament in 1787. He subsequently joined a brig under the command of Capt. Cobb, with whom he continued on the Channel station, until 1790; when he was entrusted with the charge of a watch on board the *Pearl*, commanded by his friend Capt. G. W. A. Courtenay, whom he ultimately accompanied to the Newfoundland station, as an acting Lieutenant in the *Boston* 32. In an action with l'Ambruscade French frigate near New York, July 31, 1793, Capt. Courtenay was killed; and Mr. Hayes returned to England, having been appointed one of the Captain's executors. In consequence of the gallantry displayed in the battle (though the Frenchman was

not taken) a pension of 500*l.* was settled upon the widow, and the Board of Admiralty granted a dispensing order, enabling Mr. Hayes to anticipate the usual time of passing for Lieutenant. In the following month he received a commission in the *Dido* 28, commanded by Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. with whom he afterwards removed into the *St. Fiorenzo* frigate, on the Mediterranean station. His next appointment was to the *Brunswick* 74, in which he served in the Channel fleet, and subsequently went to the West Indies, and joined the *Queen*, the flag-ship of Sir Hyde Parker, who promoted him to the rank of Commander in 1799. From that period he was actively employed in various sloop-of-war on the Jamaica station, till his advancement to post rank in 1804.

In Jan. 1809 he commanded a small squadron left by Sir Samuel Hood at Vigo, to cover the embarkation of part of Sir John Moore's army; and on his return from that service he was removed from the *Alfred* 74, in which he had been acting, to the temporary command of the *Achille*, attached to the expedition then about to sail for the Scheldt, from whence he brought home 700 French soldiers who had been taken prisoners at Flushing. Immediately on his return, he obtained the command of the *Freija*, as a reward for his zealous conduct in having volunteered and successfully accomplished the task of navigating the *Achille* to and from the Roombot, when a pilot could not be procured, though he had never before been on the North Sea station.

At the close of the same year, Captain Hayes proceeded to Barbadoes, and joined the flag of Sir Alexander Cochrane, who entrusted him with the command of a squadron employed on the north side of Guadeloupe, during the operations which terminated in the surrender of that colony. In Sept. 1810 the *Freija* returned home, and was put out of commission.

After remaining on half-pay until the autumn of 1812, Capt. Hayes was appointed *pro temp.* to the *Magnificent* 74, in which his excellent seamanship was again displayed in the preservation of that fine ship and 500 men from the most imminent peril when she found herself among the reefs off the Isle of Rhé, during a heavy gale on the 17th December following.

On returning to port, Captain Hayes proposed the cutting down of some ships of the line, and fitting them out for the purpose of coping with the heavy American frigates. His plan being approved, he was appointed, in Jan. 1813, to the *Majestic*, a third-rate, ordered to be re-

duced, and armed, according to his suggestion, with twenty-eight long 32-pounders, the same number of 42-pr. carronades, and one long 12, as a chase gun. He joined the squadron of Sir J. B. Warren, on the Halifax station, and was charged with the blockade of Boston, in which port the *Constitution* 44 was then lying, ready for sea. On the 3d Feb. 1814 he captured a French frigate in the vicinity of the Azores, whither he had gone in quest of the American forty-four, which had eluded his vigilance during a snow-storm on the 1st of the preceding month. On the 22d May following, he captured the American letter of marque *Dominica*, (formerly H. M. schooner of that name); and shortly after he was sent with a small squadron (the *Endymion* and *Pomona* frigates) to intercept Commodore Decatur, who was to sail from New York with an armament intended to annoy the British commerce in the East Indies and China seas. After having been repeatedly blown off the coast by gales, he at length, on the 13th Jan. 1815, encountered the President, bearing the Commodore's pendant, and, after a long chase, it was captured by the *Endymion*. At the termination of the war with America, the *Majestic* was paid off. Her commander received the insignia of C. B. at the enlargement of the order in 1815.

In April 1819 Capt. Hayes was appointed to superintend the ordinary of Plymouth. He published a pamphlet on Naval Architecture, developing a plan for building a thousand vessels, if required, from a given section, without the variation of a needle's point, reducible from a first-rate ship to a cutter, each possessing powers and advantages of every description, in their respective class. Two vessels were subsequently built, in a royal dockyard, on his projection; one, a cutter of about 160 tons, and the other a sloop of war of 36 guns, the *Inconstant*, which is pronounced by all who have been on board her to be the finest man of war of her class in the Royal navy. It is now commanded by Capt. D. Pring, on a particular service.

It may be justly stated that Rear-Adm. Hayes was one than whom a better seaman, a braver officer, or more scientific nautical architect, does not belong to his glorious profession. His body was interred at Farington, Hants.

[Fuller details of his services will be found in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*, vol. ii. pp. 673—683.]

CAPT. PATERSON, R. N.

May 18. At Manheim, William Paterson, esq. Capt. R. N. and C. B.

He was a son of George Paterson, esq. of Castle Huntley, co. Perth, by the Hon. Anne Gray, youngest daughter of John twelfth Lord Gray, of the kingdom of Scotland. He entered the navy at an early age, under the auspices of Sir Alex. Cochrane; and served as a midshipman on board his patron's flag-ship, the *Northumberland* 74, at the Leeward Islands; he was rapidly promoted to be Lieutenant 1805, Commander 1808, and Post-Captain 1810. At the close of the war, in 1814, he commanded the *Myrmidon* of 20 guns; on the 25th April 1815 he was appointed to the *Eridanus* frigate, and on the 6th March, 1816, to the *Minden* 74, fitting for the flag of Sir Richard King, commander in chief on the East India station. Previously to proceeding thither, Capt. Paterson accompanied Lord Exmouth to Algiers, where the *Minden* sustained a loss of 7 killed and 37 wounded, on the memorable 27th August 1816. For this service he was nominated a Companion of the Bath on the 21st of the following month. The *Minden* returned home from India, Oct. 16, 1820; and was shortly afterwards put out of commission.

In April 1825 he was appointed President of the Civil Court at Newfoundland, for the adjudication of all disputes respecting the Fisheries on the coast of Labrador.

WILLIAM MELLISH, Esq.

June 8. At his residence in Bishops-gate-street, aged 73, William Mellish, esq. of Bush-hill Park, Edmonton, formerly M.P. for Middlesex.

Mr. Mellish was descended from a family seated at Blythe in Nottinghamshire. He was a younger son of William Mellish, esq. formerly Receiver-general of the Customs and Joint Secretary of the Treasury, and the second son of that gentleman by his second wife, Anne, daughter of John Gore, esq. of Bush-hill, Edmonton, Governor of the Hamburg Company and M.P. for Grimsby (a son of Sir William Gore, Lord Mayor of London in 1702; see a pedigree of the family of Gore in Clutterbuck's *Hertfordshire*, vol. i. p. 502). His half-brother Charles Mellish, esq. F.S.A. who was a Commissioner of the Excise, and died in 1796, left issue, which continued the family at Blythe, but that estate was afterwards sold to the late Josiah Walker, esq. The eldest son of his own mother was John Mellish, esq. who was shot by a highwayman on Hounslow-heath, on his return from the royal hunt, in 1798, leaving a daughter, the heiress of his estates in Hertfordshire. We believe the late Dean of Hereford, the Very Rev.

Edward Mellish, was another brother of the member for Middlesex.

Mr. Gore, his maternal grandfather, had three daughters, one of whom died unmarried in 1795, and the eldest, Catharine, was the wife of Joseph Mellish, esq. younger brother of William, and who succeeded Mr. Gore as Governor of the Hamburgh Company and as M.P. for Grimsby, and also resided at Bush-hill Park. He died in 1790. Mrs. William Mellish and Mrs. Joseph Mellish both died in 1794; and after the death of the latter, we presume the estates at Edmon-ton devolved on the subject of this memoir.

Mr. Mellish was during a long life an eminent merchant of the city of London, and for nearly half a century a Director of the Bank of England. At the general election of 1796 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Great Grimsby, which had been previously represented by his grandfather and uncle. At the general election of 1802 John-Henry Loft, esq. was returned in his room, but Mr. Mellish recovered his seat by the decision of a Committee in April 1803. He was appointed a Captain of the Bank of England Volunteers, on the formation of that corps, May 26, 1803. At the general election of 1806 he became one of the members for the county of Middlesex; which he continued to represent on the Tory interest, until ejected by Mr. Whitbread in 1820. He was much esteemed for his courtesy and personal worth; and was liberal in his contributions to the charities both of the metropolis and the country. His fine estate at Bush Hill, near Enfield, is inherited by a nephew.

SAMUEL THORNTON, Esq.

July 3. At his house in Brighton, aged 83, Samuel Thornton, esq. F.S.A. late of Clapham Park, Surrey, and M.P. for that county.

He was the eldest son of the celebrated John Thornton, esq. of Clapham, and brother to the late Henry Thornton, esq. M.P. for Southwark, and the late Robert Thornton, esq. M.P. for Colchester. Few men have passed through a long life of greater usefulness and benevolence than Mr. Thornton. He was an active member of parliament during nearly forty years, the greater portion of that time (from 1784 to 1806), the able, zealous, and indefatigable representative for the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, and subsequently for the county of Surrey, from 1807 to 1818.

In 1807 he defeated Lord William Russell, who had previously sat for Surrey

during five parliaments, the result of the poll being, for

Samuel Thornton, esq. . . 1471

G. H. Sumner, esq. . . 994

Lord William Russell . . 838

Mr. Thornton and Mr. Sumner were both new candidates; Lord William's colleague had been Sir John Frederick, Bart.

For the extraordinary period of fifty-three years he was a Director of the Bank of England, in which institution his sagacious and prudent counsels had always great influence. Mr. Thornton was Governor of the Bank in the year 1797, when the famous stoppage of cash payments occurred. He was for many years a Governor of Greenwich Hospital, Governor of the Russian Company, President of Guy's Hospital, &c. He had not of late years had any connexion with trade, except as head of the two highly respectable firms in Hull—Messrs. Thornton, Watson, and Co. and Messrs. Crosse and Co. His death will be deeply felt, not only by a large and numerous circle of friends, but by the orphan and the widow, to whose necessities his purse was ever open.

G. H. SUMNER, Esq.

June 26. At Hatchlands, near Guildford, aged 77, George Holme Sumner, esq. late M.P. for Surrey, Colonel of the First Royal Surrey Militia, and for forty-five years a magistrate for that county.

Mr. Sumner's great-grandfather was a merchant of Bristol; of whose younger son, the Rev. John Sumner, D.D. Canon of Windsor, and Provost of King's college, Cambridge, the present Bishops of Chester and Winchester are grandsons. His elder son resided at Windsor, and was father of William Brightwell Sumner, esq. who having acquired a fortune in the civil service of the East India Company, purchased the estate of Hatchlands of Adm. Boscawen in 1768, and by Catharine, daughter of John Holme, of Holme hill, co. Cumberland, esq. was father of the gentleman now deceased.

In 1794, on the death of his maternal uncle, Thomas Holme, esq. he inherited the estates of that family; and in consequence assumed the name of Holme before his own, by authority of the royal sign manual.

He was first returned to Parliament, in Nov. 1786, for the borough of Ilchester; at the general election of 1790 he was elected for Guildford; but retired in 1796. In 1806 he was again chosen for that borough; and in 1807 he was elected for Surrey, (see the preceding memoir of

Mr. Thornton) which he continued to represent until the dissolution in 1826. He was then defeated by Mr. Pallmer, the result of the poll being, for

W. J. Denison, esq. . . 2305

C. N. Pallmer, esq. . . 2055

G. H. Sumner, esq. . . 1375

In 1830 he again sat for Guildford. At the general election of Dec. 1832 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Western Division of Surrey, the numbers being, for

William Joseph Denison, esq. 1511

John Leach, esq. . . . 1430

Holme Sumner, esq. . . . 1194

Mr. Sumner married, Nov. 17, 1787, Louisa, daughter of Col. Charles Pemble, commander-in-chief of the East India Company's forces at Bombay, by whom he had issue, besides two daughters who died in infancy, the following children: 1. George, who died at Paris in 1817, aged 21; 2. William Holme Sumner, esq. who has married Mary, daughter of J. Barnard Hankey, esq. of Feltham park, Surrey; 3. the Rev. Charles Vernon Holme Sumner, Rector of Newdigate, Surrey, and of Farnborough, Hants, who married in 1825 Katharine, daughter of William Mason, esq. of Necton hall, Norfolk; 4. Sophia, married to Andrew Henry Thomson, esq. son of John Thomson, esq. of Waverley abbey, Surrey.

E. P. BASTARD, Esq.

June 8. In Cavendish-square, after a lingering illness, aged 53, Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, esq. of Kitley, Devonshire, formerly M.P. for that county.

He was the elder son of Edmund Bastard, esq. M.P. for Dartmouth (younger brother to John Pollexfen Bastard, esq. M.P. for Devonshire 1784—1816), by Jane daughter and heiress of Philemon Pownoll, esq. of Sharpham, Capt. R. N. His younger brother, the late John Bastard, esq. Capt. R. N. inherited the Pownoll estates, and died in 1835. (See a brief memoir of him in *Gent. Mag.* for June, 1835, p. 661).

His uncle died on the 4th April 1816, and his father a few weeks after; whereupon he succeeded to the family estates, and was the same year chosen in his uncle's place as M.P. for Devonshire. He continued to represent that county to 1830, upon independent principles, never giving any pledge to vote upon measures before he had heard their merits fully discussed. His unshaken loyalty, and love of the Constitution in Church and State, were generally acknowledged; and although he did not possess the gift of oratory, yet, as a practical man of business, with diligent and unwearied atten-

tion to his duties in the House of Commons, he has seldom been surpassed.

Mr. Bastard married, Jan. 22, 1824, the Hon. Anne-Jane Rodney, only surviving daughter of George second Lord Rodney, and by that lady, who died in 1833, he had issue three sons; Edmund-Rodney, born in 1825; Baldwin-John; and William-Pollexfen.

CHARLES ROBERT BLUNDELL, Esq.

Oct. 30. Aged 76, Charles Robert Blundell, esq.

He was the last heir male of the very ancient family of the Blundells of Ince Blundell in Lancashire; and was born in May 1761, the only son of Henry Blundell, esq. who died in 1810, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Mostyn, of Talacre, co. Flint. His habits were eccentric and irregular, and he has died unmarried. His two only sisters were Catharine married to Thomas Stonor, of Stonor, co. Oxford, esq. and Elizabeth, married in 1789 to Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, co. York, esq. Both these ladies, the former of whom died in 1834, and the latter is still living, had families, but they have been entirely disinherited by Mr. Blundell's extraordinary will.

By this instrument dated 28th Dec. 1834, he has left his extensive landed estates (the manors of Ince Blundell, Formby, Ainsdale, Birkdale, Lydiat, Eggergarth, Melling, Cunsough, and Rainkers, and estates in Preston, Broughton, and Chipping) to the second son of "Edward" Weld, esq. of Lutworth, and his heirs male; with remainders, 1. to the younger brothers of "Edward," in succession, and their heirs in tail male; 2. to Mr. Weld's sister Lady Stourton and her younger sons; 3. to his other sisters and their sons; 4. to the daughters of "Edward" Weld and their sons; 5. to Henry Mostyn, of Usk, co. Monmouth, solicitor, and his sons, each successively in tail male; on condition of inhabiting and keeping in repair the mansion at Ince, and assuming and using the name of Blundell.

His furniture, &c. including the busts, casts, statues, pictures, coins, and other works of art and curiosities, together with his library, are to be preserved as heir looms. His farm in Aughton in the possession of Thomas Heskyne, and his farm in Lydiat, called Shacklady's, are bequeathed to the Rev. Thomas Robinson of Liverpool, and his heirs. To the Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh of Wolverhampton 5000*l.* for the purposes of Oscott college in Staffordshire; to Rev. T. Robinson for the use of Ampleforth college, Yorkshire, 4000*l.*; for Downside

college, co. Somerset, 4000*l.*; for Old Hull Green college in Hertfordshire, 4000*l.*; for the use of Roman Catholic priests in and near London, 15,000*l.*; and for Lydiat chapel, 2000*l.* To the incumbent Priest of Formby Chapel an annuity of 60*l.* for life, and to the incumbent Priest at Ince an annuity of 100*l.*

To each of the daughters of Charles Brown Mostyn, esq. 500*l.* To the Rev. Francis Mostyn of Wolverhampton, 300*l.* To Richard Willis, esq. of Halsmead, 300*l.* To John Gladstone, esq. of Fasque, N. B. 8000*l.* and two landscapes by Wilson, the Phaeton and Lake of Nemi, a tripod, and an ancient head of the Indian Bacchus. To Ince school 60*l.* per annum, two-thirds to the master and one-third for books.

All the residue of his personal estate is left to the Rt. Rev. Doctor Bramstone of London and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, their executors, administrators, and assigns, absolutely and for ever. John Gladstone, esq. Robert Gladstone, esq. of Liverpool, and the Rev. Thomas Robinson, are named executors.

Such is the substance of Mr. Blundell's will, with the exception of provisions for the continuance of various beneficial leases to old or favourite tenants; and some minor legacies to servants. The families of his sisters, it will be perceived, are not even mentioned: but the most extraordinary feature of the whole is, that the name of the principal legatee is a misnomer, as no such person as Edward Weld is in existence. The more immediate relatives of the deceased have taken steps to oppose the will, on the grounds of the insanity of the testator, and not, as the newspapers have incorrectly stated, on the plea of the property being largely devoted to superstitious uses. The estates are valued at more than 9000*l.* a-year, and the residue at 200,000*l.* The deceased was of very eccentric habits. Soon after his death, the executor or his son caused a strict search to be instituted, and found, scattered here and there, in various places about the house, sums of money amounting altogether to no less than 22,800*l.*

At Ince there is one of the most valuable private collections of works of art in the kingdom, consisting principally of specimens of ancient and modern sculpture. It was made by the father of the late Mr. Blundell. The fine specimens of sculpture are arranged in a building which he erected for the purpose, exactly resembling the Pantheon at Rome, though one-third less in size. The collection consists of about 100 statues, 150 busts, 110 basso relievos, 90 sarco-

phagi and cinerary urns, 40 ancient fragments, besides marble pillars, tables, and other antiquities, and about 200 pictures. In the chapel is a monument of Henry Blundell, esq. executed by Mr. John Gibson, of which an engraving is given in Gregson's *Fragments of Lancashire*.

C. J. CLAVERING, Esq.

June 20. At his residence, Axwell Park, co. Durham, aged 76, Charles John Clavering, esq. the senior magistrate of Northumberland, and a magistrate for Durham.

He was the eldest son of Major-Gen. Sir John Clavering, K.B. Commander-in-chief in the East Indies, Governor of Berwick, and Colonel of the 52nd foot (the youngest son of Sir James Clavering the sixth Baronet, of Axwell Park), by his first wife Lady Diana West, daughter of John Earl Delawarr. His only brother was General Henry Mordant Clavering, Col. of the 98th foot, and brother-in-law to the Duke of Argyll, and his three sisters were married to Thomas Lord Napier, Sir Thomas Pechell, Bart. and Adm. Sir J. B. Warren, K.B.

Mr. Clavering resided the greater part of his life at Ridlamhope in Northumberland, and served the office of High Sheriff of that county in 1795. He was also High Sheriff of Durham from 1829 to 1833, the last appointed by the Palatine jurisdiction of the Bishop. He resided at Axwell, as tenant to his cousin Sir Thomas John Clavering, Bart.

Mr. Clavering was, in many respects, an excellent specimen of the "fine old English gentleman." It was only three months before his death that a public meeting of his friends took place at Wickham, and it was unanimously resolved to present to him his portrait and a piece of plate, "as a testimony of the high estimation in which his character is held." He died without the portrait having been painted.

He married Diana, daughter of Robert Adair, esq. by Lady Caroline Keppel, daughter of William second Earl of Albemarle; and had issue an only daughter, Diana-Mary.

J. H. THURSBY, Esq.

July 17. At his house, Catharine-place, Bath, aged 70, John Harvey Thursby, esq. of Abington House, Northamptonshire.

He was the eldest son and heir of John Harvey Thursby, of Abington, esq. a Verderer of Rockingham forest, by Anna, daughter of William Hanbury of Kelmarsh, esq. and descended through

an heiress, whose marriage took place in the reign of William the Third, in a direct line from the Saxon family of Thoresby of Thoresby, co. York (see the pedigree in Baker's History of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 11; Burke's Commoners, vol. i. p. 318.)

Mr. Thursby succeeded to his ancestral estates on the death of his father in 1798. He received the commission of Lieutenant in the Northampton cavalry 1st July 1794; and served the office of High Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1803.

He married May 5, 1792, Emma, daughter of William Pigott, of Doddershall, co. Bucks, esq. and by that Lady, who died April 28, 1836, he had issue seven sons and five daughters: 1. John Harvey Thursby, esq. born in 1793; who married in 1818, Emily, daughter of Matthew Fortescue, of Stephen's-town, co. Louth, esq. and has a son and heir, Harvey, born in 1819, and other children; 2. the Rev. William Thursby, Vicar of All Saints, Northampton, and of Hardingstone; who married in 1824 Eleanor-Mary, daughter of John Hargreaves, of Ormerod house and Bank hall, co. Lancaster, esq. and has a numerous family (see Burke's Commoners, vol. ii. p. 685); 3. Charlotte-Emma, 4. George, and 5. Henry-Walter, who all died infants; 6. Frederick-Spencer, who married in 1831 Miss Lerigens, of Aix-la-Chapelle; 7. Emma; 8. Charles, who married in 1820, Emily, daughter of—Pentland, esq. of Blackhall, co. Louth, and has a daughter, Mary; 9. Sophia-Frances; 10. Walter, who died in India; 11. Lucy, married to John Dauncy, esq., and 12. Anne.

DR. FRANCIA.

In our last number, p. 186, we briefly noticed the death and character of this extraordinary modern tyrant; but, from the interest of the details in the following article, we have been induced to adopt it, in a somewhat condensed form, from Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

Paraguay occupies a central situation in the lower portion of the South American continent, the population of which is variously estimated at from two hundred thousand to half a million. In 1811, it followed the example of the other Spanish provinces in South America, by declaring itself a free republic, when a new government was constituted under a junta, composed of a president, two assessors, and a secretary. It was soon found that the people—a race of mingled Spanish and Indian blood—were

unfit for popular institutions, and for some time the greatest confusion prevailed. The first person who manifested any power of controlling the agitated elements of Paraguayan society, was the individual who officiated in the junta as secretary. This was Francia. He was the son of a Frenchman who had settled in Paraguay, where he was born in the year 1757. Destined for the church, he had proceeded so far in the appropriate education, as to become a doctor of theology, but, in the course of his study of the canon law, a latent taste for jurisprudence was awakened in him, and he ultimately became a barrister before his native courts.

The junta, of which Don Fulgencio de Yegros was president, continued to form the government for two years, Francia, the only member of it who possessed abilities, information, or a love of business, was in fact the sole administrator of affairs; the others chiefly spending their time in country sports. Whenever it happened that they interfered to thwart his will, he had only to intimate his intention of retiring, in order to make them give way. It could not be expected that Francia should long submit to a subordinate situation under such circumstances. In 1813, a convention was called to take into consideration the state of affairs. Ignorant of history and of political science, they chanced to possess a copy of Rollin's well-known work, into which they looked for a constitution, as they would have looked into a dictionary for a word. Their fancy was caught by the consular government of Rome, and they resolved to appoint Yegros and Francia as the two consuls of Paraguay. Two curule chairs were provided for these officers, one inscribed *Pompey*, and the other *Cæsar*: and Francia, taking possession of the latter, indicated to all except the unlettered Paraguayan that he should not long be a half ruler. At the end of the first year of the consulate, when the convention again met, he found it no difficult task, by reference to their favourite author Rollin, to convince them that the country was now in one of those critical situations which induced the Romans to entrust the state to a dictator; and he was accordingly elected to that dignity for a term of three years; Yegros vainly attempting to resist the measure.

With the title of "Excellency," and a salary of 9000 dollars—of which, however, he gave back two-thirds, under the pretence that the state had more need of money than himself—he now took possession of the house which had formerly

been occupied by the Spanish governor—a step analogous to that of his prototype Napoleon, in removing to the Luxembourg. He became still more austere in his habits—more studious—more thoroughly devoted to business. His attention was particularly directed to the improvement of his little army of about 3000 men; and so eager was he to obtain the reputation of an entire devotion to the good of his country, that, to improve the system of medicine, which had fallen into a low state in Paraguay, he submitted to have experiments tried on his own person. The government was conducted with remarkable energy, and before the expiration of the three years, he had so completely consolidated his power, as to obtain from the convention (1817) a decree constituting him Dictator for life.

From this time Dr. Francia reigned without control in Paraguay, having the legislative and executive combined in his single person, with the full right which the ancient Roman dictators possessed to dispose of the lives and fortunes of his people according to his pleasure. Soon after his last appointment, he ceased to show any anxiety to cultivate the good will of his subjects. He declared the race of Spaniards to be politically extinct, and interdicted them from marrying white women. Conspiracies were consequently formed against him: he was informed of them before they were matured, and he astounded the Spaniards by an order to appear within three hours before his palace. About three hundred came, and were led into a miserable prison, where several, including the deposed governor, died wretchedly, and from which the rest were not liberated till they had paid a collective fine of 150,000 dollars. He likewise suppressed the Catholic church, and all convents and dignitaries, appointing one vicar-general, a creature of his own, to administer the religious affairs of the people. But his most extraordinary measure was to close up the country against all foreign intercourse, forbidding any one either to enter or leave his territories; his object being, it is said, to prevent the people from being infected with any ideas from without, by which they might be tempted to rebel against his authority. Hence commerce was completely brought to a stand, and much distress unavoidably occasioned, but not without some counter-balancing advantage in the stimulus which was given to the production of all estabable and wearable articles within the province. When the order for non-intercourse was issued,

there were about forty foreigners, chiefly merchants, at Assuncion: they were detained there for several years, and only liberated when Mr. Canning acknowledged the independence of the South American states. Two Swiss naturalists, Regner and Longchamps, and the eminent M. Bonpland, the companion of Humboldt, who had entered the country in pursuit of scientific objects, were likewise detained for some years.

The ancient municipalities, and all other vestiges of free institutions, were banished from Paraguay; and the law was administered by a few *alcaldes*, removable, of course, at the pleasure of the despot. Francia, indeed, managed every thing, with the assistance of only a few officers or creatures of his own. He planned roads and bridges, commanded and organised the army, conducted the revenues, and thought no details too mean for his attention. He did not encourage public instruction, but neither did he impede it. His authority was supported, during its earlier years, only by exercising great cruelty towards all who were not friendly to it; but when at length his arbitrary proceedings had demolished the strength of the middle and upper ranks, and fairly broke the spirit of the people, he began in some small degree to relent, and he was sometimes heard to say that possibly, in the course of time, a little liberty might be extended to the Paraguayse. Executions merely for the support of his power now ceased, and he began to receive with coldness the tales brought to him by spies and informers. Yet he ever found it necessary to act and move with the greatest caution for fear of assassination.

Francia was not perhaps quite a sane man. His father is known to have been a person of great eccentricity; he had a brother a lunatic, and a sister who was many years deranged; and he himself was subject to occasional fits of hypochondria, bordering on madness. During these times, he shut himself closely up in his palace, vented his ill humour on all around him, and only took pleasure in ordering executions. Of such scenes he was usually a witness from his palace windows.

He had no confidant, no favourite, no friend. The only person he is said to have ever shown any attachment to, was a sister who had charge of his country-house. One of his first acts after becoming Dictator was to dismiss two nephews he had in the army, merely from a fear lest they should presume upon the relationship. One of them was afterwards confined in irons for four years,

for having struck a man who had offended him at a ball, and the other passed a year in the public prison, for having employed one of the military band in a serenade which he gave his mistress. The Dictator had for many years taken no part in public worship; he seized, on the contrary, every opportunity of showing his dislike and contempt for the religious observances of his subjects. On a commandant asking him for the image of a saint, that he might place a new constructed fortress under its protection, he exclaimed, "Oh, Paraguaye, how long will you remain idiots! When I was a Catholic, I believed as you do; but now I know that bullets are the best saints you can have on the frontiers." However ruthless and austere, he had at least the merit of Robespierre, that of wishing to make no money by his power: he never accepted a present, and his salary was always in arrear. There was a mixture of imperial state with republican simplicity in his ordinary mode of life. He had at first a body-guard of a hundred men, the tallest and handsomest that could be found; and a small escort of this corps used to ride out with him when he took exercise, for the purpose of driving away all who might be upon or near the way. The body-guard was subsequently dissolved, and he was then content with the protection afforded by detachments of the army.

For several months in the year he resided at the cavalry barracks, which are outside the city, about a league from his usual residence: but then his manner of living was the same, except that he sometimes indulged in the pleasure of the chase. In the apartment that he occupied there were always arms within his reach, or placed upon the table near him; and sabres, the greater number unsheathed, were to be found in every corner. This fear of assassination was also shown in the etiquette prescribed at his audiences. The person admitted dared not approach nearer to the Dictator than six paces, until he made him a sign to advance; and even then, he was obliged to stop at a distance of three steps. The officers, even, were not permitted to enter his presence with swords by their sides. He had a most penetrating look, blended with a strong expression of distrust. He wore the official costume, which consisted of a blue-laced coat (the uniform of a Spanish general), waistcoat, breeches, and stockings, of white silk, and shoes with gold buckles. The Dictator was in his 82nd year. Although his career was marked by great severities, it was not without its beneficial results. He pro-

moted agriculture, originated many useful public works, rebuilt and embellished the capital, created an army, subdued the Indians, and procured respect and tranquillity for his people. It is also not impossible, that, under any other kind of rule, Paraguay might have undergone greater disasters, and witnessed much more bloodshed.

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REV. T. T. BIDDULPH, M.A.

May 19. At his house in St. James's-square, Bristol, in his 75th year, the Rev. Thomas Tregenna Biddulph, M.A. the venerable Perpetual Curate of St. James's church in that city.

From a long memoir of the character and services of this distinguished evangelical minister, published in Felix Farley's Bristol Journal of the 26th of May, we have condensed the following particulars.

He was the only son of the Rev. Thomas Biddulph, incumbent of Padstow, Cornwall, by Martha his first wife; was born July 5, 1763, and baptized shortly after at Claines, in the county of Worcester, to which neighbourhood his father had removed for the benefit of his health. Little or nothing is known of his early education; but as both his parents were pious, it cannot be doubted that he was the child of many prayers, and was early trained in a knowledge of those holy scriptures "which are able to make us wise unto salvation." On the 23d Nov. 1780, he was matriculated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1784, M.A. 1787. Only one incident can now be recalled connected with his college life; but it is one which, whilst it was peculiarly afflictive in its nature, was probably made the means of awakening deep serious impressions. Two young men were drowned whilst bathing in company with Mr. Biddulph and his friend Mr. Joseph Shrapnel.

Mr. B. was admitted to Deacon's orders by Dr. Ross, Bishop of Exeter, Sept. 26, 1785, almost a year before the usual age, a special favour which used sometimes to be shewn to the sons of clergymen; and was ordained Priest by Dr. Barrington, Bishop of Salisbury, May 18, 1789; so that the term of his ministry, from his admission to full orders, was exactly half a century. He preached his first sermon at Padstow, and opened his commission with a declaration of the same gospel truths which throughout his whole course he unswervingly and unchangeably maintained. The scenes of his early ministry were Ditchett, in Somersetshire; and Wansborough, in Wiltshire; Bengeworth, in Worcestershire; and, at a much later period, Congresbury, near Bristol.

In Feb. 1789, he was married at Bradford, Wilts, to Rachael, daughter of Zachariah Shrapnel, esq. of that place, by whom he had 14 children, four only of whom are now living. Not long after his marriage, Mr. Biddulph removed to Bristol, where he became assistant to the Rev. W. Tandy, then minister of St. Mary-le-Port, with whom he shared not only the ministry of the Cross, but the reproach of the Cross also—for it is stated that whilst an eminent blessing attended their preaching, such was the obloquy excited by a simple enunciation of the doctrines contained in the Articles and Homilies of the Church of England, that even some piously disposed persons were ashamed to be seen entering the church where these stigmatized principles were inculcated, and specific cases are recollected of respectable parties quitting their carriage at the distance of a street, that they might steal unobserved into the proscribed resort of reputed fanaticism. In 1793 he was instituted to the perpetual curacy of Bengeworth, close to the town of Evesham, of which his father had previously been incumbent. He continued, however, to reside at Bristol, and in 1803 he resigned Bengeworth, presenting to that living the Rev. John Shaw, who is the present minister there. In the early part of 1796, the Sunday evening lecture of St. Werburgh's was established, and Mr. Biddulph was appointed the first lecturer. This appears to have been the first evening service opened in a church in Bristol. Shortly after, Mr. Weare, of Ashton, having conceived the design of establishing this eminent servant of God in a more permanent and ostensible post of duty, purchased the presentation of the living of Congresbury, with the express object of effecting an exchange, whereby, on the resignation of Dr. Small, Mr. Biddulph was nominated to the incumbency of St. James's, Bristol, to which he obtained institution 21st Sept. 1799. He preached his first sermon in St. James's church from Acts xxiv. 14. "*But this I confess unto you, that after the way which they call heresy, so worship I the God of my fathers, believing all things which are written in the law and in the prophets.*" This sermon he published, dedicating it to the Vestry and Inhabitants of the Parish as the groundwork of his after ministrations. Those ministrations it pleased the Great Head of the Church to prolong through a period of more than thirty-eight years, during which Mr. Biddulph went on labouring in the word and doctrine, through evil report and good report, the happy instrument of spiritual good, as well as the dispenser of temporal succours, to an in-

calculable extent—growing in the esteem of all around as years advanced, until his sun has at length set in the mild beamings of an honoured and peaceful old age.

To one who has only contemplated the latter portion of Mr. Biddulph's career—ministering as he had been to a devout and attentive audience, gathered around him from all quarters of the city—his preaching listened to with avidity by many of the more refined and polished of society, whilst a numerous body of clergy, sedulously employed in inculcating the same divine truths, have looked to him for advice and counsel, and venerated him as their best earthly exemplar—whilst, too, the prelates who for the last twenty years have successively filled the see, have seemed to vie each with his predecessor in the kindest expressions of their confidence and esteem to one so worthy of them—to an observer who has only witnessed these halcyon days of Mr. Biddulph's ministry, it might seem almost incredible that only thirty years ago the same truths, uttered by the same lips, did but render the promulgator of them a by-word amongst the people. The like happened to a Milner at Hull, and to a Simeon at Cambridge.

Mr. Biddulph was a most attached member of the Church of England. He held very high views of the apostolic character of the Church and its ministry; employed his pen most successfully in the elucidation of her formularies, and was ever found in the foremost rank of her defenders. The peroration of his sermon preached at the primary visitation of the Archdeacon of Bristol, contains a most animated passage, the reiterated burden of which is, "*I LOVE MY CHURCH.*" It was, and it was felt to be, the *cygnea vox*, the last testimony of a true lover of our venerable Establishment, and those who were privileged to hear him can bear witness with what fervency it was uttered. Mr. Biddulph's principles and conduct as a firm member of the church afford a striking refutation of the calumny once extensively prevalent, but which the recent current of events has tended pretty effectually to wipe away—that Evangelical preachers are necessarily low churchmen, or in other words, that those who preach according to the letter of the Church's Articles and Homilies, must needs be disaffected to her constitution and discipline!

Closely allied in Mr. Biddulph's character with his attachment to the church, were those inseparable concomitants of true churchmanship, *loyalty and patriotism*. He knew, indeed, the boundary beyond which it does not comport with the sacred office of the Minister of Christ to mingle

in the strife of this world's politics. The uniform tenor of his course seemed to say to mere earthly politicians, what Nehemiah said to those that would have hindered him in his labours, "I am doing a great work, why should the work cease whilst I come down to you?" But, on the other hand, he was far from subscribing to the principle, that the Minister of Christ ceases as such to be a citizen—or is exonerated from the duties that arise out of that relation. He knew how to estimate the blessings of our unparalleled constitution, and was sensibly alive to the danger of tampering with so nicely poised a piece of mechanism—a machinery which the wisest and best man could never have made, but which the weakest and wickedest can mar; he looked with anxious forebodings at the swelling tide of political agitation, as threatening to sweep away the time-hallowed institutions of our country; especially did he view with apprehension the encroachments of Papal influence, and the manifest workings of that baneful leaven toward the extinction of the Protestant Establishment in the sister island, and the consequent endangering of Protestantism, with all its concomitant blessings, in this highly favoured country.

As a *Preacher*, he was, throughout the whole course of his ministry, very effective. His style of preaching was peculiarly impressive, but it owed its power not to any laboured rhetorical arts—but to soundness of doctrine, perspicuity of thought, felicity of illustration, and gravity of diction.

It has been a common occurrence with him to be applied to for counsel by young men under serious impressions, wishing to enter the ministry, with the declared single object of labouring to promote the glory of God and the salvation of men. In such cases, when in the exercise of a sound discretion Mr. B. considered that the applicants were sincere in their professions, he encouraged them with his counsel and influence; and when a defect of pecuniary resources was the sole bar to the progress of the candidate for the holy office, he was often enabled by the help of friends to remove that impediment. Perhaps not fewer than a hundred clergymen have entered the church under his auspices.

As a *Writer*, too, Mr. Biddulph rendered great service to the cause of vital religion, as well as to the Established Church. His object in this, as in every department of his labours, was to serve his Divine Master, and not to rear a monument to his own fame. His writings have been for the most part either doc-

trinal and practical, or else of a polemical nature, and drawn forth by the theological controversies which incidentally arose. Among the former class of his works, his *Essays on the Liturgy* (first published in 1798, and later editions in 3 vols. 8vo.) stand deservedly high, even by the admission of adverse criticism. Amongst his controversial writings, his answer to Dr. Mant, on the subject of baptismal regeneration, 1816 (and which has recently been re-published as an antidote against some of the doctrines of the Oxford Tracts),—his "Defence of Evangelical Preaching," against Warner,—and his "Search after Truth in its own Field," directed against the errors of certain seceding clergymen, are the most prominent.

A long series of letters in the *Christian Guardian* of 1819-20, under the signature of *Physico-Theologus*, in which the Hutchinsonian system of philosophy is explained and defended, came from his pen, as may indeed be traced by the identity of some of its views and statements with those of Mr. B.'s acknowledged work on the Theology of the early Patriarchs, 2 vols. 8vo. His *Lectures on the Holy Spirit*, and *Lectures on the 51st Psalm*, several single Sermons, and a tract on the Inconsistency of Conformity to the World, 1815, complete the catalogue of his works. It is hoped that materials may be supplied to give to the world some specimen of his admirable discourses, and there can be no doubt but his writings will be more generally read now that the Church has been deprived of his oral testimony.

His connexion with, and influence over, the religious and benevolent institutions of the city of Bristol was most extensive. Of several valuable institutions he was either the originator or one of the earliest promoters; amongst these may be mentioned *The Church of England Tract Society*, an institution which has been sanctioned by successive Bishops, and whose publications are characterised by such soundness of doctrine, sobriety of style, and genuine Church of England principle, as entitle them to warm support. Not a few of the tracts of this society, and some, too, which have been extensively useful, came from his pen. Amongst these may be mentioned, "*The Churchman on a Sick Bed*," a tract which has carried instruction and consolation to many a dying sinner; the "*Address to a Convalescent on his Recovery from Sickness*;" most of the tracts connected with the offices of the church; and (though last mentioned not least in importance) the well-known "*Sixteen short Sermons*," which have been translated into fifteen languages.

It would occupy far too much space to attempt even an enumeration of the religious and benevolent societies and institutions in which he took an active part. He was a member of the Christian Knowledge Society, and of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; but whilst he most cordially supported these venerable institutions, he did not hesitate to join at an early period the *Church Missionary Society*—an institution which now numbers among its supporters a considerable portion of the bench of Bishops, thousands of the Clergy, and tens of thousands of the most attached lay members of the Church.

Mr. Biddulph's funeral took place on the 29th of May. It was attended by more than seventy clergy of the city and neighbourhood, by the Mayor and High Sheriff, and a vast concourse of the most respectable inhabitants. The chief mourners were the Rev. Z. H. Biddulph, the Rev. T. S. Biddulph, Master Thomas Tregenna Biddulph, Master John London Biddulph, General Shrapnel, W. Pinchard, esq. George Vizard, esq. Capt. Townsend, R.N., Isaac Cooke, esq., and the Rev. John Hensman. By the last named gentleman a very appropriate and impressive address was delivered from the 1st Galatians, 24th verse,—“And they glorified God in me.”

REV. CANON NEWLING, B.D.

July 1. In the Close, Lichfield, aged 76, the Rev. John Newling, B.D. Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, Rector of Ditchingham, Norfolk, and Chaplain to Viscount Sydney.

This excellent and accomplished man was born at Shrewsbury in 1762, and was the son of the Rev. Charles Newling, M.A. formerly Treasurer of Lichfield Cathedral, Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and of the first portion of Westbury, in Shropshire. The subject of this memoir was formerly a Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1785, as 12th Senior Optime, M.A. 1789, B.D. 1797. He was presented to the rectory of Ditchingham, as a Fellow of St. John's college, by the Duke of Norfolk, in 1802. He was collated to the Prebend of Wellington, in Lichfield Cathedral, Sept. 2, 1802, and afterwards, in Feb. 1807, to the sixth Canon Residentiaryship in that cathedral.

Mr. Newling shewed a taste for Heraldry when he was only ten years of age. He began to collect heraldic books before he left college, and continued to do so till within six months of his decease.

In this study his research was so great, and carried on with such ardour and perseverance, that he was justly considered the first amateur herald in the kingdom. He took a lively interest in every thing that related to his native county; and as a proof of it, he carried on the pedigrees of Shropshire families from a very early period to the close of 1837. It ought particularly to be mentioned that he was at all times ready to impart his valuable knowledge with respect to his favourite pursuit to any of his friends, and indeed to numbers who were not personally known to him. The Portrait windows in Lichfield cathedral, and likewise those in the chapter house of that venerable structure, with respect to the heraldic part, were entirely under his arrangement and direction.

For a private collection of heraldic and genealogical books and manuscripts Mr. Canon Newling was considered to possess the finest in England. In Dec. 1836 he was elected an honorary member of the Shropshire and North Wales Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

He was most amiable and affectionate in private life, and his pleasing manners and genuine goodness of heart had endeared him to an extensive circle of friends, by whom he is deeply regretted. From his valuable acquirements he was very agreeable in society, and was famed for his hospitable and liberal disposition. Though his last illness was of six months' duration, it was not attended with pain; his spirits were excellent, and he had the full possession of his faculties to the close of his life, which was a source of great comfort to his family. So calm and placid were his last moments, that he appeared, from the serenity of his countenance, to have fallen into a gentle sleep. In a letter of condolence which has lately been received by his son from one of his old friends, a dignitary of the church of Lichfield, he speaks of this excellent man in the following manner:—“We have lost in your highly respected father one of the greatest ornaments of our cathedral, and his name and talents and acquirements will be very long remembered and honoured by all to whom he was known.”

The remains of this valuable man were interred on the north side of Lichfield cathedral. He married, the 1st Dec. 1810, Ann-Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Lettice, D.D. Vicar of Peasmarsh, Sussex, Prebendary of Chichester, and Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton. By this marriage there were one son and three daughters, of whom the youngest died in 1824.

HENRY TYRWHITT, Esq.

May 31. At Toronto, Upper Canada, Henry Tyrwhitt, esq. Barrister-at-Law, of the Inner Temple.

This Gentleman was born at Stanley Hall, near Bridgenorth in Shropshire, on the 31st Aug. 1808, the fourth son of the late Richard Tyrwhitt, esq. of Nantyr, Denbighshire, Recorder of Chester, whose death was noticed in our Obituary of May 1836. He was called to the bar the 21st Nov. 1834. On the 22d July 1837 he sailed from Portsmouth for New York. After a tour through Lower and Upper Canada, as far as the settlements on Lake Huron, he was on the eve of being appointed Master and Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery then in progress of formation in the Upper Province, when the rebellion broke out on the 4th of December last, and turned the attention of all to the defence of the country. An enthusiast in things approaching to military adventure, and amidst the outward security at Toronto, suspecting something serious to be in agitation, Mr. Henry Tyrwhitt rode out that evening to satisfy himself as to the motions of Mackenzie and his adherents. Wishing to find out his youngest brother, who had retired a day or two before from a position among the Radicals to a place called York Mills, about six miles from Toronto, he proceeded thither, disregarding small parties of armed men upon the road, and obtained the important information that the conspiracy had broken out, and the rebels were coming down in force and were close at hand. Soon after the brothers had met, and got to horse, they encountered a strong body of the enemy already in advance of York Mills, who prevented their return with the news to Toronto, and took them as prisoners to the rebel head quarters at Montgomery's tavern. Here during the night they witnessed the death of Colonel Moodie, an old Peninsular soldier, who was murdered in the attempt to pass the rebel guard. The next day they were marched on towards Toronto, with many other prisoners, in front of the rebels, in order, as the latter expressed it, that the first fire of their loyalist friends might take effect upon them. The brothers, however, escaped in a moment of confusion among their captors, and after lying in the woods for a day or two, got into Toronto by a circuitous route too shortly before Governor Sir F. B. Head's engagement with the rebels to have any share in it. Some time afterwards Mr. Henry Tyrwhitt was appointed Staff-Adjutant of the militia garrison of Toronto, and at last, in little more than eight months from his first ar-

rival in Upper Canada, after a struggle of seventeen days with typhus fever, he died, greatly lamented by the many to whom from the circumstances of the time he had become rapidly known. His funeral, which took place on the 2nd of June, was a military one, and attended by the officers of her Majesty's 24th and 34th regiments, as well as by 70 militia officers, and a great assemblage of people. With a fine person, an open hand, and a nature equally gallant and affectionate, he through life commanded the attachment and esteem of all who knew him. Though bred a civilian, his military turn was evident; and his whole bearing forcibly reminded the observer of one those "Cavaliers" of distinguished birth whose "Lives" his pen had begun to illustrate with equal fidelity and taste. (The notices of the Constable and Tyrwhitt families, in the Gentleman's Magazine for Feb. 1835, were from his pen.) With too much penetration to be deceived, too much integrity to be allured, and too high a courage to be awed, he was *from the first* (so far as youth and private station permitted) the uncompromising antagonist of all the mis-called "Reform" and "Liberality" which disgraces the present age, and, masked or unmasked, has now been for years assailing every bulwark of goodness, demolishing every barrier against licentious tyranny, and striking at every cord of union in this great Empire. Yet by none was he always more sincerely respected and loved than by those of the humbler ranks of society with whom business or neighbourhood at any time happened to connect him.

MR. W. CLARKE.

June 17. At his house near Hampstead, aged 37, Mr. William Clarke.

The following notice of Mr. Clarke is from the Courier:—"This gentleman, much better known in the world of literature by his works than by his name, was the author of 'Three Courses and a Dessert,' the 'Boy's Own Book,' and other volumes that have acquired great and deserved popularity. He was the editor and chief contributor to a curious little work, called 'The Cigar,' which contains numerous papers from his pen, some of them as brilliant in fancy as others are rich in humour. He was editor for some time of the Monthly Magazine, and has enriched our periodical literature with many admirable dissertations and whimsical expositions of human life and character. During the last three or four years, his time was exclusively devoted to the production of a most elaborate work on natural history,

upon which an enormous expenditure must have been incurred. Mr. Clarke appears to have possessed a combination of great original powers, with a capacity for research, and various study, not often allied with them. He had considerable judgment and knowledge in all matters appertaining to the fine arts, more especially in their adaptation to books; the taste and beauty of the illustrations to several of his works are unquestionable proofs of this. Mr. Clarke, we regret to say, died in the midst of his useful and meritorious labours, so suddenly as to have been deprived of all opportunity to make due provision for his young family and their mother. He had been employing himself in his garden, and on entering the house was seized with an apoplectic attack, and expired almost instantly."

MR. GEORGE WATSON.

Lately. In the Union Workhouse, Maresfield, Sussex, aged 50, George Watson, an individual well known in that and adjoining counties, as the Sussex Calculator.

He was a native of Buxted. Though from want of education, or some peculiar eccentricity of constitution, he was almost an idiot in his general conduct, the powers of his memory were astonishing. He could state accurately where he had been on any day for the last thirty years, what persons he saw, and what he was about. He lived for many years with an uncle, in the parish of Buxted, who was a farmer, and he would recount the quantity of live stock bred during the whole time he lived with him, to whom they were sold, and the prices they fetched. He has been often asked to state on what day of the year Easter Sunday was for a century past, and has never been wrong in his answers. The birth days and ages of all the individuals among George's acquaintance were as well known to him as to themselves, and he has often raised a laugh against single ladies of a certain age, by stating the day of their birth in company. But one of his favourite amusements was to recount the number of acres, amount of population, size of the church, and weight of the tenor bell of every parish in the county, which he would do without making a mistake. It was the wish of some individuals well known to the poor fellow, and who took an interest in his behalf, to have assisted him. But his wandering habits were such, that to fix him to any place was impossible; and from his idiotic obstinacy, he had latterly contracted such dirty ways, that it was found the only place he could be taken in at was the workhouse. His death was

accelerated by his leaving the house, during the late severe winter, and sleeping in barns, &c. but in his last days he has been kindly treated, until death put an end to his sufferings.

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 15. At Long Stratton, Norfolk, aged 75, the Rev. *Philip Hopson Stanard*, late of Tasburgh, Norfolk. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B. A. 1786.

July 8. At Peel, Isle of Man, aged 67, the Rev. *James Gelling*, for 36 years Vicar of Kirk-Germans in that island.

July 10. At Carlow, Ireland, the Rev. *Henry Garratt*, late Curate of that parish.

July 24. At Paris, aged 56, the Rev. *Henry Rolls*, Rector of Aldwinckle All Saints', Northamptonshire. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, M.A. 1819; and was presented to his living in 1820 by the Rev. R. Roberts.

July 25. At Malvern, aged 53, the Rev. *Thomas Allies*, Rector of Wormington, Gloucestershire. He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, M.A. 1812; and was presented to his living in 1826 by Josiah Gist, esq.

July 26. At Kirk Bramwith, Yorkshire, in his 94th year, the Rev. *R. Bobbitt*, after having been resident in that village forty-nine years. He was born at Smyrna, in Asia Minor, brought over to England at an early age, and placed at a boarding school in Yorkshire. He afterwards occupied the situation of Usher in a school at Catterick, after which he entered holy orders, and commenced the period of those sacred duties which his subsequent life adorned.

July 31. The Rev. *Francis Jefferson*, Vicar of Ellington, Huntingdonshire, and late Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge. He was previously of Clare hall, and graduated B.A. 1819, as 23rd Senior Optime, M.A. 1822, and was presented to his living by that society in 1822.

Aug. 1. At Doynton, Gloucestershire, aged 32, the Rev. *George Weare Bush*, late of Queen's college, Oxford; which he entered as a Commoner in 1825, and proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1829.

Aged 76, the Rev. *John Addison Carr*, Rector of Hadstock, Essex. He was of Jesus coll. Camb. B.A. 1783 as 11th Senior Optime, M.A. 1786, and was presented to his living in 1786 by Dr. Yorke, Bishop of Ely.

At Farringdon, Devonshire, aged 81, the Rev. *Jonathan Parker Fisher*, D.D. Rector of that parish, and Sub-Dean and Canon Residentiary of Exeter. He was a son of the Rev. John Fisher, of Peterborough, and brother to Dr. Fisher, Master of the Charter House, and the

late Bishop of Salisbury. He was matriculated of University college, Oxford, in 1774, graduated M.A. 1780, B.D. 1802, D.D. 1807, was collated to Farlington in 1805 by his brother, then Bishop of Exeter, and to the Subdeanery in 1807.

Aug. 11. At Bath, in his 82d year, the Rev. *John Gardiner*, D.D. for fifty-seven years Rector of Brailsford, Derbyshire, Minister of the Octagon Chapel, Bath, and a Magistrate for Somersetshire. He was educated at Tiverton, whence he went to the University of Glasgow, and studied the civil law. He then entered himself of the Middle Temple, with a view to qualify for the bar. An irresistible impulse induced him to exchange the law for the church, and for this purpose he repaired to Wadham college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. July 8, 1796, B. and D.D. on the 16th of the same month. In 1781 he took possession of the vicarage of Shirley, and rectory of Brailsford, in the county of Derby, the presentation to which had been purchased by his father, with whom he afterwards resided for some years at Wellington, performing, gratuitously, the duty of curate of that parish. In 1789 he undertook the same office at Taunton, where he continued till his father, in 1796, purchased for him the Octagon chapel at Bath, where he has ever since regularly officiated. He published "A Sermon preached on the Fast-day, 1793," 4to. "A Sermon on the Duties of a Soldier," preached at the consecration of the colours of a regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry. "Brief Reflections on the Eloquence of the Pulpit," occasioned by a pamphlet entitled, "Remarks on a Sermon preached on the Fast-day, 1793," 1796. "Sermons on various subjects, preached at the Octagon chapel, Bath," 8vo. 1802. 2nd edit. 1806. "Causes of the Inefficacy of Fasts, a Sermon," 1803. "The Faith and Hope of the Righteous, a Sermon on occasion of the death of the Rev. Dr. Maclaine," 1805. "A Tribute to the Memory of Lord Nelson, a Sermon," 1805. "A Sermon on the Duties of Public Worship," 1808. "Reflections on the Shortness of Time, a Sermon, suggested by the Mourning for the Princess Amelia," 1810. "Thoughts on our Abuse of the Sabbath, extracted from a Sermon delivered at the re-opening of Laura chapel, Bath," 1811.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

June 15. At Peckham, at the house of her son-in-law the Rev. O. Nash, aged 83, *Margaret*, widow of George Gwent. MAG. VOL. X.

Chapman, formerly of Mansion House-street, banker.

July 1. *John George Wood*, esq. F.S.A. an artist of considerable talent, and a lecturer on Perspective and the art of Drawing. He was the author of "A series of Plans of Labourers' Cottages." 1792. fol. "Six Views in the neighbourhood of Llangollen and Bala." 1793. fol. "Six Lectures on Perspective." 1804. 4to. "The Principal Rivers of Wales illustrated, consisting of a series of views from the source of each river to its mouth, with descriptions." 1813. 4to. "The Principles and Practice of Sketching Landscape Scenery from Nature." 1814. 4to. The original drawings, with many others by Mr. Wood, were sold by Mr. Leigh Sotheby, on the 11th of June.

July 11. *W. Shotton*, esq. formerly of Bombay.

In Blandford-st. *Sophia Amelia*, wife of P. R. Lewis, esq. of her Majesty's Office of Ordnance, Tower.

July 12. At New-road, aged 81, *Lieut.-Col. G. Constable*, late of the Bengal army.

July 19. In Cavendish-sq. aged 46, *John Sims*, M.D. one of the most zealous and disinterested members of the medical profession. He was one of the Society of Friends, and married Miss Alexander, of Ipswich.

July 20. At Hampstead, in her 67th year, *Elizabeth*, relict of Edward Carlile, esq. Bow-lane.

July 21. Aged 44, *Fanny*, wife of Francis Wright, esq. of Beaumont-st.

July 23. At Bonner's hall, Bethnal-green, aged 66, *S. Ridge*, esq.

Eliza, wife of G. C. Rooke, esq. late of 79th Highlanders.

July 24. In Ely-place, Holborn, aged 65, *Edward Bentley*, esq. late Principal of the Accountant's Office in the Bank of England. During a period of fifty years he was scarcely a day absent from his duties at the Bank. So satisfied were the Directors with his long and faithful services, that on his retirement from his office about a twelvemonth since, he was permitted to enjoy his full salary. During the war, Mr. Bentley's exertions as one of the Bank Volunteers were indefatigable; he was a sergeant of grenadiers in the company of the late William Melish, esq. whom he survived only a few weeks. Mr. Bentley married Anne, only sister of the late John Nichols, esq. F.S.A.; and had four sons, Samuel, printer in Dorset-street, Fleet-street; John, of the Secretary's office, Bank of England; William, of the Long Annuity office, Bank of England; and Richard, of New Burlington-st. Publisher in ordinary to her Majesty; and

four daughters, of whom two survive him. Mr. Bentley's portrait, by Daniel Mac-lise, esq. A.R.A. was a few years since engraved at the expense of the clerks of the Bank, as a mark of their high respect.

At Great Prescott-st. aged 64, J. Cohen, esq.

July 25. Elizabeth, wife of J. Grout, esq. of Stamford-hill.

At Kennington, aged 77, Lewis Wolfe, esq.

July 26. At Greenwich, John Hodgson, esq. late of Argyll-st.

July 27. At Brompton, aged 67, Louisa, relict of W. Larken, esq. of Little Hadham, Herts, and dau. of Geo. Pochin, esq. of Newport, Essex.

Aged 67, John Fentiman, esq. of Kennington.

July 28. At Devonshire-place House, the residence of H. Moreton Dyer, esq. Mrs. Mary Pugh, in the 100th year of her age.

In Doughty-st. Rebecca, widow of Isaac Keyser, esq.

Aged 72, Daking Draper, esq. senior clerk in the University Life Assurance Society.

July 29. Aged 75, John Rigge, esq. of Hunter-st.

In Euston-sq. aged 66, Samuel Brandford Cox, esq. of Demerara and Cheltenham.

July 31. After a short illness, contracted whilst on duty on the ordnance survey of Ireland, aged 35, James Greatorex, esq. Lieut. Royal Engineers, son of the late Thomas Greatorex, esq. F.R.S. F.L.S. of Upper Norton-st. and Burton-upon-Trent.

Latel. Mr. Warton, district surveyor of the parish of Whitechapel.

In her 75th year, Susannah, wife of Thomas Spering, esq. of Wanstead.

Aug. 1. William Boake, esq. of the firm of Hart and Boake, merchants, New York, whose body was found floating in the river. At an inquest nothing could be elicited as to how the body came into the river, but the coroner suggested that the deceased might have fallen into the water at the time when a large crowd was collected to witness the departure of Marshal Soult.

In Little Britain, aged 77, Mr. Archibald Cruse.

At Ulster-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 11, Anna Maria, only surviving child of Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart. M.P.

In Hinde-st. Louisa Anne, relict of Vice-Adm. Lambert.

In Clifford st. aged 61, William Sowerby, esq. of Putteridge-Bury, Herts.

Aug. 3. Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Mori, esq. of New Bond-st.

Anna Bella, wife of Francis Gore, esq. late Governor of Upper Canada.

Aug. 5. At Turnham-green, aged 79, T. W. Hughes, esq. late Excise Inspector of the River.

At Bedford-square, at the house of her son-in-law, the Hon. Mr. Justice Patterson, aged 78, Frances-Duke, widow of J. Coleridge, esq. of Heath's-court, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

Aug. 6. Aged 41, Lady Frances Jane, wife of the Rev. Edward Bankes, and youngest dau. of the late Earl of Eldon. She was married on the 6th April 1820.

Aug. 7. At Grove-place, aged 91, Sarah, relict of T. Andrews, esq. of Great Portland-st.

In Little Dean's-yard, Westminster, Harriett, wife of the Rev. John Bentall, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Everett, esq. of Salisbury.

Aug. 11. In Hertford-st. aged 51, Harriett, wife of the Right Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis, sister to Sir George Cornwall, Bart. and to the Viscountess Hereford. She was the fifth daughter of Sir George Cornwall (late Amyand) the 2nd Bart. by Catharine, only dau. and heiress of Velters Cornwall, of Moccas, co. Hereford, esq. and was married in 1805.

At Notting-hill, Ann, relict of D. Jennings, esq. of Shaftesbury House, Kensington.

Aug. 13. Aged 81, Sarah, wife of Joseph Gutteridge, esq. of Denmark-hill, Surrey, formerly of Wheatthamstead, Herts.

BEDS.—July 27. At Bedford, aged 33, Joseph Trapp, esq. banker.

BERKS.—July 24. At Reading, aged 80, Mr. Robert Snare, who carried on the business of bookseller and printer nearly 50 years in that town with great respectability.

July 31. At Maidenhead, Henrietta, wife of Sir Stephen Gaselee.

Aug. 5. At Tidmarsh, in consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 38, Robert Hopkins, esq. He entered Commoner of St. John's coll. Oxford, in 1818, and remained at College a few years, but did not proceed to a degree. He married the sister of Jeremiah Morrell, esq. of Oxford.

CAMBRIDGE.—May 4. At Cambridge, aged 83, Mrs. Eliz. Carter Hatfield, the founder, and up to her death sole proprietor, of "The Huntingdon, Bedford, and Peterborough Gazette, and Cambridge Independent Press."

Aug. 4. At Clare Hall lodge, Cambridge, aged 19, Marianne, only dau. of the Rev. Dr. Webb.

DEVON.—May 20. Aged 69, retired Rear-Adm. Cornelius Quinton. He was a Lieut. of the *Leviathan* 74, engaged in Lord Howe's battle, June 1, 1794. He obtained post rank in 1802, and was made a superannuated Rear-Admiral in Jan. 1830.

July 9. At Cowley-place, near Exeter, Miss De Vins, eldest dau. of the late Richard De Vins, esq. of Wimpole-street, London.

July 15. At Topsham, aged 78, Mary, widow of Charles Kendall, esq. Lieut. R. N.

At Exeter, aged 69, retired Rear-Adm. John Winne. He was made a Lieutenant in 1790, and commanded the *Rambler* cutter attached to Lord Howe's fleet; served as first Lieut. of the *Monarch* 74, in the battle off Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797; obtained the rank of Commander 1799, and Post Captain 1802. He subsequently commanded a district of Sea Fencibles on the western coast of England.

July 20. At Exmouth, aged 76, the relict of Dr. Black.

At Plymouth, aged 46, Augustus Northcote, esq.

July 21. At Exeter, aged 62, Mr. John Rippon, well known in the ancient fraternity of Freemasonry, of which he became a member (in a lodge attached to the Devon Militia) in 1804. He served every office in that and other lodges for 20 years, and was a Masonic Knight Templar, Knight of Malta, and of the *Rouge Croix*, and as a Royal Arch Mason had filled the highest office of the Chapter. According to his own request, Brother Rippon was buried with the full ceremonies of masonry; which had not been performed in Exeter for nearly half a century.

July 23. At Bridgetown, near Totnes, in his 70th year, Capt. C. S. Compton, late dockmaster of St. Katharine's Docks, London.

July 24. Sarah, relict of the Rev. Edward Edmonds, Rector of Woodleigh.

July 28. At Devonport, Mary, third daughter of James St. Aubyn, esq. of Bath, grand-dau. of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

Aug. 5. At Exeter, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Williams, one of the Society of Friends, dau. of the late Joshua Williams, banker.

At Torquay, Mary, wife of Wallace Hall, esq. of Springfield, near Ross.

Aug. 12. At Torpoint, David Fryer Bate, esq. surgeon.

Aug. 15. At Honiton, aged 91, Mrs. Catherine Copleston, sister of the late Rev. John Bradford Copleston.

DORSET.—At Knowle, Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Robert Lambert, esq.

DURHAM.—At Eggescliffe, aged 78, Mary, relict of the Rev. John Graves, author of the *History of Cleveland*.

ESSEX.—May 25. At Colchester, aged 74, Francis Tillett Abell, esq.

July 21. At Epping, aged 51, Betsy, relict of W. T. Conquest, esq. of Puckeridge, Herts.

Lately. At Arkesdon, in his 70th year, Allen Hurrell, esq.

At Colchester, aged 29, Eleanor, dau. of the late C. Round, esq. of Birch Hall.

GLOUCESTER.—June 2. At Bristol, aged 67, William Reynolds, esq. many years of Malpas House, co. Monmouth.

July 16. At her seat, Banksfee House, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh, aged 92, Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, spinster.

July 22. At Clifton, Catharine Gollston, widow of the Rev. Theophilus Biddulph, dau. of John Landon, esq. of Cannington, Somersetshire.

July 25. Aged 77, Mrs. Peach, of Cheltenham, relict of Thomas Peach, esq. of Scaptoft Hall, Leicestershire.

July 29. At Clifton, aged 55, Louisa Theresa Mary Ann, wife of the Ven. J. M. S. Glenie, Archdeacon of Colombo.

Lately. At Clevedon, near Bristol, Elizabeth, relict of John Baker Gribble, esq. late of the Old Jewry, and St. John's Wood-road, and dau. of Mr. Gill, formerly of Windmill Row, Camberwell.

Aug. 1. At Clifton, aged 20, Henry-Jardine, eldest son of the late Henry Parkes, esq. formerly of Warwick.

Aug. 2. At Prestbury, near Cheltenham, aged 75, D. Whalley, esq.

Aug. 4. At Cheltenham, Sarah, relict of John Elliott, esq.

Aug. 7. At Westbury-on-Trym, in his 80th year, Richard Symes, esq. formerly of Bristol, son of the late Rev. Richard Symes, for 50 years the respected Rector of St. Werburgh's, after an union of 57 years with his surviving widow, Ann, dau. of the late Edw. Bowles, esq.

HANTS.—July 23. At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 66, Eliza, eldest daughter of R. Gahan, esq. of Gahan's-town, Kilkenny.

July 29. Harriett Eleanor, wife of Charles Sturgeon, esq. of Pond Head Lodge, Lyndhurst, and Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

July 31. In the Isle of Wight, in his 19th year, Ewan Robert Law, late of H. M. S. *Seringapatam*, second son of William John Law, esq.

Lately. At Portsea, Lieut. Benjamin Bleatham, R. N. (1809). He was found suspended by the neck; verdict "Temporary Insanity."

July 22. At Cheshunt, aged 85, Sarah, widow of John Wakefield, esq. formerly of Gloucestershire. She has made the following bequests:—Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 1500*l.*; London Missionary Society, 1000*l.*; London Hospital, 1000*l.*; and to each of the following, 500*l.*: St. Luke's, Blind School (St. George's-fields), British and Foreign Bible Society, Royal Jennerian Institution, Royal Humane Society, Marine Society, Asylum for Female Orphans, Foundling Hospital, St. Anne's Society Schools, London Orphan Asylum, Poor Orphans of Clergymen (St. John's Wood), Seamen's Hospital, Refuge for the Destitute, St. Thomas's Hospital, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

HERTFORD.—At Caddington-hill, aged 76, John Pedley, esq.

Aug. 5. At St. Alban's, aged 28, Mr. John Piggott, solicitor, second son of the late Mr. Isaac Piggott, many years Town Clerk.

Aug. 15. At Oak-hill, aged 23, Catharine Haughton, eldest dau. of the late Sir Simon Haughton Clarke, Bart.

KENT.—July 19. At Canterbury, aged 74, Mrs. Carter, relict of Dr. Carter.

July 26. At Ramsgate, aged 47, Percival Lewis, esq. of Downton-house, Radnorshire.

Aug. 2. At Herne Bay, Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Kelley, esq. of Brixton.

LANCASHIRE.—July 25. At Highfield near Manchester, Laurence Brock Hollinshead, esq. justice of the peace for the hundred of Salford.

July 27. At Swinton-park, Manchester, aged 46, the Rev. Robt. Stephens M'Hall, D.C.L.

Lately. At Liverpool, where she had resided for nearly a century, at the great age of *one hundred and eleven*, Mrs. Ann Wall. She was born June 29, 1727; she possessed a communicative disposition to the close of life.

LINCOLN.—Aug. 10. At Bruntingthorpe rectory, aged 23, George Lionel Bridges Freeman, esq. B.A. of Caius college, Cambridge.

MIDDLESEX.—June 11. Hubert, aged nine years; and on the 14th, Algernon, aged four years, sons of Hubert De Burgh, esq. of West Drayton.

July 31. Elizabeth Palmer, wife of the Rev. James Cowe, Vicar of Sunbury.

Aug. 2. At Enfield, aged 89, Frances, relict of G. Capes, esq.

Aug. 3. At Staumore, Selina, wife of G. J. Pennington, esq.

Aug. 8. At Hounslow, aged 93, Sarah, relict of the late D. Bureau, esq. of Walbrook.

Aug. 12. At Enfield, aged 73, the relict of Thomas Serafton, esq.

MONMOUTH.—July 24. At Chepstow, aged 80, William Morris, esq.

NORFOLK.—June 15. At Heigham, aged 65, Frances, relict of James Reeve, esq. late of Halesworth.

July 15. At the rectory, Southacre, aged 73, Thomas Ingle, esq. M.D. Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790, M.D. 1797.

Aug. 1. At Ellingham Hall, aged 86, Philip Dykes, esq. formerly of Beccles.

At Morley, aged 35, Emily-Mary Swinfen, wife of the Rev. L. Cooper, of Empingham, Rutland.

NORTHAMPTON.—July 23. At the house of her brother-in-law S. Edwards, esq. of Long Buckby, aged 47, Eleanor-Martin, dau. of the late Charles Easton, esq. of Twickenham.

July 24. At Peterborough, Louisa, wife of the Rev. Payne Edmunds, B.C.L. Rector of Theddlethorpe St. Helen's, co. Linc., cousin to the Earl of Lindsey.

Lately. At the rectory, Tiffeld, aged 28, James Flesher, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. John Thomas Flesher, M.A. He was for nearly four years house surgeon to the Bucks Infirmary; which situation he resigned about twelve months ago in consequence of illness.

Aug. 14. At the house of her brother-in-law the Rev. J. Bateman, Guilsborough, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Joshua Wigley, D.D. Rector of Clipstone.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Sept. 1. Aged 38, Harriet, wife of G. C. Carpenter, esq. of Ford Cottage.

Sept. 5. At Ewart-park, aged 91, Mrs. St. Paul.

NOTTINGHAM.—July 22. At Nottingham, aged 61, Mr. Giles Balne, of Gracechurch-st. printer, of the late firm of Gye and Balne.

Aug. 2. At Langford-hall, near Newark, aged 51, James Haffenden, esq.

OXFORD.—Aug. 3. At Banbury, aged 42, Thomas Brayne, esq. a much esteemed member of the medical profession. He held the office of Mayor of Banbury, in 1830, at the time of the Swing riots, and at the great Reform contest in May 1831. For his conduct in office he received, from 180 inhabitants, an elegant piece of plate.

SHROPSHIRE.—July 31. At Shrewsbury, aged 50, Elizabeth, wife of Gen. Robert Phillips.

SOMERSET.—May 20. At Bath, aged 81, Catharine, widow of the late E. Dawson, esq. of Castle Dawson, co. Derry.

May 24. At Bath, Sophia, wife of Sir

H. M. Mainwaring, Bart. of Peover Hall, Cheshire, and sister to the Viscount Combermere. She was the third dau. of Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, Bart. by Frances, dau. and coh. of J. R. Stapleton, esq. was married in 1803, and has left a numerous family.

June 23. Maria, third dau. of Robert Curry, esq. of Demond Place, Bath, and niece of Rear-Admiral Curry, C.B. Stoke.

July 26. At Bath, Ann-Elizabeth, relict of Daniel Bennett, esq. of Farringdon-house, Berks.

July 29. At Frome, in his 85th year, George George, esq.

Aug. 7. At Frome, at the residence of her son-in-law E. L. Olive, esq. aged 61, Elizabeth, relict of T. Daniel, esq. of Bath.

Aug. 9. At Weston-super-Mare, in his 14th year, George Emilius, eldest son of the Rev. Lord John Thynne.

SUFFOLK.—May 13. At the house of his brother at Rougham, Capt. J. Garnham, Paymaster of the West Suffolk Militia.

May 18. At Chellsworth, Ann, relict of H. S. Pocklington, esq. of Tyrlan-dwr-house, Glamorganshire.

May 29. At Eye, aged 59, John Clouting, esq. Mayor of that borough.

Aug. 6. At Combs, aged 32, Sarah-Ann, wife of the Rev. Richard Daniel, Rector of that parish.

SURREY.—July 6. At Little Burgh, Baustead, aged 85, Sarah, relict of Christopher Buckle, esq.

Aug. 5. At Farncomb, aged 81, Robt. Keeling, esq. late of Gibraltar.

SUSSEX.—July 22. At Hastings, aged 65, Mr. William Suttaby, of Stationers'-court, Ludgate-street, bookseller and pocket-book manufacturer, highly respected. In all his transactions, which were multifarious and arduous, he never lost sight of the blessed hope of everlasting life as set before him in the Gospel.

July 28. At Brighton, aged 74, Abraham Redwood, esq. of Dorset-place, St. Marylebone, and of Antigua.

Aug. 6. At Belmont, East Hoathly, aged 52, Edward, eldest son of the late Archdeacon Raynes, of Lewes.

Aug. 8. At Brighton, Ann-Georgina, wife of Richard Williams, esq. late of Corfu.

WARWICK.—July 27. In her 70th year, Jane, wife of William Tibbits, esq. of Warwick.

July 28. In his 44th year, Thomas-Peter Metcalfe More, esq. of Shottery, and of Barnborough-hall, Yorkshire. He was the only son of Thomas-Peter Metcalfe, esq. of Bath, by Teresa, dau. of

George Throckmorton, esq. grand-dau. of Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart. He took the name and arms of More by royal sign-manual 24 June 1797; and was the lineal descendant and representative of the great Lord Chancellor (see the pedigree in Hunter's South Yorkshire, vol. i. p. 376.). He has died unmarried; his only sister is the wife of Charles Eyston, esq.

WILTS.—July 18. At Crewkerne, suddenly, aged 74, Joseph Sparks, esq.

WORCESTER.—July 30. At Leigh rectory, aged 2, Mary Millicent, third dau. of the Rev. H. Somers Cocks.

Aug. 10. At Malvern, aged 50, Leonora, wife of Isaac Nicholson, esq. of King's Arms-yard, and Clapham-common.

YORK.—Francis Marris, esq. of Roundhay, near Leeds; who has bequeathed to the fund for the relief of widows of Wesleyan ministers, 3,000*l.*; Wesleyan Missionary Society, 500*l.*; Methodist Preachers' Annuitant Society, 300*l.*; Wesleyan Theological Institution, 200*l.*; Bible Society, 200*l.*; Leeds Infirmary, 200*l.*; Manchester Infir. 200*l.*; Manchester Penitentiary, 100*l.*

Aug. 13. At Ingleton, the widow of the Rev. Thomas Pooley, Vicar of Thorn-ton in Lonsdale.

WALES.—May 29. In his 12th year, Samuel-John-Harley-Rodney, only son of the late Samuel Bevan, esq. of Tynycwm, Radnorshire.

May 30. At his seat, Llydiardre, co. Cardigan, aged 52, George Williams Parry, esq.

Lately. At Cellws, Radnorshire, aged 37, Evan Williams Davies, esq.

July 22. Aged 34, Elizabeth-Ann, wife of John Griffith, esq. of Llwyndurris, co. Cardigan, eldest dau. of the late James Brown, esq. of Purbrook, Hants.

IRELAND.—July 22. Trevor Corry, esq. of Newry, late a magistrate, and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Down, but omitted by the Lord-Lieutenant in the new commission.

Lately. Roland O'More, younger brother of G. O'More, of Cloghen Castle, deputy-lieutenant for the King's county. When his body was taken for interment to the venerable ruins of Meeleek Abbey, the bearers were obstructed at the entrance to the cemetery by one of the Friars named Reynolds, who rushed upon the clergyman, and kicked the prayer-book out of his hands, declaring that no Protestant prayers should be read there, but was obliged to retreat.

Aged 32, Peter Townshend de Bla-quiere, esq. nephew of Lord de Bla-quiere, a prisoner in the Marshalsea, Mullingax.

He had been confined a year for 200*l.*; and not having the means to discharge his debts, he sank into lowness of spirits, which ended in apoplexy. He retired from the 46th regiment some time ago.

In Dublin, Major Conolly, late 34th regiment.

In Dublin, Capt. J. D. Blundell, late of R. Art.

SCOTLAND.—*July 21.* At Cambeltown, aged 20, Alexander, only son of Col. Sir A. Anderson, C.B., K.T.S.

July 28. At Warriston-house, near Edinburgh, aged 71, the widow of the celebrated philosopher, Dugald Stewart, who had survived her husband ten years. Mrs. Stewart was sister to the late Countess Purgstall, the subject of Captain Hall's "Schloss Hainfeld," and to Geo. Cranstoun, esq. advocate, now Lord Corehouse. She holds a high place among the authors of Scottish song.

In Fifeshire, Joseph Friskin, at the age, as is believed, of 112 years. This remarkable person was an African negro, the son and prospective heir of a chief. He uniformly stated that he was 20 years of age when he came to this country. He was domestic servant to Lord Lovat in 1745, and he gave a vivid description of the blockade of Edinburgh. He continued with Lady Lovat after the execution of her husband, then became a cook on board ship, and escaped from the Royal George when "brave Kempenfelt went down, with twice 500 men," in 1782. He continued hale and vigorous until within a few months of his death, and his latter days were tended by the Makgills of Kemback, with whom he had lived as a domestic.

At Forfar, Capt. Nash, h. p. 46th regt. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Carfrae, late 6th Royal Vet. Batt.

Aug. 3. At Inverness, aged 43, H. Dixon, esq. of Astle, Cheshire.

EAST INDIES.—At Bombay, Capt. Frederick M'Gillivray, of the engineer corps. The Governor in Council has expressed his sense of the loss of an officer equally remarkable for his scientific acquirements, his acquaintance with practical mechanics, and his devotion to the discharge of his public duties.

March 16. On his passage from India to the Cape, Col. Wm. Coward Faithfull, C.B. 17th Native Infantry; a native of Winchester. He was recently named in the Gazette to the brevet rank of Major-General. He had resided forty years in India.

April 25. At Benares, Major-General Clements Brown, C.B. Royal Artillery.

Lately. At Bengal, Major Henry Andrews, 3rd light dragoons,

At Meerut, Bengal, Capt. Carmac, 3d regt.

At Bombay, Lieut. English, 6th regt.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on passage from Ceylon, Major Ricketts, 58th regt.

WEST INDIES.—*June 1.* At Boteau, Dominica, aged 18, H. S. Elwin, eldest son of the Rev. T. H. Elwin, of East Barnet, Herts.

Aged 26, John Ford, esq. late of St. Petersburg. With others, on board the sloop Careb, he met with his untimely end by the upsetting of the vessel off the island of St. Croix.

Drowned at Bermuda, Lieut. Borton, 30th regt.

Drowned off St. Domingo, Lieut. Fraser, 56th regt.

At the Havannah, Lieut. Winn, 1st West India regt.

At Barbadoes, Lieut. Carew, 1st West India regt.

ABROAD.—*April 3.* At St. Jago de Cuba, Dr. Antomarchi, the physician who followed Napoleon to St. Helena, and remained with him while he lived. Dr. A. arrived about three years since at New Orleans, from France, and afterwards travelled through Mexico. On his return to the United States he stopped at St. Jago de Cuba, to visit some relatives, where he fell a victim to the yellow fever.

April 14. Drowned, off Bona, near Tunis, aged 26, the Hon. Graham Hay St. Vincent de Ros Kinnaird, Lieut. R.N., commanding her Majesty's brig *Rapid*; brother to Lord Kinnaird. He was the second son of Charles 8th and late Lord Kinnaird, by Lady Olivia Letitia FitzGerald, sister to the present Duke of Leinster. This very promising young officer had, under circumstances of considerable difficulty and danger, saved the lives of all his crew, when his ship was stranded on the coast of Tunis; and was unfortunately drowned by his boat upsetting in a heavy surf, when taking measures for getting her again on float. He had served for three years and a half in H. M. S. *Despatch*, the two last as First Lieutenant; and his merits had been noticed by the Commanders-in-chief Sir J. Rowley and Sir R. Stopford.

May 20. At Paris, Sir John Archibald Drummond Stewart, of Grantully and Logiealmond, co. Perth, the 6th Bart. He was the son and heir of Sir George Stewart, by Catharine dau. of John Drummond, of Logiealmond, esq. and succeeded to the title in 1837. He married, in 1832, Lady Jane Stewart, eldest dau. of the Earl of Moray; but, leaving no issue, is succeeded in his title by his next brother Capt. William Stewart.

May 29. Off Prince's Island, Coast of Africa, Lieut. William Dickey, R.N. commanding her Majesty's brigantine Waterwitch.

June 15. At Florence, Mademoiselle Blasie, an eminent vocalist.

June 21. At Alexandria, on his way home from Bombay, W. Grant, esq. Assistant Surgeon of her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, only son of the late Col. L. Grant, of Auchernick, Strathspey, N.B.

June 26. At Salamis, aged 16, Mr. William F. Innes, midshipman of her Majesty's ship Bellerophon.

July 3. At Stamford, Upper Canada, in his 70th year, William Stewart, esq. late of Hammersmith, and of Inverkeithing, N. B.

July 10. At Coblenz, Catharine, wife of Capt. Robe, of Upper Grosvenor-st.

July 14. At Paris, aged 58, Benjamin Lester Lester, esq. for 26 years (1809 to 1815) the Representative of Poole in Parliament, during which time his attention to the interests of the town was such as to secure for him the respect of all parties. In politics he was a consistent and liberal Whig.

July 22. At Paris, David Burges, esq. of Leamington, late Capt. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

July 24. At St. Germain-en-Laye, Harry Mount, esq.

July 26. At his country seat at Bernstorff, near Copenhagen, aged 78, Christopher MacEvoy, esq.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 31 to Aug. 21, 1838.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	469	Males	442	Between	2 and 5 90
Females	531	Females	429		
1000		871		5 and 10	35
				10 and 20	35
				20 and 30	61
				30 and 40	92
				40 and 50	96
				50 and 60	65
				60 and 70	92
				70 and 80	45
				80 and 90	25
				90 and 100	1

Whereof have died under two years old...23½

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Aug. 24.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
70 5	32 8	23 2	36 8	38 4	35 8

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Aug. 27.

Kent Bags.....	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.	Farnham (seconds) 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets..... 4l. 15s. to 6l. 6s.
Farnham (fine) ...	6l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.	Sussex..... 3l. 15s. to 4l. 15s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Aug. 25.

Smithfield, Hay, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 15s.—Straw, 2l. 2s. to 2l. 5s.—Clover, 5l. 15s. to 6l. 6s.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb.....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton.....	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 24.	
Veal.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts.....	722 Calves 420
Pork.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep & Lambs	9,600 Pigs 480

COAL MARKET, Aug. 27.

Walls Ends, from 19s. 0d. to 23s. 9d. per ton. Other sorts from 17s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 51s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 48s. 3d.

CANDLES, 7s. 6d. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 0d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 221. — Ellesmere and Chester, 80. — Grand Junction, 200. — Kennet and Avon, 26½. — Leeds and Liverpool, 670. — Regent's, 16½. — Rochdale, 104. — London Dock Stock, 60. — St. Katharine's, 106. — East and West India, 108. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 200. — Grand Junction Water Works, 62. — West Middlesex, 95. — Globe Insurance, 143½. — Guardian, 35½. — Hope, 54. — Chartered Gas, 54½. — Imperial Gas, 49½. — Phoenix Gas, 22½. — Independent Gas, 48. — General United Gas, 29. — Canada Land Company, 29. — Reversionary Interest, 133.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 26, to August 25, 1838, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
July	°	°	°	in. pts.		Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	60	66	58	29, 90	cloudy, rain	11	67	73	66	30, 06	fair, cloudy
27	60	68	56	, 78	do. fair	12	66	75	67	, 08	do.
28	59	67	56	, 78	do. do. rain	13	64	74	64	, 08	do.
29	61	68	50	, 59	do. do. do.	14	62	69	59	, 20	do.
30	58	60	54	, 66	do. do. do.	15	60	68	57	, 13	cloudy
31	60	70	58	, 85	fair	16	64	71	57	, 08	fair, cloudy
A. 1	61	71	60	30, 00	do. cldy. rain	17	58	61	58	, 15	cloudy, rain
2	65	68	60	29, 80	rain	18	64	71	60	, 20	fair, cloudy
3	64	71	64	, 70	cloudy, fair	19	67	74	58	29, 90	do. rain
4	65	71	62	, 64	do. rain	20	62	70	61	, 75	do. cloudy
5	62	70	60	, 54	fair, do.	21	61	69	56	, 37	cloudy, rain
6	64	67	58	, 50	do. do.	22	57	64	57	, 20	do. do. windy
7	62	65	56	, 70	cloudy	23	59	65	59	, 50	fair, windy
8	58	67	54	30, 00	fair	24	61	65	55	, 93	do. cloudy
9	62	69	60	, 15	do. cloudy	25	58	61	58	30, 02	do. rain
10	64	74	64	, 05	do. do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From July 28 to August 28, 1838, both inclusive.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	206½	94½	94	—	102	101½	15½	—	—	264½	74 pm.	72 74 pm.
30	206½	94½	93½	—	101	101½	15½	—	—	265	74 pm.	72 74 pm.
31	—	94½	93½	101½	101	101	15½	92½	—	—	74 73 pm.	71 73 pm.
1	207½	94½	93½	101	101	101	15½	—	105½	264½	75 pm.	72 74 pm.
2	207	94½	93½	101	101	101	15½	—	—	264½	74 pm.	73 75 pm.
3	207½	94½	93½	101	101	101	15½	—	—	264½	75 77 pm.	73 76 pm.
4	—	94	93½	101	101	101	15½	—	—	264	77 76 pm.	75 77 pm.
6	—	94	93½	101	101	101	15½	—	—	264½	77 78 pm.	75 77 pm.
7	207½	94½	93½	101½	101	101	15½	—	—	—	76 78 pm.	75 77 pm.
8	207½	94½	94	—	102	101½	15½	—	—	265	—	78 pm.
9	207½	94½	94½	—	102½	101	15½	—	—	—	—	78 76 pm.
10	207½	94½	94	—	102	101½	15½	—	—	265	—	78 76 pm.
11	—	94½	94½	101½	102	101½	15½	—	—	265	78 pm.	76 78 pm.
13	208½	94½	94½	—	102½	101	—	92½	—	—	—	76 78 pm.
14	208½	95	94½	—	102	101	15½	—	—	265½	78 76 pm.	75 77 pm.
15	208½	95	94½	102½	102½	101	15½	—	—	265	78 pm.	77 75 pm.
16	208	94½	94½	—	102½	101½	15½	92½	—	265	76 73 pm.	76 73 pm.
17	207½	94½	94½	—	102½	101	15½	—	—	—	73 75 pm.	75 72 pm.
18	208	94½	94½	—	102½	101	15½	—	—	—	—	74 72 pm.
20	208½	94½	94½	—	102½	101	15½	—	—	—	75 pm.	74 72 pm.
21	208½	95	94½	102½	102½	101	15½	—	—	—	75 73 pm.	72 pm.
22	208½	95	94½	102½	102	101	15½	92½	—	—	75 pm.	72 74 pm.
23	207½	95	94½	—	102	101	15½	—	—	265	75 73 pm.	72 74 pm.
24	208½	95	94½	—	102½	101	15½	—	—	—	—	72 74 pm.
25	207½	95	94½	—	102½	101	15½	—	—	264½	72 74 pm.	72 74 pm.
27	207½	95	94½	—	102½	101	15½	—	—	—	74 pm.	72 74 pm.
28	208½	95	94½	—	102½	101½	15½	—	—	265	72 74 pm.	72 74 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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ROMAN ANTIQUITIES FOUND NEAR WINCHESTER.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1838.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN, *Somerset-pla. Sept. 5.*
I BEG leave to acquaint you, and, through the medium of your widely-extended Magazine, the public also, that I am preparing an account of the several FOREIGN ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD; and, as many of HER MAJESTY'S subjects, both CIVIL AND MILITARY, have had the honour to receive one or more of those distinctions from the Illustrious Sovereigns in whose dominions they have been instituted, I would respectfully request the favour of an answer from them to the following questions, viz.:—

1. What is the title of THE ORDER which you have received? And have you had the Royal permission to accept and wear the same, and when?

2. In what year, and upon what occasion, was the order conferred upon you? And what was your rank at that time?

3. Be pleased to communicate any information which you may deem necessary to promote the utility and accuracy of the work.

You may be sure, Sir, that I shall be proud to perpetuate the renown of my countrymen, and that I shall be most thankful for whatever intelligence may be imparted to me; and, at the same time, I hope, that, as my correspondents may be numerous, I shall not be considered unreasonable in my request, that the communications may be sent to me *free of expense*. In the meanwhile, I would observe, that my friend Sir WILLIAM WOODS, GARTER, has kindly offered to contribute every information which THE COLLEGE OF ARMS can supply.

Yours, &c. NICHOLAS CARLISLE.

Sir WILLIAM BETHAM remarks, "It is quite consoling to observe something like an approximation to common sense in the consideration and discussion of the Celtic inquiry; and that national prejudices are at length giving way to the force of truth. FIOR GHAEIL is entitled to the thanks and gratitude of all lovers of truth and the study of history. His letters have done and will do much towards dissipating the obstinate and absurd prejudices which have so long obscured the true history of the ancient inhabitants of the British Isles. Fondly adhering to a puerile fiction, and fancying the national honour depended on its maintenance, the Welsh and Gaelic writers have insisted on the near *affinity*, if not *identity* of the two languages. This delusion has been removed, and we may now hope that the investigation will proceed with more auspicious results.

"I was, however, surprised at the passage in FIOR GHAEIL'S last letter, which indicates that he is not aware that an

English translation of Llwyd's Preface was published by Bishop Nicholson in the Irish Historical Library (edition 1724, p. 216). He will find, also, that I availed myself of this translation in my Gael and Cymbri. Mr. LOGAN, in one of his letters, censures me for stating that it appeared to me Llwyd wanted moral courage in not publishing the Preface in English.

"I fully acquiesce in the opinion given by FIOR GHAEIL of the writings of Rowland Davies, Vallancey, O'Connor, and Pezron, to which may be added the following works:—

Pellontier—*Histoire des Celtes.*

Bullet—*Memoire sur la Langue Celtique* (commonly called '*Dictionnaire Celtique*').

Baun—*Récherches sur des Origines Celtiques.*

Which are equally deserving of censure, as jumbles of rubbish, only calculated to mislead."

The Rev. J. SIMPSON EVANS, of Kensington, observes, "I have in my possession a MS. Life of Bishop Frampton, who was ejected for not taking the oaths to William and Mary. It is of sufficient detail and interest to deserve publication. But, before I give it to the world, that I may do what justice I can to the memory of so excellent a man, I should be happy to receive the contributions of any of your readers who may happen to possess any thing of interest relating to him. I have reason to believe that several of his sermons, the texts of which are given in his life, are still in existence."

In our Memoir of Sir R. C. Hoare, p. 98, col. 2, the statement relative to the disposal of his property should be thus corrected:—"The Baronetcy devolves on his oldest half-brother Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq. the head of the eminent banking-house in Fleet-street; and the whole of the landed as well as personal property, is strictly entailed upon the male descendants of the family."

In our notice of the late Edward Bentley, Esq. page 337, we have fallen into some inaccuracies. On his retirement from the Bank of England, in Feb. 1837, the Directors, to mark their sense of his long and faithful services, during fifty-five years, voted him, in the most flattering manner, the salary and emoluments of his office for life. On the formation of the Bank Volunteer Corps, 1798, Mr. Bentley was appointed First Lieut. not Sergeant of the Grenadier Company; and the portrait of him by MacIise, in possession of the family, was, at the solicitation of the gentlemen of the Bank, engraved, at their expense, as a memento of their old and much-esteemed friend.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

&c. By J. D. LANG, D.D. 2 vols, 2d ed.

A FEW years only have elapsed since Dr. Whately called the attention of the public in a Letter to Lord Grey to the effect of the system of Transportation, which has been long pursued by our Government ; and he arrived at the conclusion, " that the transportation of felons is an experiment, whose failure has been decidedly proved." This somewhat strong and startling proposition was denied by Colonel Arthur and other functionaries resident in New South Wales ; but their arguments went to shew, not that *it had not failed*, so far as it has been tried, but that it might succeed in future : in other words, that under an altered plan and wiser management, its defects would be removed, and its success ensured. This also is the line of argument which in these later volumes Dr. Lang has adopted, who urges that the experiment cannot be said to have failed, for it never has been fairly and properly tried : and that the experiment of a penal colony on a grand scale has been recklessly entrusted to mere chance, to ignorance, to incapacity, and to the uncontrolled operation of the worst passions that disgrace humanity. He has unfolded his opinions at large on this subject, in a work* which we have not seen, but which, we believe, places the argument almost entirely on the basis of *management*. This, however, seems evident, that all those who have defended the system of Transportation as a punishment, and who have observed its effects, as exhibited in the colony of New South Wales, have been compelled to acknowledge its failure, up to the present time, though they have differed much as to the causes, and suggested different measures for its future improvement and success. They differ from Dr. Whately in maintaining that the failure has not arisen from anything inherent in the Transportation system itself, but has rather been the natural and necessary consequence of a state of things which ought never to have existed in the Australian colonies, and from which no other result could possibly have been anticipated ;—in short, they mean to assert, that the colony has been placed, from first to last, under an inefficient, improper, and imperfect government. Now, it is very true that in all these vindications of Transportation, as Dr. Whately observes, there is a perpetual confusion of two separate questions :—The benefit of Transportation, as a mode of *punishment*, and as a mode of *colonization* : and thence also springs a second mingled argument, regarding the benefit to the mother country and to the colony. Bacon had called this mode of colonization—" of a shameful and unblest character !"—a bad parent of a worse offspring ; and it has been said, that to establish a colony to serve as a drain to the impurities of the mother country, is an act which no casuistry can defend ; to found a new society entirely out of the outcasts of the old, is an unjust

* " Transportation and Colonization ; or the Causes of the comparative Failure of the Transportation System in the Australian Colonies, with Suggestions for ensuring its future Efficacy in subserviency to extensive Colonization."

tifiable measure—a measure “shameful and unblessed.” This view of the question is so forcibly and clearly put in a work quoted by Dr. Whateley in his Appendix, that we are induced to make a short extract from it.—“There is no doubt that wicked men, intent on the commission of crime, whether they have been convicted or not, are an evil to a country; nevertheless, they are a less evil in the mother country than in a penal colony. Passions which are almost harmless when extenuated and diffused in a large mass, work with a fatal vigor if taken in a concentrated and separate form. Nor is it a simple question of numerical proportion, whether a bad man is more mischievous with ninety-nine good men, or ninety-nine bad men; but the future increase of the one bad man is likewise to be considered. In the midst of a large society, discountenanced by the general opinion, neglected and shunned by their relatives and friends, outstripped by the industrious, oppressed with the sense of disgrace, blighted in all their prospects by the knowledge of their dishonesty, rarely marrying on account of their bad character and irregular habits; criminals commonly terminate by an early death their career of riot, dissipation, debauchery, wretchedness, and outrage, and sink into the great ocean of society without a grave,—unknelt, unconfined, and unknown. Such is the way in which the propagation of vice is hindered in the regular order of society. We, however, in our wisdom, thinking to improve on this arrangement, and too impatient of the presence of the vicious to await their natural extinction, save them from this moral shipwreck, and collect them into one spot, where there is no example to deter, no virtuous public opinion to discountenance, no honest industry to compete with them, no odious comparisons to be undergone; and thus ensuring always a regular supply of additional recruits from the gaols of the mother country, like the physical philosophers of antiquity, from this corruption we generate a new society.”* Now, although we acknowledge the force and justness of these sentiments, yet we think that there is still room for one or two observations upon them, which may remove somewhat from the comprehensive power with which they cover and command the whole question; and the fact is, that the colony of New South Wales is not solely nor separately a place to which criminals are transported, an *ergastulum servorum*, but is in addition a territory of immense space and general fertility, to which free settlers resort from their mother country in search of subsistence and wealth; therefore, like the mother country, it consists of a very mixed community. It is not a vast dungeon of felons—a distinct wing of Newgate—a condemned cell at the Atlantic Pole; and though the proportion of criminals to the other part of society may be much larger than it is at home, yet the accession to the number of these criminals must always be limited, from the limited population of the mother country; perhaps also lessened by the improved systems of education, discipline, and police at home: while from the immense territory of New South Wales, its congenial soil and climate, the number of free emigrants may be multiplied beyond all present calculation, so as to materially reduce the present unequal proportions, especially as the pressure of population in the mother country may be expected, if not to increase, certainly in no degree to diminish. Now Dr. Whately will call this, not knowledge, but reasoning: yet, as the form of society in New Holland is rapidly assuming this altered character, as the free emigrants are every

* This quotation is from the Law Magazine, V. App. 20—7.

year extending their possessions over more remote districts, as towns are rising amid hitherto unpeopled wastes, as trade and commerce are spreading their sails over all the neighbouring seas, and stemming the current of rivers whose hitherto unyoked and unburthened waters are hereafter to darken under the prows of vessels meeting from every quarter of the globe, as also a mixed population is growing up; and as we can imagine no cause that can in probability arise to check or divert the tide of this emigration to other channels (for we know no other country we could call our own with such extensive boundaries so entirely unoccupied, and under so fine a climate), we have a right to assume that Emigration will in time cover these Southern shores with her swarms of hardy and industrious adventurers, in the same manner as she has peopled the wildernesses of the Transatlantic regions. The argument, therefore, which at the foundation of the colony, and many years after, might hold good, drawn from its "shameful and unblessed" character, is now much diminished in force, and may be altogether removed: and on this ground we might pause whether to agree in Dr. Whately's proposition of an entire alteration of system, and of the abolition of the penal colony. We allow fully the justness and accuracy of Dr. Whately's representation of what this colony has been, and how signally it has failed; but we hesitate as to his design of abolishing it, in the belief that it possesses materials which may so improve its future character as to justify its continuance. It will then no longer resemble a collection of prisoners in a condemned cell, separate from their fellow-creatures, but rather the same persons under a mitigated law of restraint, under certain rules or liberties of the prison (such as debtors enjoy), by which they are allowed to mix with the rest of society, yet are under the restraint of a peculiar and powerful law, which prevents their liberty endangering the security of others. Thus, supposing that this colony is placed under a more vigilant and experienced government, under wiser laws and improved regulations, and a more moral discipline, would it not offer as good a prospect of the ultimate reformation of the criminal as any other place of punishment or constraint that could be devised? The first good it would effect would be the separation of the offender from all his former haunts of misery and scenes of guilt; and this it would possess in common with all other modes of penal discipline, as prisons, and houses of correction and penitentiaries. The second would be one in which it would eminently excel, viz. in opening new and untried incentives to the mind, in enabling new and unexpected hopes to germinate in the heart, in extinguishing or weakening whatever of selfish, base, and cruel, had grown up in the struggle of wild temptations, and under the severe pressure of necessity, by affording opportunities of a livelihood more easily obtained, and which might be preserved without a conflict with that stern necessity which in the mother country was for ever forcing the bad passions of the uncontrolled mind into perpetual activity, and shielding them under the plea, that the wants of life could not be procured by better means. To awaken the activity of the mind under new impressions, new objects, views and impulses, is, we conceive, the surest method of eradicating what is mischievous and wrong, in the same manner as filling the ground with a new crop will of itself diminish the weeds; and where can such a stimulus be more efficaciously applied to the moral faculties so long torpid as among the vast and boundless resources of the country that has fallen under our present inquiry? Further, we are far from wishing to deny the

truth, or diminish the force of Bacon's description of this "shameful and unblessed" society, and have already mentioned with praise the commentary on that saying which some later writer, whose words we quoted, has given; yet we must not exaggerate the force nor darken the colour of a picture, itself of a hue too melancholy to contemplate without feelings of sorrow and awe. We are not to suppose that this vast body of criminals consists of a solid unbroken mass of ruffians, whose hands are stained with blood, and whose hearts are seared for every deed of violence and outrage. A great proportion of the offenders are taken from the bosom of society, and driven from their mother land, for crimes, compared to those just mentioned, of another and a lighter hue: poor, destitute, naked, hungry, forlorn wretches;—boys who have been taught to steal, before reason had awakened in their minds, before their hearts could separate good from evil;—girls, many of them beautiful,* delicate, and some even accomplished, whom a few kind words, a little soothing attention, an assurance of a friendly protection and a refuge from destitution would have recalled and restored to duty—poor, feeble rushes, bent, torn, and scattered by the wind;—children almost, who have strayed away from their parents' home, blind, bewildered, and hopeless of return, yet whose hearts are yearning to forsake the misery of their thoughtless path,—who loathe in their minds the daily pollution they are suffering, and the sensual and callous brutality of their companions; and who would gladly, if they dared, with trembling footstep and timid and imploring look, approach once more the threshold of the paternal roof, and hide their guilt, their shame, and their wants in the maternal bosom from which they first drew the draught of life. As various as are the degrees and shades of crime, so various are the characters of the persons who form the community of the transports. Now, in one point of view, we may say, that as a compact, unmixed, and undivided body, they are "shameful and unblessed;" but have we no look of scrutiny to spare for the parent society from which they were torn off? Is she all faultless and without spot, now that she has, like a volcano, thrown out all baser materials from her overgorged and polluted bosom? Is there only that distinction between crime detected and crime concealed, punished or overlooked? and upon what proportion of evil to good, upon what preponderating scale of crime, is the stigma of *shame* and *unblessedness* to be affixed? where is the line to be drawn between guilt permitted and indulged, and guilt disallowed, detected, and punished? Many have heard within them the same rebuking voice which *he* acknowledged, who, when he saw a criminal hanged, confessed that had justice been perfect, he too had equal reason to have suffered. But the purity or distemper of the social atmosphere does not consist of actions alone, which are but the active symbols and figures of the mind, but of opinions, habits of thinking, conversation, sentiments, and passions, not cognizable by law; a society may be "shameful and unblessed" whom no danger can threaten, and no punishment can correct. Many of those who form the penal colony of New South Wales, not to speak of innocent persons condemned by false witnesses and erroneous judgments of law, whose number is not

* In the convict ship carrying females to New South Wales, wrecked off Boulogne, two years since, there was a young girl of most surpassing beauty,—she came from Worcester—"alas! they perished all, all in one hour!"

inconsiderable, have been transported for petty offences, for stealing a few shillings' worth of goods, perhaps too unguardedly and incautiously exposed—their first, their only offence,—the bitter fruit of temptation, which they had no settled principles of virtue instilled by a careful education to enable them to withstand. And are there no unprincipled scoundrels at home who live by feeding on the life-blood of the orphan and the widow, and all the unprotected children of God? no speculator in the public funds, whose heart is callous as the flint to the losses and ruin of all around him; whose success is derived from the misfortunes of another, and who sees unmoved—*siccis oculis*—the floating wrecks of wretches struggling for life, and crying for assistance as they drift down the stream, with haggard eyes flashing desperation, whom he has shattered in his more prosperous and, perhaps, more guilty career? It is thus, then, that the strong line of distinction between the two societies, which has been drawn, seems somewhat to fade away: a penal colony may have much virtue, though tarnished and obscured, mixed with its crimes: and its happier parent-country may differ very little from it in the amount of its absolute moral degradation; but one is visible, detected, and denounced; the other is pardoned and allowed; one is within the pale of law, the other is without; and thus the Poet speaks of his country:

That she is rigid in denouncing death
On petty sinners, and indulges life
And liberty, and oftentimes honour too,
To peculators of the public gold.
That thieves at home must hang; but he who puts
Into his overgorg'd and bloated purse
The wealth of Indian provinces, escapes.

Giving the argument its full scope, and allowing, as we do, that the detection and punishment of guilt degrade and injure the mind as well as the guilt itself, destroying all remains of that self-respect which in some proportion or other can alone preserve it from entire ruin; yet, with that confession, we still think that the comparison which the forcible expression of Bacon affords, in favour of the parent community, is too strong; even taking it, as he designed it, as speaking of a separate community of persons convicted of crime: but when we know, that, in fact, no such community, dependent upon us, exists; that the bond and free, the rich and poor, the guilty and the innocent, the honourable and the degraded, are all to be found, though in different proportions, in the cities and wilds of New Holland as in England; that a field is open, not only for the enterprise of the industrious settler, but for the reformation of the repentant criminal, and gradually for their blending together under new forms of society, and in a land which equally requires the capital and industry of both, and which can call out and sustain their united energies,—we may, perhaps, hesitate before we admit the full force of the expression before cited, and, if so, the further conclusions which later writers have drawn from it. We are not now formally discoursing on the general argument, nor considering it in its different sections, but have been led on, though undesignedly, into the preceding remarks; they may, however, be considered as not an unfit introduction to a slight review of the historical part of Dr. Lang's work, which we shall give in a compendious manner, and which will afford our readers some knowledge of this unfortunate and neglected colony from its commencement. The author observes, that the object of his work has been threefold: 1st, To afford an idea of the history

and tendency of the transportation system ; 2nd, To exhibit a faithful representation of the present state of the colony ; 3rd, To promote the emigration of respectable families and individuals, and thus advance the best interests of the colony. The arrangement of the work is chronological and clear. 1st, The progressive discovery of the coasts ; 2nd, Establishment of a colony at Port Jackson, under Capt. A. Philip ; 3rdly, State of the colony under Governors Hunter and King ; 4thly, under Governor Bligh, with an account of the rebellion in 1808 ; 5thly, under General Macquarrie ; 6thly, under Sir T. Brisbane ; 7th, under General Sir R. Darling ; 8th, under Sir R. Bourke ; ending with an account of the population, revenues, trade, and agriculture of the colony. It would be impossible for us, without a larger space than we could possibly afford, to attempt an analysis of the vast body of information contained in these volumes—information collected with great diligence and under long experience, and with the advantage of much and intimate personal acquaintance with the country ; but we will give in a few words what Dr. Lang considers to be the character of each governor's administration, *breviter et summatim describens*. 1st, Captain Philip left the colony 11th Dec. 1792, having administered its affairs with much credit to himself and with general satisfaction to the colony for nearly five years. During the remainder of his life he lived at Bath, on a pension of 400*l.* a-year. His government was a period of great difficulty indeed, as may be supposed in an infant settlement formed of such materials, and situated at so remote a distance from the parent country ; and had it not been for what Dr. Lang calls the energy and decision of character, tempered with the utmost humanity, which Governor Philip uniformly evinced under the most trying circumstances, it is possible that the colony might have perished or been abandoned. A wealthy and respectable inhabitant of Sydney, who arrived in the colony during the administration of Governor Philip, as a free person, mentioned that his ration for a long period was *only a cob, or single head of Indian corn a-day* ; and that for three years *he had lived in the colony in the constant belief that he should perish by hunger*. The government of such a colony, under such circumstances, was indeed in a most awful situation, demanding the rarest qualities of mind to struggle against it. Various interesting traits of Governor Philip's character are still mentioned by the older inhabitants of the colony. One of these is sufficiently characteristic. On seeing any person with a dog in the course of his walk through the settlement, indignant at the maintenance of one useless mouth in the colony, and yet desirous that the owner of the dog should have a more valuable domestic animal, he would say, "Kill your *dog*, sir, and I will order you a *pig* from the store." Of the constituted system of transportation at that time, we may derive a knowledge from the fact, that in 1790, on board of a convict ship carrying 1695 males, and 68 females, no less than 194 males and four females died on the passage, and the survivors were in such a state of debility, that, after they landed, 116 more died in the hospital. At the present time, the average of deaths on board a transport is not above two or three, and sometimes not a single death occurs during the whole voyage.

What distinguishes the next government, of Messrs. Hunter and King, was the establishment of a New South Wales Corps (now the 102nd). This Dr. Lang considers to have been the worst and most ill-advised step that the British Government could have adopted. For fifteen years a struggle went on between the civil and military authorities, which ended by the

corps proceeding to wrest with violence the reins of Government out of the hands of his Majesty's representative, and actually forced him out of the colony. These military usurpers then became free traders in rum, vendors of illicit goods—*caupones et mercatores*—brokers, and anything but soldiers; and hereupon Dr. Lang makes an observation, the truth of which is confirmed by a too fatal experience.

"The business of buying and selling, especially when attended with unreasonable profits, is so apt to foster the selfish feelings, and hold out so many temptations to the interference of a grovelling despotism, that I have often thought it would be good policy in a government's administering the affairs of one of these money-making communities, called colonies, to encourage what are called the *liberal professions*, if it were only because they have a powerful tendency to bring into play all the higher and nobler feelings of our nature. Certain it is that the man who devotes all his energies to the mere

concern of buying and selling, will at length come to estimate everything, not according to what it is really worth, but only according to what it will bring. In this manner the very expansion of mind which success in mercantile speculations generally induces, has a tendency to produce a corresponding degree of moral degradation; for the man who begins the world by buying and selling oranges, which is a lawful employment, and therefore be honestly engaged in, will perhaps end the matter by buying and selling the liberties of his country, which it is as infamous to buy as it is traitorous to sell."

Demoralization and profligacy of other kinds accompanied the former, and these officers of the New South Wales corps were occupied only in the absolute degradation or ruin of the colony they were raised to defend. Governor Hunter now succeeded, and of him Dr. Lang says,

"He appears to have been a man of a sound judgment, unexceptionable principles, and warm benevolence; and had he not been counteracted by the influence

and the practices described, the colony would have prospered greatly under his administration, and profligacy would have hidden her head and been ashamed."

Governor Hunter left the colony, probably heartily wearied of it, in 1800. Agriculture greatly increased under his administration, and the colony improved: but to shew in what want they were of cattle and provisions, we will give the prices which what are called farming-stock fetched. A cow 80*l.* a horse 90*l.* sheep 7*l.* 10*s.* a sow 5*l.* geese and turkies 1*l.* 1*s.* mutton two shillings a pound, butter three shillings a pound, tea sixteen shillings a pound. The colony then consisted of about 6 or 7000 persons.

Governor King was the third who succeeded to this important and arduous trust. He had been a Post Captain in the Navy, and distinguished himself in effecting the settlement of the colony of New South Wales. The character given of him is as follows:

"He was desirous of promoting the welfare of the colony, but he was perhaps seldom judicious enough in selecting and employing the proper means for attaining that end. Irritable and irascible when thwarted in his measures, he seldom evinced the requisite degree of perseverance when unsuccessful, and therefore very soon left things to take their natural course, which, in the colony of New South Wales, was a miserably bad one. He had evidently formed but a low idea of the capabilities of the colony, and as he found perhaps at his first trial that he could not make farmers of pickpockets, to use his own expression, he thought it unnecessary to expend further labour on

the fruitless experiment. During this administration, the population consisted almost entirely of those who sold rum, and those who drank it: and the general maxim was—Make money—honestly, if you can—but, by all means, make money. The officers of the corps pursued their old avocations of getting licenses to import spirits, and to sell them at a large profit; and so completely did they lose sight of all subordination, that the Governor once expressed a fear,—*that they would put him under arrest!* When he sent dispatches to Government against one of them, they actually picked the box, and sent it full of old newspapers to Downing-street. Things, as may be

supposed, soon got rapidly worse. The chief constable sold rum; the head gaoler retailed rum to the prisoners. Neither marrying nor giving in marriage was thought of. The police was wretchedly administered; industry was not pro-

tected; and, to complete all, bands of bush-rangers and run-away convicts traversed the country in all directions, and entering the houses of the defenceless settlers in open day, committed fearful atrocities."

The last circumstance to be mentioned, as taking place under the present governor, was the abandonment of the settlement of Norfolk Island, which Dr. Lang shows to have been most injudicious. On the whole, the administration of Governor King was unfortunate, but at the same time his situation was peculiar and the difficulties great.

Captain Bligh succeeded as fourth governor; the same person whose voyage to the South Sea Islands for the purpose of conveying the bread-fruit tree to the West Indies (where they had already a much better food in the plaintain) is well known for its unfortunate termination. The abilities, courage, and perseverance which he displayed on this occasion, with other services, recommended him, and he received the appointment we have mentioned. Dr. Lang says, that the character of Governor Bligh has by different parties at different times been pursued with unqualified vituperation, or loaded with unqualified praise; but that, as usual, the truth lies between. He had great faults, with many redeeming qualities; he endeavoured to destroy the military monopoly of spirits, and he recommended the recall of the deeply offending corps. The new governor found ardent spirits used in barter as a sort of colonial currency, or universal medium of exchange, and even the clergy were found to be among the traders! Governor Bligh seems to have been an useful friend to the agricultural settlers; allowing them to purchase cheaply what they wanted for their farms from the Government stores. "These were the days," said one to Dr. Lang, "for the poor settler;" but the rich settler thought otherwise.

Bengal rum, Brazil tobacco, Siam sugar, and Hyson tea, could not be sold at the usual remunerating prices. The craft was in danger, and an explosion took place; a Mr. Macarthur and his copper stills was the pivot on which the rebellion first moved. It gathered strength through some mistakes of the law-officers, and the incompetency of the judge advocate, and it ended in the governor being seized and imprisoned, and the government being usurped. After thus being kept a close prisoner some time, he was allowed to embark for England. Colonel Macquarrie succeeded him as governor. Major Johnston was ordered home for trial, and the grog-selling, government-defying corps, was relieved by the 73d regiment. The æra of Governor Macquarrie (the fifth governor) is referred to as the commencement of the prosperity of the colony, of which he was styled the father. Dr. Lang doubts the justice of this praise. He had great advantages over former governors. The old promoters of immorality and disobedience were departed with the New South Wales corps. He had unlimited command of labour and money, with the experience of twenty years to guide him in expending the one, and employing the other for the benefit of the colony; besides, that the grand experiment for which the colony had been originally established, had now been under trial for many years. In short, the present governor occupied a situation more influential,—more commanding, and more important in the colony, than any of his successors. That the colony rapidly advanced in prosperity is acknowledged, as well as that it advanced in no small de-

gree through his personal activity and vigorous administration. He opened lines of communication with the different settlements; but his greatest achievement in road-making was the road across the Blue Mountains to Bathurst, a settlement about 130 miles west of Sydney. The number of public buildings erected by him in all the principal settlements would exceed belief. The list occupies ten closely printed pages of Parliamentary Report, and includes not less than 250 particulars. "In short," says Dr. Lang, "if brick and mortar would insure immortality, Governor Macquarrie erected public buildings enow to render his colonial fame imperishable." His Excellency certainly possessed the organ of constructiveness. He also formed an agricultural population from the emancipated convicts, but it appears not with the judgment and caution of Governor Philip; for he did not attend to character, and gave indiscriminately to all. We find the genius of ardent spirits still holding up his head unconquered and unconquerable even under the new administration. The labourers of the various buildings were paid in *rum*, and the grants of lands were immediately sold for *rum*. Thirty acres of forest land fetched fifteen good gallons of that desirable fluid. Thus *rus desinit in rum*. Governor Macquarrie's grand mistake seemed to have been, in not encouraging the free settlers, in looking on the colony as originally designed only for convicts, and that free people had no right to come to it. He appointed emancipated convicts to the offices of magistracy. His opinion of the free settlers may be known by a reply which he made to some one of that class. "That there were only two classes of individuals in New South Wales:—those who had been convicted, and those who ought to have been so." On the whole, Dr. Lang much disapproves the system of his administration. He encouraged and patronised the wealthy, successful, avaricious, and profligate emancipists; he paid no regard to character or worth. He was the patron of publicans and sinners. He was too indulgent to convicts arriving from England, in granting tickets of leave, emancipations, &c. till at length it came to this,—that, though the governor was himself above suspicion both in regard to the purity of his motives and the integrity of his conduct, a general belief was induced in the colony that the rewards of good conduct had become the subjects of sale and barter through the corruption of his agents. This line of conduct was offensive to the military and civil officers employed in the colony, and the usual scenes of warfare, criminative and recriminative, ensued. Such was the nature of the governor's mistakes; but Dr. Lang does him the justice to say, that in externals the colony wore a different aspect under his vigorous and energetic management from what it previously had possessed. Towns were planned, grants of land made, new districts discovered, agricultural settlements formed, many of the rivers traced to their sources, while the weakness brought against him was that which he held in common with Trajan,—called the *parietarius* or wall-flower,—the desire of immortalising himself by affixing his name to any building, place, person, thing, locality or possession he could.—*Nullum sine nomine saxum*. One of his colonists at one time had two of his farms and one of his sons called—Macquarrie. Dr. Townson (who published his travels in Hungary) was once showing his garden and orchard to some friends, when an insect was observed on one of the trees. The doctor was asked its name. He replied with the utmost gravity—"It is a species of bug that abounds in the live timber of this colony. It has not yet got a name, but I propose that it should be called the *Cimex Macquarrianus*—the

Macquarrine bug."—After a long and laborious administration of twelve years, Governor Macquarrie was succeeded in December 1821 by Major-General Sir Thomas Brisbane, the sixth governor, who came out with a high reputation for his courage, military skill, and scientific acquirements. Dr. Lang anticipated much from this appointment, but his hopes were not realised. He owns that the governor was a man of the best intentions, kindest feelings, and the most liberal promises; but his good intentions were seldom realised, and his promises were forgotten. He was wanting in firmness and decision, and was not inclined to business, consequently too much was left to the inferiors, and a system of espionage and petty jealousy grew up among the suitors of fortune. His government, however, will be always honourable, as the *era of free emigration*. Grants of land were held out to those who possessed a capital of 500*l.* and consequently that poor and almost destitute class of emigrants who peopled our settlements in North America were little known here. They consisted chiefly of sons of farmers and land-holders, and merchants unsuccessful in business. Had this system been earlier pursued and more vigorously, Dr. Lang says that the rise and influence of the emancipist body, as a separate class in the community, would never have existed. Two considerable mistakes, made by the government, appear to have embarrassed and much injured the rising community. The currency was changed from sterling to colonial, and thus the pound sterling was raised twenty-five per cent. above the sound currency. Also the system of *tenders* was adopted for the supply of the king's stores. No grain, more than was necessary for one quarter, was admitted. When a bad harvest came, the consequences were most fatal to individuals and to the community. The effect of these measures was, that the government became exceedingly unpopular. Sir Thomas Brisbane was recalled, and he left the colony in displeasure, previous to the arrival of his successor in December 1825, at the close of the fourth year of his government; as his last act, he *dined publicly with the emancipists, and he refused to dine with the free emigrant inhabitants!* That a considerable progress was made in the way of discovery in the interior is all which Dr. Lang allows of praise to an administration to which he had looked forward, as one fraught with blessings to the country.

The seventh governor of New South Wales was Sir Ralph Darling. Our author says, that his was not a mind of the first order, but his talents were superior; he had a correct judgment, a strong sense of justice, and a nice discernment of propriety. He was sincerely desirous of discharging the duties of his station with credit to himself and benefit to the colony, but he soon became extremely unpopular. The press attacked him, and he resorted to hostile and vindictive measures, and put himself into the hands of an exclusive party. Personally he is allowed to have done his duty well. He devoted all his time and talents to the discharge of the duties of his office. If there was a single individual in the colony who allowed himself no unnecessary rest nor recreation, it was the governor. Every case even of minor importance received his personal consideration,—every letter was submitted to his personal perusal; if mistakes occurred, they could not be imputed to neglect. He also introduced regularity and precision into the movements of the government; yet, perhaps, with too much attention to form and system. There are four remarkable epochs in this government, each of which might constitute an *era* in the history of the colony. 1. The *era of agricultural*

excitement ; 2. that of agricultural depression ; 3. the æra of drought ; 4. the æra of libels. The first, or agricultural excitement, grew up in 1825 with our joint-stock companies in England, and a company for rearing fine-wool sheep was instituted, with a capital of a million, to which the Government made a grant of a million acres of land. At the same time large gifts of land were obtained by some members of Parliament and private gentlemen in England, whose agents, stewards, and retainers came flocking out to obtain possession. As in England, at the same time, the money-fever broke out, a sheep and cattle mania seized all. The soldier became a keeper of sheep, and the clergyman's talk was of oxen. People went to parties with specimens of Saxon and Merino wool in their pockets. The usual advice after dinner was—to get a good stock, for there was nothing like it. Even merchants left their town and their business to go to the mountains personally to superintend their cattle. But now came a fearful drought of three years' continuance ; and though the cattle had increased, there was neither grass nor water for them. Prices fell ; estates were seized ; property mortgaged ; and the proprietors found their golden dreams vanished, and replaced by the iron bars of the prison. Such a drought as this had not occurred, it was believed, for fifty years. Large lakes were quite dry, and tobacco and maize were planted in their empty beds. “ The heavens became as brass and the earth as iron,” and thus Nature frowned on the cupidity of man, and dashed his guilty visions to the ground. We said that the fourth æra of the government of General Darling was that of *libels*. It arose in consequence of two soldiers, who committed a crime with the hope of being dismissed the service. We have no room to enter into the subject ; it was taken up by the rival newspapers of Sydney, and the paper war continued for the four last years of General Darling's administration. In the one paper he was praised *usque ad nauseam*, in the other he was attacked with absolute and incessant scurrility. The most vile and opprobrious language was used against him, and unremitting efforts to bring him and his government into utter contempt. The governor willingly left his friends and his foes, the grumblers and the gazettes, behind him ; and, after a residence of six years, embarked for England in October, 1831, when he received from the King the honour of knighthood. The progress of geographical discovery was successfully carried on during his administration, by Captain Stewart of the 39th regiment, and the course of the Morumbidge and Murray rivers was traced by him. Dr. Lang pays a warm tribute of praise to this officer's skill and talent, judiciousness, and humanity. We are now arrived at the administration of Major-General Sir Richard Bourke, who arrived in Dec. 1831.

“ Sir R. Bourke,” says our authority, “ was originally educated for the law, but afterwards embraced the profession of arms. Of a capacious mind and superior intellectual acquirements, he is evidently capable of the most comprehensive views in matters of state policy and civil government, though perhaps somewhat indis-

posed to the technicalities of practical detail. His despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the state of religion and education in New South Wales, is a masterly performance ; and the policy to which it has already led will, in these important particulars at least, eventually revolutionize the colony.”

He commenced his administration under the happiest auspices, and was received with enthusiasm. He exhibited at his outset much of the vigour and firmness of General Macquarrie. He broke off all connexion with the liberal press ; he watched the rising fortunes of the colony, and assisted its expansion and prosperity ; but the acts for which Dr. Lang says he

must always be remembered, are more particularly those that relate to the coercion and distribution of the convict population,—the constitution and composition of the courts of justice,—the encouragement of immigration in accordance with the principle of the recently-established land regulations,—the constitution of the civil government of the country,—the promotion of general education and efficient religious instruction throughout the territory. Dr. Lang's observations on the judicial and legislative reform of the government in New South Wales, which occur in this part of the narrative, are worthy of deep attention; the institution of the trial by jury and of a legislative council are urged by him with arguments drawn from general principles, and applied to the particular circumstances of the country. The general population of New South Wales, in 1836, amounted to about 76,000. Of these, two-fifths are convicts. The remaining three fifths consist of free emigrants, natives of the colony, and persons who have become free either by servitude or pardon. In 1833 the proportion of free males and females was 22,796 males, 13,453 females; while those of convicts was 21,815 males and 2,698 females! On this subject Dr. Lang makes a most grave and important observation:—

"As a considerable proportion of the free male population of the colony consists of emancipated convicts, it is almost exclusively to the convict and the emancipated convict classes that the disproportion of the sexes is confined. It is evidently, therefore, not to become the wives of the free emigrants and native-born male inhabitants of the colony, that whole cargoes of free emigrant females have been trepanned in England during the last few years, and sent out to New

South Wales to push their fortunes. A few of these females may doubtless be contentedly settled in this way; but the great majority go out in reality (at least such is the result of their emigration) to be the wives or paramours of ticket-of-leave men and emancipated convicts. No person certainly has a right to prevent young women from emigrating from the mother country for such a purpose, but let them do so, at all events, with their eyes open."

Rather more than a fourth of the whole population of the colony consists of Roman Catholics. The town of Sydney contains a population of from 10,000 to 20,000 souls: from 10,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* per acre has been given for building ground. The rent of a good house may be estimated at 100*l.* a-year. Five daily newspapers are published, and Mr. Tegg, of Cheapside, has been successful in his *Monthly Magazine* commenced in 1836. The second town in the colony is Paramatta, which contains about 5000 souls. But Dr. Lang considers that Maitland will before long be the second in the colony, as it is situated at the head of the navigation of Hunter river, and will be the centre of the agricultural and grazing districts. The imports consist of goods of British manufacture, rum, spirits, tobacco from America, wine from the Cape, sugar from the Mauritius, tea from China, rice from India, and wheat and potatoes from Van Dieman's Land. The exports are wool, whale oil, New Zealand flax, skins, hides, horns, and timber, to London; butter, cheese, beef and pork, maize, oranges, cedar-wood, coals, cattle, and horses to Van Dieman's Land; and provisions of all kinds to the fisheries. To shew the prosperity of the colony, it appears that the exports of 1835 were seven times greater than those of 1808, and during this comparatively brief period it has nearly quadrupled itself. The grand staple article of Australia is fine wool, and it appears from the returns, the quantity exported was

In 1819	-	-	-	-	71,299 <i>lbs.</i>
1832	-	-	-	-	1,515,156
1835	-	-	-	-	3,776,191

The Saxon breed of sheep is that which is preferred, which was originally of Merino extraction. The next most important branch of trade is the sperm and black whale fishery ; in which no less than forty-one square-rigged vessels are employed out of the port of Sydney. The sperm whale is the most important of the two, and the whale-ground extends all over the Western Pacific, from the head of Port Jackson to the sea of Japan. The common whale produces about forty barrels of oil ; but a bull-whale about ninety barrels, or eleven tons. The sperm whale is gregarious. Dr. Lang once saw as many as 500 in one drove at the mouth of the Indian Ocean. They seemed like a large herd of cattle, and were moving leisurely along towards the western coast of New Holland. It is only of late years that experiments have been made to form vineyards for making wine. Cuttings of the Madeira grape and of the best French and German vines have been sent out, and one gentleman took out more than a hundred varieties. It is too early to prognosticate as to what may be the result, but it is at present believed, that the produce will resemble the light wines of France and Germany. At any rate, it is hoped that the redoubtable enemy—rum—will give way to a more wholesome and less brutalizing liquor. Tobacco, in some districts, grows with great luxuriance ; and the olive appears to succeed remarkably well. The hop thrives, and its quality is reckoned superior to that of England. The castor oil grows luxuriantly, and indigo and opium will probably be cultivated. All the European and tropical fruits come to perfection in New South Wales ; trees of the choicest sorts have been procured. The banks of the Paramatta abound in orchards of oranges and apples ; and it is curious that in this country the most interesting shrubs, trees, and plants are uniformly found in the *poorest* soils. Peaches are so abundant as to form part of the food of the colonial pig ; and are sold in Sydney market at 15*d.* per bushel. No trees bearing fruit are found among the native forests of Australia. Cotton, the produce of the country, has been manufactured into yarn, and pronounced to be of superior quality. Sugar also has been manufactured, and even coffee grows luxuriantly at Norfolk island. The Japan medlar has long been naturalized, and ripened its fruit (loquat), and the tea plant grows with health and vigour. Thus it is evident that the field of exertion for the agriculturist of New South Wales is sufficiently extensive. With every variety of climate, with every variety of soil, what is wanting but a population numerous, active, moral, and industrious, to enable it to produce all that is necessary for the subsistence of man ? If there is a country in the world that could be independent of all others, that could furnish the various wants of all its inhabitants with all that Asia and Europe conjointly now afford, it is undoubtedly this—"the land of the savage, the convict, and the slave." But its energies are as yet in the cradle. Its vast resources are not developed. Its millions and tens of millions of acres are as yet not only untilled by the arm, but untrodden by the feet, and unseen by the eye of man. Years and years must elapse before a colony can be reared into a nation. Yet the vast capital of England, now so cramped and compressed in the mother country, as almost to resemble huge piles of ingots reposing in the treasury of some Indian rajah, will be gradually, but surely wafted thence. Already we hear that the voyage will be shortened into the space of fifty or sixty days. And then, as Dr. Lang observes, "enterprize, of which there is at this moment no lack in the colony, will, in due time, discover new channels for the profitable outlay of capital and for the acquisition of wealth ; and honest persevering industry will in the mean

time be enabled to 'eat pleasant bread,' and to acquire that competent portion of the good things of this life which is most conducive to the progress of society and the real welfare of man." We shall just add, that the revenue of New South Wales in 1836 was about 300,000*l.*, and ten years before it was only 72,000*l.* The whole expense of the colonial government is about 240,000*l.* a-year; and the lands sold by the government in 1836 were at the rate of 120,000*l.* a-year. And now let us close our observations and statements by the concluding passage of Dr. Lang's excellent, sensible, and instructive work.

"Let no cold-blooded political economist presume to reason down the propriety of emigration, so as to deter virtuous and industrious families and individuals from adopting that expedient, or to prevent the British Government from affording them such encouragement and assistance as the Colonial Land Revenue is intended to afford. Let no affected patriotism throw any obstacles in the way of a measure that would enable thousands of families and individuals to live in com-

fort and independence abroad, instead of struggling with increasing poverty and privations at home. I should as soon doubt the fact of my own existence as doubt that the happiness and prosperity of the British nation were indissolubly connected with the performance of a course which Divine Providence has made so clearly imperative, and on which the true glory of the nation so evidently depends."

* * * * *

We cannot finally close Dr. Lang's book without communicating to our readers the interesting information he gives relating to the melancholy and obscure catastrophe which befel that unfortunate navigator La Perouse in 1788:—

"Two large ships under French colours were seen beating into the bay. They proved to be the *Boussole* and the *Astrolabe* discovery ships, under the command of that navigator. They had lost the junior captain, with several officers and seamen, and both the ships' long boats, in a skirmish with the natives at the Navigator's islands; and had come to Botany Bay to refit for the prosecution of their voyage. M. de la Perouse remained nearly two months in New South Wales, and during that period M. le Receveur, a French ecclesiastic, of the order of the Friars Minors, died of wounds he had received at the Navigator's islands, and was buried at Botany Bay. A mutual interchange of civilities was kept up between the English and French officers, while the latter remained on the coast, and the reader is doubtless aware that this was the last time that either La Perouse or any of his unfortunate fellow-voyagers were either seen or heard of alive by civilized men. After the lapse of forty years, and the unsuccessful issue of a voyage undertaken expressly to ascertain the place and reason

of his fate, the melancholy truth was at length ascertained a few years ago by Capt. Dillon, of the East India Company's ship *Research*. Both vessels, Capt. Dillon ascertained, had struck, one stormy night, on a dangerous coral reef off the Mancioles or Mallicolo islands, to the northward and eastward of Port Jackson; and had soon gone to pieces. Some of the crew, it seems, had reached the land, and one or two of the number had chosen rather to remain on the island, while the rest had unsuccessfully attempted to reach some civilised country. But the last of the unfortunate survivors had died several years before Capt. Dillon visited the island. I went on board the *Research* while she lay at anchor at Port Jackson, on her way to Europe, to see the interesting reliques discovered by Capt. Dillon; and I could not help thinking they possessed an additional interest from the circumstance of their being thus brought back in the first instance to the very country from which the unfortunate navigator himself had sailed, with such high expectations, upwards of forty years before."

NOTES ON BOSWELL'S LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

(Continued from Vol. IX. p. 354.)

VOL. VII. p. 80. "THAT he was driven from the stage by Churchill," i. e. T. Davies. The lines in the *Rosciad* which we presume sealed Davies's fate, were

"With him came mighty Davies—on my life,
That Davies hath a very pretty wife;
Statesman all over; in plots famous grown—
He mouths a sentence, as curs mouth a bone."

P. 82. "Entertained us with his observations on Horace's villa, which he (Ramsay) had examined with great care." See a very interesting and entertaining work called, "*Découverte de la Maison de Campagne d'Horace*, par l'Abbé C. de Chausey," 3 vols. 1767.

P. 83. The Bishop said, "It appeared from Horace's writings that he was a cheerful, contented man." Johnson:—"We have no reason to believe that," &c. On this subject, listen to one who had studied Horace both as a scholar and a statesman. "Horace was a great man after all. In his *Sermons* you will find the deep and intense grief he felt for the state of the times; though externally he contrived to smile at it,—yet it is a bitter smile." See Niebuhr's *Reminiscences*, p. 183, 8vo.

P. 90. "Modern Characters from Shakspeare, afterwards collected into a pamphlet." The book alluded to, is "*Modern Characters from Shakspeare for 1778*," 12mo. The last is that of "*The Chevalier D'Eon*."

"Question, my Lords, no further of the case,
How, or which way; too sure they found some place
But weakly guarded where the *breach* was made,—

* * * * *

Pucelle hath bravely played her part."

Hen. VI. Part I. act ii. sc. i. and act iii. sc. iii.

Subsequently a similar work was printed from Vortigern and Rowena, collected from the pages of the *Morning Herald*, where the characters first appeared, 1795, 3 vols.

P. 100. "Lord Shelburne told me that a man of high rank who looks into his own affairs may have all he ought to have,—all that can be of any use, or appear with any advantage,—for *five* thousand pounds a-year." Since this time the value of money has altered, and the wants and habits of life have increased and changed: a nobleman of very high authority in such matters in the *present day*, the Marquis of H — d, we have heard, fixes the income of a man of the highest rank at 40,000*l.* a-year.

P. 103. "Mr. Gibbon remarked that Mr. Fox could not be afraid of Dr. Johnson, yet he certainly was very shy of saying anything in Dr. Johnson's presence." Mr. Fox was rather a silent companion at table, as all accounts written and oral agree; see on this subject, Trotter's *Memoirs*, and the *Life of Wilberforce*, &c. We have heard Sir James Mackintosh say, "It was difficult to rouse him to converse on public and political subjects."

P. 116. "I really believed I should go and see the wall of China." "Sir, by doing so, you would do what would *be* of importance in raising your children to eminence," &c. Neither Boswell nor Johnson seemed to entertain any suspicion, that to see the *wall of China* would require a

passport which could never be granted. An interesting account of it may be seen in Bell's Travels from Petersburg, 2 vols.

P. 122. "You, Sir, have a friend who deserves to be hanged!" (G. Steevens). Some very curious anecdotes of Steevens may be found in Nichols's Literary Illustrations, v. 427; in Miss Hawkins's Memoirs, vol. i. p. 18, 258 to 275; Boaden's Life of Kemble, i. 245; Garrick Correspondence, vol. ii. p. 361. It appears that from Steevens's conduct at the Jubilee, and his abuse of Garrick in the St. James's Chronicle, Garrick dropped his acquaintance. See Epitaph on Steevens by Hayley, in Censura Lit. x. p. 3. See also Dibdin's Bibliomania, and D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature, ed. 10th, p. 482.

P. 131. "Dr. Mayo asked Johnson's opinion of Soame Jenyns's View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion. 'I think it a pretty book; not very theological, indeed,'" &c. On this pretty book, see Porteus's Exhort. to Good Friday, p. 15. "If Mr. S. Jenyns would reconsider and retouch a few passages of his book, in which, for want of a little close attention, the true spirit of the Gospel, and the true meaning of the sacred writers, seem to have escaped his usual penetration, it would add greatly to the value of his work, and establish on the firmest grounds that high reputation which, on account of its general good tendency, it has already so justly acquired." See also Benson's Hulsean Lectures, vol. i. p. 220. "Take up the small but valuable treatise of S. Jenyns, and you will find him casting the power and credibility of miracles into the shade, in order to build up in its stead his own favourite system of internal evidence." Henry Taylor (author of the "Apology of Benj. Ben Mordecai") published, "Full Answer to S. Jenyns's Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion," 1777. See also Quarterly Review, No. LXXVI. Art. i. p. 310, for an account of the Internal Evidence; see H. More's Character of St. Paul, vol. ii. p. 30, and H. More's Life, i. p. 309; ii. p. 94; iv. p. 206.

P. 134. "God may have this probability increased to certainty." The argument of Mr. Croker, in the note adjoined to this passage—"that to the eternal Creator there can be no futurity; and that God has already seen what man will choose to do"—is one that has been sanctioned by almost all the eminent writers on the subject of Prescience and Free Will. I will, however, confine myself to two of the earliest as well as ablest writers on this subject, in the language. "It may be conceived," (says Henry More, D. Dialogues, p. 60.) "that the evolution of ages from everlasting to everlasting is so *collectedly* and *presentifically* represented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, are, or shall be, were at this very instant, and so always, really present and existent before Him; which is no wonder—the animadversion and intellectual comprehension of God being absolutely infinite, according to the truth of his *idea*." "Secondly," (I quote Archbishop Bramhall, Works, p. 709.) "concerning the prescience of contingent things, in my poor judgment, the readiest way to reconcile contingencies and liberty with the decree and prescience of God, and most remote from the altercations of these times, is to subject future contingents to the aspect of God, according to that *presentiality* which they have in eternity."

See also S. Jenyns's Free Enquiry, p. 227. "As all things are equally present to the Divine intention, it is impossible that he can *foreknow* or *predestinate* anything."

Consult also Whately's Essays on the Writings of St. Paul on this subject, p. 110.

P. 136. "The fallacy of that book is, that Mandeville defines neither vices nor benefits." See on this work of Mandeville, *Diary of a Lover of Literature*, p. 97; Whately's *Lectures on Political Economy*, p. 45; Search's *Light of Nature*, vol. ii. p. 359; vol. vi. p. 127; *Edinburgh Review*, Sept. 1828, p. 173, (No. XCV.); Warburton on *Miracles*, p. 31; Piozzi's *Anecdotes of Johnson*, p. 87, 177. Dugald Stewart has also some remarks on Mandeville's *fallacy*, on which I cannot lay my hand at present.

P. 162. "It distressed me to think of going into a state of being in which Shakspeare's poetry did not exist." Boswell might have been relieved from this distress, if he had consulted Dr. Watts, who believed that we should not only read, but write books in another world, and attend lectures, &c. carrying on the system of human instruction in Heaven. See his *Life* by Southey.

P. 170. "Demosthenes Taylor." Mr. Nichols deserved the thanks of every scholar for his excellent collection of Dr. J. Taylor's *Tracts, Sermons, &c.* in 1 vol. 8vo. 1819, with notes by Dr. Parr. See also Nichols's *Select Poems*, vol. viii. p. 154—172; Brydges's *Restituta*, iv. p. 404—7; Bell's *Fugitive Poetry*, vol. 18, p. 87.

P. 189. "The more one reads it (Cowper's Homer) the better it seems." Croker. Yet Mr. Croker probably has always read Cowper's Homer in the *amended edition*, so inferior to the first, which Mr. Southey has judiciously substituted in his beautiful edition of the Poet's works.

P. 206. "How little does travelling supply to the conversation of any man who has travelled." Dugald Stewart has remarked the use of travelling in *awakening attention to things casually and carelessly observed before*.

P. 217. "Tradeswomen (tradesmen's wives) are the worst creatures upon earth, grossly ignorant, and thinking viciousness fashionable." This severe portrait of the bourgeoisie, though now totally incorrect, was so true in the days of James and Charles as to form the plots of innumerable comedies on their gallantry and infidelity. See also the court correspondence in Nichols's *Progresses, &c.* of King James I.

P. 224. "Thomson had one brother." Mr. Cunningham, the editor of Drummond, has collected many curious materials for a life of Thomson, and much information, we believe, that has been hitherto unknown; which we hope he will soon give to the public.

P. 236. "Johnson expressed great satisfaction at the publication of Sir Joshua Reynolds's Discourses," &c. On this subject, the reader may find Mengs' (the painter's) opinion of these discourses in his *Works*, vol. i. p. 53. On the contradictions and inconsistencies in Sir J. Reynolds's Discourses, see Hazlitt's *Table Talk*, p. 289 to 345. In an original edition of Sir J. Reynolds's Discourses, 4to. 1788, Mr. Orde has written as follows:—"I purchased it as a literary curiosity, being perhaps the only genuine uncorrected production of Sir Joshua's pen. The inaccuracies are not a little remarkable, considering the author has been esteemed a model of good writing. But, alas! his friend Dr. Johnson was now dead!" In several places Mr. Orde has noted the violations of grammatical propriety, and concludes by saying, "Surely this discourse is very ill written. It is now past a doubt how much he was indebted to his friend Johnson." Mr. Smith, the late keeper of Prints in the British Museum, told the writer of these notes, "that Sir Joshua used to write his lectures late at night, and Northcote (then his pupil) used to write them out fair for him; that Sir Joshua tore up and threw away the night copy, which Northcote, however, saved, who has many of them now".

P. 253. "At the altar I commended my $\Theta \Phi$," i. e. 'θηται φίλοι.' Croker. "Thrale friends." J. M.

P. 263. "I believe H. Walpole was meant." Croker. Does it appear that Johnson was "several times" in company with H. Walpole? I think not.

P. 277. "Prior." Some letters of Prior, hitherto unpublished, have lately appeared in Sir H. Bunbury's edition of Hammer's Correspondence.

P. 285. This authority of Lord Bathurst is in itself sufficient to prove that Pope understood and could relish Greek. Pope used frequently to repeat with great rapture the Greek lines which he had been translating. See hereafter, in our present Number, p. 382.

P. 321. "The Doctor then went on to speak of his (Beauclerk's) endowments," &c. In Mr. Wilkes's copy of Boswell's Johnson, in which a few MS. notes existed, he has written, "Lady — used to call Beauclerk 'Shy, sly, and dry.'"

P. 353. Mr. Langton asked him how he liked that paper? (one of his Ramblers). He shook his head and answered, "too wordy." See Coleridge's Table Talk, vol. ii. p. 274—"Johnson seems to have been really more powerful in discoursing *visâ voce* than with his pen in his hand. It seemed as if the excitement of company called something like reality and consecutiveness into his reasonings, which in his writings I cannot see. His antitheses are almost always verbal only, and sentence after sentence in the Rambler may be pointed out, to which you cannot attach any definite meaning whatever."

We will now give, by way of conclusion to this article, a specimen of the kind of attacks to which Johnson was exposed, from some of the scribblers of the day, and the nature of their accusations. The following is from a pamphlet called "A Defence of Mr. Kenrick's Review of Dr. Johnson's Shakspeare, &c. by a Friend. 1766." p. 12.

The following queries take in a further retrospect of Dr. Johnson's literary conduct:—

1. Who encouraged *Lauder* in his infamous attempt to charge the author of *Paradise Lost* with plagiarism from *Masenius* and others, clapping him on the back while he hopped about the town, exclaiming against that *unspeakable villain* John Milton?

2. Who was the manager and editor of the *Gent. Mag.* at that time, and kept out the papers written against *Lauder* for several months together; for which he afterwards apologized, when the imposition became flagrant, and the accuser himself, with unparalleled effrontery, confessed the forgery?

3. Who recommended such a modest gentleman to the Lords Chesterfield and Granville? who honoured him with their protection, and rewarded him with an annuity, till even Dr. Johnson's interest could not prevent his being ignominiously turned out of doors?

4. Who actually wrote *Lauder's* pamphlet against Milton?

5. What motive could induce Dr. Johnson to endeavour in his *Rambler* to lessen the poetical reputation of the late Mr. Pope, by laboured criticisms on a few of the most admired passages in his writings, and in those *only*?

6. Who wrote the severe and carping criticisms on the Epitaphs of the same author?—first published in the *Visiter*, and afterwards retailed in the magazines?

7. Who advised and assisted Mrs. Lennox to an attack on the greatest poet the world ever produced, and that in the most essential parts of his poetical character, in her *Shakspeare illustrated*?

8. Who wrote Dr. Johnson's *New Dictionary of the English Language*?

9. Whether Dr. Johnson ever read the Dictionary he is supposed to have written?

10. Whether the capital improvement intended by that Dictionary was not the collection of the authorities for the illustration of the use of English Words?

11. Whether these authorities and illustrations do not in many hundred places contradict the meaning of the words as given by the Lexicographer?

12. Whether the writer hath not almost always mistaken the very meaning of the words, when he has departed from former dictionaries?

13. Whether he has not, in a considerable number of instances, given the words without any meaning at all?

14. Who wrote the Proposals for publishing the last edition of Shakspeare, and who executed the work, and how?

15. Whether indolence be an excuse for not doing what a man hath publicly undertaken, and is well paid for?

16. Whether, if the above questions cannot be answered to the honour of Dr. Johnson, what right either he or his friends have to complain of the severity of the chastisement bestowed on him?

To these fulminations of spleen we add some queries extending to the conduct of Johnson's *friends*, as—

1. Whether the Doctors Johnson and *Hawkesworth* have not long been in a secret and partial combination to applaud the writings and enhance the literary reputation of each other?

2. Whether the Gent. Mag. hath not, for many years past, been notoriously prostituted to this purpose?

3. Whether the Rambler and Adventurer, in their journey to the temple of Fame, were not obliged, like travellers that had but one horse between them, to ride and tie from month to month occasionally?

4. How many lines Dr. Johnson wrote in the *Traveller* for the awkward compliment paid him by its author in the Universal Museum, where he styled him "*the glory of the English Nation*?"

5. How many more he is to write in Goldsmith's next poem, for his scribbling *nonsense* on the cover of Mr. Kenrick's Review at the coffee-house; for his verses in the St. James's Chronicle of December 14; and for the favour he does the Reviewer in running about the town to abuse him?

This specimen of dulness and malice is sufficient. For this and other misdemeanors of the sort, Dr. Kenrick became *immortalized* in the poem of "Retaliation:" "Ye Kenricks, ye Kellys," &c.

A HISTORICAL DISQUISITION ON ALMANACS.

MR. URBAN, *Ampton, Aug. 2.*

AS none of your more able contributors have yet responded to a suggestion respecting Almanacs, given by your respectable correspondent from Edinburgh, in the Minor Correspondence for Jan. 1837;* I venture to offer to your notice the following, which, although it may not contain so much original matter as the generality of articles inserted in your valuable miscellany, will serve to point out what has already appeared in that publication on the subject, and also preserve in a more connected form what others have written upon the same.

Should it meet your approbation, it is my intention to communicate some further collections of a similar nature.

Yours, &c. A. P.

The learned appear by no means agreed respecting the etymology of the word Almanac; it has been, perhaps, the subject of more dispute than that of any term admitted into our language. Mr. Brady, in his "*Clavis Calendaria*," thinks Verstegan the most to be relied on:—"They," he says, alluding to our ancient Saxon ancestors, "used to engrave upon certaine squared sticks about a foot in length, or shorter or longer as they pleased, the courses of the moones of the whole yeere, whereby they could alwaies certainly tell when the new moones, full moones, and changes should happen, as also their festavall daies; and such a carved stick they called an al-mon-acht, that is to say, al-mon-heed, to wit, the regard or observation of all the moones, and here hence is derived the name of Almanack."

An instrument of this kind is pre-

* We may refer, however, to the extracts from a Pocket-book of 1759, given in our number for February last, p. 150.—*Edit.*

served in St. John's College at Cambridge; and a fac-simile and description of one that was used in Staffordshire has been copied, as a curious specimen, from Dr. Plot's *Natural History* of that county into the *Gent. Mag.* for 1812, pt. ii. p. 109. It is called the clogg, from its form, being usually made of a piece of wood, squared into four plane sides, and with a ring on the upper end of it, to hang it on a nail somewhere in the house.

They appear to have been introduced into this country at the Norman Conquest, and in all visits to distant churches,—in all pilgrimages, &c. they served for instruction and regularity, and were frequently carved on the tops of pilgrims' staves, so as to regulate their times of assembling at particular spots. Before printing was introduced, and when manuscripts were scarce and dear, these Runic almanacs were particularly useful in assisting the memory, and that they might be made as universally serviceable as possible, they were sometimes cut on sword-scabbards, implements of husbandry, &c.

The term *Almanac* in the present sense of the word is too well known to require any explanation in this place. There does not appear, however, to be any trace of the original inventors; the first in print is generally admitted to be that of John Muller, of Montereio, who opened a printing-house, and published his first *Almanac* at Nuremburgh, in the year 1472; wherein he not only gave the characters of each year and of the months, but foretold the eclipses, &c. for thirty years in advance. This *Almanac* of Muller's, who was better known by the name of *Regiomontanus*, which simply contained the eclipses and the places of the planets, was sold, it is said, for ten crowns of gold.

There are various manuscript *Almanacs* of the fourteenth century in the libraries of the British Museum, and of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; Mr. Jackson, of Exeter, also mentions one in his possession, made in the reign of Edward the Third, of parchment; being about one hundred and forty years prior to Muller's, not in the usual form of a sheet, or a book, but in separate pieces, folded in

the shape of a flat stick or lath, in the Saxon fashion.

It is singular that the earliest English *Almanacs* were printed in Holland, on small folio sheets; and these have occasionally been preserved from having been pasted within the covers of old books. The first recorded account we have of *Almanacs* in this country, appears in the *Year-book* of King Henry the Seventh, or about fifteen years after that of Muller's, since whose time a continued chain of such productions may be traced.

The earliest printed work of this description we meet with is in a communication made to this periodical, and previously noticed; see *Minor Correspondence* for Jan. 1837. This was an *Almanac* for twelve years, and printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1508. The same correspondent mentions a sheet one in his possession, printed in black and red, for the year 1534.

The Pepysian Library at Magdalene College, Cambridge, contains an old *Calendar* or *Almanac*, in an octodecimo form, but in its original form it folds up from a vellum small folio sheet; and before each month there are emblematical representations, such as are found in the early *Missals* and *Psalters*. The copy under notice was also printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1523. There is another in the library of a similar nature, but for a different year.

Anthony Ascham, of York, physician, compiled an *Almanac* which was published in 1550; and Richard Watkins and James Roberts had a patent, and printed *Almanacs* as early as 1573. Walter Gray also published an *Almanac* in 1591, the title page and a brief description of which are given in the *Gent. Mag.* for 1813, pt. i. p. 208; and some curious verses transcribed from the same are also inserted in that work in the previous year, in pt. ii. p. 566.

"The *Glasse of Vaine-glorie*, translated out of S. Augustine, by W. P. Doctor of the Lawes," was first printed for John Windet, in 1593; and the author has placed at the top of each month some spirited wood-cuts of incidental subjects, with a quatrain immediately following of agricultural in-

structions, and a couplet at the end fraught with advice for bodily health, a copy of which, for the year 1600, was communicated* to the *Gent. Mag.* in 1813, part i. p. 62. In the same periodical for 1826, part i. p. 122, a concise description is given of a similar Almanac by John Crispin, printed for the use of the English people at Geneva, 1569, illustrated with superior wood-cuts.

The *Ephemeris Merlinus Anglicus*, of that prince of prognosticators, William Lilly, made its first appearance in 1644, during the greatest heat of the civil wars, when English Almanacs became conspicuous for the unblushing boldness of their astrological predictions. Mr. Bruce communicated to your Magazine† some copious extracts from his Almanacs for the years 1655, 1657, and 1658, with some judicious observations thereon, in which he took occasion to expose the false predictions of this impudent cheat. The literary abilities of Lilly, Mr. Bruce remarked, were by no means of a high order; but there is occasionally something peculiarly terse and forcible in the style employed in his prognostications.

Henry Coley was the immediate successor of Lilly in the craft of Almanac-making. He was born at Oxford in 1633, and bred a tailor, but became assistant to Lilly, and acted as his amanuensis for many years, by whom, a short time before his decease, he was adopted for his son, by the name of Merlin, junior, and presented with the copyright or good-will of "*Merlinus Anglicus, junior*," which had been printed thirty-six years successively, and Coley continued it for nine or ten years longer.

He resided in Baldwin's-court, Baldwin's-gardens, near Gray's Inn-lane, where he taught the different branches of the mathematics, and was much followed as an astrologer, and a caster of urine, or water-doctor. He wrote

a Key to the whole art of Astrology, in much request among the adepts; and died about 1690. As Almanacs by this writer are become rare, a brief account of the contents of one now before me may be interesting to the curious in such matters. It will be thought that such a publication can afford little that is worthy of preservation; but it may be remarked, that history gleans some of its most valuable materials from sources that at first sight seem little calculated to yield the least assistance, and it may perhaps be found that even an old Almanac may be referred to with advantage.

The one in question is entitled,—"*Merlinus Anglicus, junior: or, An Ephemeris for the year 1688. According to the Method of Mr. W. Lilly. With many useful calculations, and variety of other Furniture proper for such a Work. The like not Extant. Continued by (his Quondam Amanuensis) Henry Coley, Student in the Mathematicks and Astrology.—Agunt, non cogunt. Quæ supra nos nihil ad nos.* London, Printed by J. Maccock for the Company of Stationers, 1688." On the title-page is an engraved copper-plate portrait of the author.

It is dedicated "to his worthily respected and truly ingenious friend Mr. John Brown, one of his late Majesty's Chirurgeons and Senior Chirurgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark." In his address to the courteous readers he very modestly informs them, that "the chief design of this continuation is to keep up the name of the famous Mr. William Lilly, and to accommodate those students in this nation (that cannot furnish themselves better) with a compleat Ephemeris and Table of Houses in a pocket-companion for their daily use: it is not the great encouragement I receive of my masters that animates me, for that is inconsiderable and scarce porters' wages, but in reality to oblige the younger sons of art, and all those who are lovers of such kind of speculations."

The poetical strains in the Calendar, it appears from his address, were written by another hand, whom he styles "an ingenious scholar and mathematician of our nation;" probably J. Booker, who, Lilly observes, made

* By the late Joseph Haslewood, Esq. F.S.A.—*Edit.*

† See *Gent. Mag.* for 1828, pt. i. p. 26, and 1830, pt. ii. p. 601. For some copies of unpublished letters of Lilly, see also the same work for 1821, pt. i. p. 99; and also his portrait and a brief memoir of him in 1823, pt. ii. p. 297.

excellent verses upon the twelve figurations of each. These effusions months, formed according to the con- are here subjoined :—

January.

Want ye a Servant, Sirs? Behold me here
Prest at your Beck to serve you all the year.
No wages will I ask, Earnest will do,
When others will have that and Wages too.

February.

The Coat wherewith you will me to be clad,
Shall not offend me, be it good or bad.
Outlandish Silks, or English Tanned Leather,
Come all to me, I do not value whether.

March.

What Quiet in your Houses would it cause,
Would but your Wives conform unto such Laws.
But whither am I going (silly Book!)
I shall be cast into a dusty Nook.

April.

The Cuckow, though her Notes are old and plain,
Is with much pleasure heard to sing again.
For Country people constantly do prise,
Not what she saith, but what she signifies.

May.

Welcome most pleasant season of the year,
The little Lambs now frisk it without fear.
The Woods look green, Birds whistle out their Notes,
And banish sorrow by their chirping Votes.

June.

Now Sol out-throned in Cancer's claws,
By Lucid beams proclaims his glorious Laws;
All shall be Day this Month, no proper Night;
Twilights at Even shall reach the Morning Light.

July.

July from Julius Cæsar had its name;
As August from Augustus also came:
Which two the Roman Monarchy did found,
For sundry Ages through the world renown'd.

August.

The churlish dog, that nigh the last Month's close
Began to wind us, now more furious grows,
He snarls, he shows his teeth, he barks outright,
And like a churlish whelp, doth bark and bite.

September.

My Muse is dull: the Heliconian font
Cools by Autumnal blasts that blow upon 't.
The glorious Luminary of the year,
Rides o're the Æquinox with full career.

October.

Our country Dolt, who hath his suits depending,
Impatient till the long vacation's ending,
Crams all into a purse, and up he hies,
Where he is welcom'd in this cunning wise—

November.

——Your Servant, Sir, I'm glad to see you here,
Your honest business runs on calm and clear.
The ablest Counsel money can procure,
Give us in Black and White, all 's safe and sure.

December.

—— The Goose-cap's cause to hearing comes at last,
And by the Jury he is roundly cast.
The adversaries' Council forthwith pray,
Cost may be paid them e're he part away.

These verses form head-pieces to each month; after the address, follow some observations on the utility and excellency of astronomy, and also on the four quarters of the year, differing but little from those of our modern prognosticators; then the eclipses for the year are enumerated, with a table of the moon's latitude every other day at noon.

The Calendar occupies four pages in each month; the first has a table of the daily motion of the planets; the next the lunar aspects, with the planets' mutual aspects; the third contains the usual account of the rising and setting of the sun and moon, Saint's days, weather prognostications, lunations, &c.; and the last is headed — "Useful Observations and Speculations," &c. These are expressed in the equivocal language common to writers of this description.

It may be remarked, that the year for which this Almanac was published, is distinguished in the history of Great Britain, as being that of the Revolution; near the termination of which King James the Second abdicated his throne, and William the Third, Prince of Orange, succeeded. Either the genius of the art Coley so much extols failed him in this particular instance, or peradventure he was influenced by the sage counsel of his learned predecessor Cardan, who observes, that "Astrologers ought never to pronounce any thing absolutely or peremptorily concerning future contingencies; the reason is, lest he bring himself and the art under censure and condemnation, in case it happen he take not his measures truly, and the

event contradict or answer not his prediction or prognostication."

This cunning piece of admonition appears to have been well received, and very generally practised, by astrologers of every successive age down to the present generation; but was, unfortunately, neglected by poor Cardan himself, who is said to have been so infatuated by the art, that, having foretold the time of his own death, he starved himself to prove the truth of his prediction. Coley, however, predicts nothing respecting the Revolution.

The remaining fifteen pages of this Almanac consist of "tables of houses" for the latitude of London, and it concludes with advertisements of popular quack medicines, &c. &c. With the Almanac, is bound up the "Nuncius Sydereus; or the Starry Messenger for 1688," by the same author; the seventeenth impression. It differs but little from his "Merlinus Anglicus," except that it has a less number of prognostications, and somewhat more of other matter. The Calendar has a column appropriated to geographical description, to which is added a brief chronological account of remarkable events.

An Almanac with the same title was first published by William Lilly in 1645; and probably after the same plan, and transferred to the management of his friend Coley, who, by the poetical effusion that follows his regal table, appears a warmer friend to royalty than his predecessor, and with which we will close this part of our narrative.

Kings are by God appointed for to sway
The Sword, and make rebellious Men obey.
Those who oppose them, shew themselves to be
Traytors to Heaven and to Majesty.
Lo, here's a race of glorious Monarchs shown!
From whence great James derives his happy throne.
Monarchy's heaven's rule, and every thing
By nature, pays obedience to their King:
Then let this be each subject's wish and song,
God save our gracious King! May he live long!

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 16.

HAVING been much interested by the perusal of the "Correspondence of Walter Moyle, Esq." in your number for May last, I resolved to trouble you with a few remarks thereon at my first leisure. These remarks are suggested principally by an examination of the coins of Carausius, to which I have paid some attention; and I shall, by an appeal to these monuments alone, justify your observation that "Mr. Kendall's extravagant hypothesis would be unworthy attention, but for the learned illustrations it elicits from Mr. Moyle." With respect to the name of Carausius there cannot be a doubt; for, although the Roman historians spell it in various ways, it is always found to be CARAVSIVS on his money. I know of no deviation from this orthography on his numerous coins. The idea that he was a Christian, is also refuted by his coins, which bear no Christian symbol, but, on the contrary, representations of the Roman deities, closely imitated from those on the money of the Emperors Diocletian and Maximian. Dr. Heylin's notion that Carausius lived in the reign of Caracalla, is shown to be erroneous by the same evidence; the style and fabric of his coins being in accordance with those of his masters the emperors, as every numismatist will assure you. Mr. Moyle's observation that more coins of Carausius are found in England than of any other emperor is not borne out by fact, as they are generally regarded as in some degree scarce (some types are particularly rare), though found in England almost exclusively. Mr. Moyle's argument as to the birth and parentage of the bold usurper is most satisfactory and conclusive; his deductions are learned and sagacious; and must convince every reasoning antiquary that Carausius was *not* of English origin. As regards the seizure of the island by Carausius, I am inclined to differ from Mr. Moyle. I do not consider that "he won and maintained it by the sword, and not by any interest he had in the affections of the people, or by any faction formed there in his favour." On the contrary, he appears to have arrived among the Britons when the grinding taxation of their conquerors had provoked them to a state of revolt, and when indeed they

would have welcomed any one who could for one moment have relieved them from the burdens so mercilessly laid upon all who were tributary to that mercenary and cruel people. Besides, there are coins with a most singular legend, differing from any other in the Roman series, which strongly support the opinion that Carausius was *welcomed*: I refer to those on which the usurper is joining hands with a female figure holding a trident,* with the legend EXPECTATE VENI. The singularity of this legend and device is sufficient to shew that the observations of the learned Canon as to the means by which Carausius obtained possession of the island, are not conclusive, however lucid he appears on the other points which he illustrates. These hasty remarks are written without references, and I regret that time will not allow of my appeal to other authorities in support of the opinion I have long entertained that the Britons received the runaway admiral with open arms.

Yours, &c. J. Y. AKERMAN.

Mr. URBAN, Manchester, July 14.

Taking up accidentally the other day a book of no great apparent promise from its title, I was much struck by the first paragraph which presented itself, which forcibly reminded me of an author with whose peculiarities of style long acquaintance has rendered me pretty familiar. Further examination was sufficient to satisfy me of the existence of another work by Defoe on the Plague, which seems totally to have escaped his biographers and the writers on that subject, and which, if not, as a whole, equal to his celebrated "Journal of the Plague Year," yet is not unworthy of republication as a companion to it, and contains some sketches of dialogues fully equal to any in that wonderful performance. The style and manner of treating the subject are so perfectly Defoe's, that

* The figure is without doubt the genius of Britain. The execution of the coin is rude, but it is sufficiently correct to shew that the figure is bare headed (not wearing a *Grecian helmet*, as in our present coin) and clad in long robes. (See the woodcut in *Gent. Mag.* for April 1836, p. 408, extracted from Akerman's *Roman-British Coins*. EDIT.]

there is no possible room left for scepticism, and a feeling of surprise is naturally produced that the work should have been so completely overlooked. Mr. Wilson, in his "Life and Times of Defoe," has no reference to it; and Mr. Brayley, in his recent edition of the "Journal of the Plague Year," in "The Family Library," though he seems to have examined most of the contemporary publications on the Plague, is evidently in ignorance of the existence of this.

The title of the book is, "Due Preparations for the Plague, as well for soul as body; being some seasonable Thoughts upon the visible approach of the present dreadful Contagion in France; the properest measures to prevent it; and the great work of submitting to it. Psal. xci. 10. 'There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall the Plague come nigh thy dwelling.' London: printed for E. Matthews at the Bible, and J. Batley at the Dove, in Paternoster Row, 1722, 12mo." The introduction is comprised in ten pages; the work itself in 272 pages. Matthews, it must be observed, was the publisher of "Defoe's Family Instructor," and "Memoirs of the Church of Scotland." The "Plague Journal," which was published in the same year, is an 8vo, and was printed for Nutt, Roberts, Dodd and Graves; and the circumstance of the two works being published in different sizes and by different

publishers has, no doubt, contributed to the neglect shewn to the smaller one. It appears to me that the "Due Preparations" was written after the "Journal;" as, though the author still follows up the same topic, the Plague of 1665, he confines himself principally to those points which are either altogether passed over or briefly noticed in the "Journal." In that work he shortly mentions the citizen's shutting himself up with his family in his house, after having first laid in provisions as for a regular siege, till the virulence of the Plague had subsided. In the "Due Preparations," he expands this idea into a most striking picture, and works it up with an accumulation of minute details and embellishments in his happiest manner, from page 61 to 107. In the Journal, he notices, by way of narration, that many went on board the ships in the river, and by that means preserved themselves from contagion. In the "Due Preparations" this circumstance is individualised, in the form of a story with dramatic accompaniments, from page 246 to 272.

In my next I shall proceed to give some extracts from the work. In the mean time, I feel assured that the admirers of Defoe—and who is not an admirer of that charming writer?—will consider the new claim I have now put in for him as no unimportant discovery.

Yours, &c. JAMES CROSSLEY,

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES FOUND NEAR WINCHESTER.

(With a Plate.)

MR. URBAN, *Lothbury, Sept. 10.* THE deep excavations in the chalk hill on the north-west of the city of Winchester, made for the London and Southampton Railway, have enriched the collections of the antiquaries residing there, with many elegant specimens of Roman art; sketches of some of which, by the kind permission of the proprietors and the assistance of a young artist (Mr. Bracewell), I am enabled herewith to send you. (*See the plate.*)

The bronze head (fig. 1, 2, reduced to one-third of the original size) is of the best workmanship, and extremely well preserved; and, together with its

mutilated companion (fig. 3, size of original), was found about 40 yards north of the Romsey turnpike, 3 feet beneath the surface, near a foundation or substratum of pavement, and adjoining some sepultured remains. Both must be assigned, I think, to Hercules. The smaller image has evidently been disfigured by the action of fire, which has so distorted the limbs as to render its identity almost questionable, did not the back view of the original figure present the club and lion's skin very clearly defined.

My friend Mr. W. B. Bradfield informs me that on the east bank of the Railroad, the substratum com-

posed of flints and hard mortar, and three feet thick, extended full 30 feet westward, but was broken up, together with the pavements which it had supported. Close to the remains yet visible on the eastern bank, were found three stones standing in the chalk N. S. and W. about 2 feet in height, and two others on the top of these, cramped firmly together with iron. On removing these stones were discovered four large brass coins, of Trajan, M. Aurelius, Faustina the younger, and a middle brass of Vespasian. Touching the stone standing on the north side was a wide-mouth urn of a coarse reddish pottery, and in the vicinity of the spot from time to time were found fibulae, fragments of pottery, and Roman Imperial coins, extending, with intermissions, from Claudius to Honorius and Arcadius.

From the specimens of tessellæ which have been preserved, and the extent of the pavement, there can be but little doubt of a suburban building of some considerable dimensions having stood on this site, and we can only regret that opportunities had not been earlier afforded to such as would have been able and willing to notice and record discoveries contributing so essentially towards a knowledge of

the ancient topography of the country. The stones were doubtless erected to preserve some funeral remains, and it is by no means improbable that the little sepulchre had been previously opened and its contents pillaged. In "Guthrie's Tour through the Taurida" is an engraving of a Roman sepulchre constructed in a similar manner, which contained human skeletons, &c.

Throughout the line of excavation, at Winchester, particularly opposite the barracks, were many pits, sunk in the chalk to a very considerable depth, varying from 30 to 40 feet. The mould in these was of a rich black kind, and impregnated largely with bones and other animal matter, intermixed with fragments of pottery, and occasionally a perfect vase. Very little, however, of the Samian has been observed.

The bronze figures, together with the Fibula (which has been silvered), are in the possession of W. B. Bradfield, Esq. of Winchester.

The earthen pot (*see sketch*) is in the possession of J. Newington Hughes, Esq. of Winchester. It is of a dark red or brown colour; the ornaments are raised, and being painted white, present a pleasing contrast to the ground-work.



The four coins referred to above are thus described:

1. Obv. . . . Trajano Aug. Ger. Dac.—Rev. obliterated. S. C. A female seated, holding a branch in right hand and cornucopiae in left.
2. Obv. Aurelius Caesar Aug. Pii Fil.—

Rev. Pietas Aug. S. C. Sacrificial instruments.

3. Obv. M. Antoninus Aug. T. R. P. xxvi.—Rev. Legend illegible. S. C. Victory holding a standard.

4. Obv. Faustina Aug. Antonini Aug. Pii Fil.—Rev. A figure of Venus.

Yours, &c. CHARLES ROACH SMITH.

Mr. URBAN,

March 18.

THE plagiarism of which I send you an account, committed as it has been by so conspicuous a party, and unnoticed in public as it has continued for now seven years, may, I think, be considered a "literary curiosity."

When the present Bishop of London, then the Rev. Charles James Blomfield, edited the translation made by his brother the late Edward Valentine Blomfield, of Matthiæ's Greek Grammar, he prefixed to his edition a Preface, which Preface bears date "April, 1819."

In the *Edinburgh Review* for January 1831, No. 104, is an article (the 10th of the number) on Sir D. K. Sandford's translation of Thiesch's Greek Grammar. How far the writer of this article (which contains not a hint of its being other than perfectly original) was indebted to the Preface above mentioned, will be best understood by a comparison of certain passages subjoined, taken from the two pieces respectively.

And, as it may be said that he who wrote the Preface may also have written the article, it may be well here to state, that the Bishop of London has, on the article being on a certain occasion brought under his notice, distinctly denied having written it.

The article consists of six pages, of which about two and a half are given below.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

L.

THE PREFACE.

"We are still obliged to have recourse, in the way of explanation, to many gratuitous suppositions and unphilosophical shifts, for which grammarians have invented fine names, that serve as circumlocutions to express our ignorance of the real cause and reasons of the peculiarities which we would explain.

"We meet with a dative case where the laws of construction require a genitive; and it is considered to be a sufficient account of the matter, if we say that it is *per schema colophonium*. A word is used in a way which violates the analogy of language; we satisfy ourselves with remarking a *catachresis*. For unaccountable changes in the forms of words, *metaplasms* is the panacea.

"But afterwards they (*technical terms*) have a natural tendency to stop the progress of research and improvement; because men are generally disposed to acquiesce in an established nomenclature, without considering the principles upon which it was originally formed.

"In this respect, however, a great improvement has taken place during the last hundred years. Philosophy, in that period, has taken rapid strides. The operations of the human mind have been examined with an accuracy as great, perhaps, as the present state of our faculties permits. And consequently the principles of language, which are intimately connected with metaphysical researches, have been laid down with a degree of precision altogether unknown to the ancients.

"As to the grammarians, the further

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"Fine names have been invented, arbitrary rules accumulated, exceptions laboriously arrayed, gratuitous suppositions made, and unphilosophical shifts resorted to; while analogies have been overlooked, and the real causes and reasons of the peculiarities to be met with in language have remained unexplored. Nor has it often occurred to grammarians, that ignorance might lie concealed under a circumlocution, &c.

"If, for example, we meet with a dative case, where the laws of construction require a genitive; or a word used in a way which seems to violate the analogy of language; or certain unaccountable changes in the forms of words; our knowledge will not be much increased by merely telling us that the first is *per schema colophonium*, the second a *catachresis*, and the third a *metaplasms*.

"Men are too apt to delude themselves into a belief that they have discovered an explanation, when they have found only a name; to acquiesce in an established nomenclature, without considering the principles upon which it was originally formed; and thus to stop short in their enquiries at the very point where the real difficulty begins.

"But this tendency, which so long obstructed the progress of grammatical investigation, has been at length overcome; the operations of the human mind have been anxiously examined and carefully classified; while the principles of language, which are intimately connected with, and indeed vividly reflect, many of the most interesting mental phenomena, have been laid down with a precision and accuracy altogether unknown to the ancients.

"With respect to the older grammarians

we go back the more unreasonable and absurd we find them to be. They had no fixed principles to guide them; and they are in consequence perpetually differing from one another, and from themselves.

"The oldest complete Grammar is that of Dionysius, called the Thracian; and that is contained in twenty-five short sections, occupying no more than fourteen octavo pages, &c.

"Small as it is, however, it abounds with minute and perplexing distinctions. The Scholia upon this treatise occupy more than 300 pages; and are a precious specimen of grammatical trifling, &c.

"The remains which we have of Apollonius Dyscolus, the most subtle and learned of the old grammarians, of Chæroboscus, Joannes Philoponus, Moscopulus, and others, are all, in a greater or less degree, of the same character.

"The Grammar of Constantinus Lascaris is a collection of bare rules. The first persons who made any material improvement in the mode of treating the subject, were Henry Stephens, and his pupil F. Sylburgius, whose remarks on the Greek Grammar of Clenardus are full of learning, especially his *Syntaxæcos Compendium*. But although Sylburgius did much towards the classification of the language, he did not materially simplify the Grammar. Angelus Caninius, in his *Hellenismus*, A. 1555, gave the first accurate account of the dialects. It was Laurentius Rhodomannus who first reduced all Greek nouns under three declensions. This improvement, which is mentioned, says Morhof, in the *Philomusus* of Rhodomannus, was afterwards claimed by Weller, who introduced it in his Grammar, first published in 1630, as also the reduction of all the conjugations into one. The merit of having first simplified the declensions was likewise arrogated by Claude Lancelot, the author of the Greek Grammar commonly called the Port Royal. He borrowed it, no doubt, from Weller's book, which had been published but a few years before. The Port Royal Grammar is divided into nine books, and these books into a multiplicity of detached rules, abounding in mistakes, and illustrated by examples taken from writers of inferior authority. Weller and Verwey made considerable progress towards simplification; but much remained to be done. A great accession was made to grammatical knowledge in the remarks of Fischer upon Weller's treatise, in three volumes octavo; in which the author has collected, with great industry, a vast variety of examples, adding many new observations of his own. Much light was thrown upon the structure and origin of the language by the

rians, the farther back we go, the more absurd and unreasonable do we find them. Having no fixed principles to guide their researches, they are perpetually differing from one another and from themselves, &c.

"The oldest complete grammar, that of Dionysius the Thracian, is contained in twenty-five short sections, occupying only fourteen octavo pages.

"Yet, small as it is, it abounds with minute and vexatious distinctions, which have been overlaid with more than 300 pages of scholia, filled with that miserable trifling peculiar to grammatical annotators.

"The remains of Apollonius Dyscolus, of Chæroboscus, Joannes Philoponus, Moscopulus, and others, are all, in a greater or less degree, of the same character with the short sectional treatise of Dionysius the Thracian.

"The Grammar of Constantinus Lascaris, though curious as being the first entire work printed with the Greek type, is a collection of bare rules, without illustrative expositions. A step in advance, however, was made by Henry Stephens, and his pupil Sylburgius, who introduced some improvements in the mode of treating the subject. The remarks of the latter on the Greek Grammar of Clenardus are full of learning, especially his Compend of Syntax; but, although he did much towards the classification of the language, he left its grammar nearly as involved as he found it. Angelus Caninius gave the first accurate account of the dialects, and Laurentius Rhodomannus reduced all the Greek nouns to three declensions; an improvement which was successively claimed by Weller, who introduced it in his Grammar, published in 1630, and by Claude Lancelot, the author of the Port Royal Greek Grammar; although the truth seems to be that Weller borrowed it from Rhodomannus, who mentions it in his *Philomusus*, and Lancelot borrowed it from Weller. The Port Royal Grammar is too well known to require almost any observation. Its nine books are subdivided into a multiplicity of detached rules, abounding in mistakes, and illustrated by examples taken from inferior writers. At the same time Weller and Verwey made considerable progress towards simplification; and a great addition was also made to grammatical knowledge by Fischer's remarks upon Weller's treatise, which display much industry, and abound with new observations.

"But Hemsterhuyus far outstripped his predecessors by the boldness and originality of his views, no less than by the learning and sagacity with which he supported them. Availing himself of some

sagacity and erudition of Hemsterhuys, who supposed that the primary verbs consisted of two or three letters, from which all the other forms and inflections were derived.

"This theory, the first intimation of which had been given long before by Scaliger and Is. Vossius, &c.

"One obvious and unanswerable objection to its universality, is the undoubted fact, that much of the Greek language, together with its written characters, was borrowed from some Asiatic nation.

"It was generally received by that tribe of eminent scholars, of whom the most distinguished were Valckenaer, Ruhnken, Lennep; and it was applied to the Hebrew language by the celebrated Albert Schultens.

"He (*Lennep, who had prosecuted the notions of Hemsterhuys in certain works*) is, however, far outdone by his editor, Everard Scheide, &c.

"The plausibility of this theory has also misled the present learned and excellent Bishop of St. David's, &c.

"A philosophical view of Greek Grammar was taken by the celebrated Godfrey Hermann, in his treatise *De emendanda ratione Græcæ Grammaticæ*, &c.

hints thrown out by Scaliger and Vossius, and probably influenced by considerations drawn from the peculiar structure of the Oriental tongues, he was led to conclude that the primary verb consisted of two or three letters, from which all the other forms and inflections were derived, &c.

"It seems to us, we confess, to be radically unsound. Much of the Greek language is of Asiatic origin, &c.

"This etymological theory, which was received as a great discovery by Valknaer, Rhunken, Lennep, Albert Scheide, the Bishop of St. David's, and others, &c.

"In Hermann's celebrated treatise *De emendanda ratione Græcæ Grammaticæ*, there is much to gratify the lovers of philosophical discussion, as applied to the subject of Greek Grammar, &c.

TOPOGRAPHICAL PROSINGS.

THERE are few persons, however incurious, who have not felt the want of information respecting districts through which they have travelled, and of the features of which, from the absence of some association of the mind, they quickly lose all distinct recollection. The peculiarities of a country, to witness which is the usual reason for travel, are best observed and remembered by those who have cultivated some branch of natural science or history,—some liberal art,—or who have learned to employ their pencil. The general survey or vague recollection of beautiful scenery, rich foliage, picturesque ruins, or a foreign tongue, affords no present or future enjoyment equal with that of the traveller whom Botany or Geology, Drawing, Architecture, or the science of language, provide at every step with matter for inquiry, and who returns home with his inquisitive functions in healthy vigour, seeking a fuller knowledge upon the many subjects which an entire novelty has offered to him, and tasting the sound and lasting satisfaction given to the acquisition of

truth without any reference to its utility.

The best way to enable a traveller to profit to any extent by his travel, would probably be to give him a manual or hand-book of those branches of knowledge, instances in which were likely to come within his reach, and so to point out their peculiar features, as not only to satisfy a transient curiosity, but to excite a desire for information upon matters of permanent interest. Such a book should point out what is best to be observed and committed to memory upon the spot, and in what quarter more diffuse information may be obtained, if required, afterwards at home.

It would occupy more space than can be spared to explain even the leading feature of the plan above mentioned; we shall, therefore, as more in accordance with the tenour of this Journal, confine our remarks at present to the subject of Gothic Architecture, and more particularly to the best method of examining ancient ruins with exactness and rapidity.

An antiquary is generally a person

who has some other and more important pursuit, from which he is now and then able for a short time to escape. He is of course anxious to make the most of his time, and should therefore be prepared to *observe* as many things as possible. Let him remember Miss Aikin's admirable tale of "Eyes and No Eyes."

In his capacity of Dryasdust, he has of course acquainted himself with the general archæology of his own country, and has gained, by an attentive perusal of Rickman, and by turning over the accurate plates of Britton, a competent knowledge of the styles and dates of English Architecture, the heads of which information may easily be written in a fly-leaf of his notebook. He is also a herald, or at least he has read enough of Edmondson to be able to note down any coat of arms that he may observe. He should also be a fair draughtsman, and much time will be saved if he be expert at the use of the camera-lucida. Some smooth thin paper, and a ball of wash-leather, slightly oiled, with some powdered black-lead, will enable him to take accurate rubbings of the sepulchral brasses, or even to trace some of the architectural mouldings, &c. Our traveller will have ample opportunities of profiting by a knowledge of geology, botany, and ornithology, with which branches of science we shall suppose him to be more or less acquainted; and if he wishes to appreciate the skill and ingenuity of ancient carpenters and architects, he must have made some proficiency in geometry, and know something of the strength of materials. In truth, the more universal his acquirements the better; for there is scarcely any kind of knowledge that does not come into play during a ramble through an English county. He must, however, beware lest the words of the father of poetry concerning a distinguished pantologist of antiquity be applied to him:

"Πολλ' ἠπιστάτο ἔργα, κακῶς δ' ἠπιστάτο πάντα."

In many parts of England, Scotland, Ireland or Wales, an etymological knowledge of Celtic is useful. Our antiquary must also be a tolerably active climber, possess a good pair of

eyes, and be not afraid of standing in wet feet.

Before setting out on a tour, the outline of the history of the district should be gained, with as much information as possible respecting the ancient buildings that it contains. This may be sought in the county history, or, in its absence, in the county collections usually to be found in the British Museum, in Camden's Britannia, King's Munimenta, Grose, Lysons, and the Appendix to Rickman. He will take short notes of sieges, of the erection or destruction of buildings, and of such events as are likely to have left physical traces behind them; but it will be better to postpone a research into the general history until his return. He may also, if he can afford it, purchase at the print shops Buck's Views, or any engravings relating to the topography of the district he is to visit.

These general notes, forming a sort of epitome of the memorabilia of the district, should be entered in a quarto or octavo memorandum-book, to be referred to before or after a day's work. Detailed notes are to be entered on the spot in a portable clasped field-book, carrying a pencil in a tight sheath, and upon the ass's skin fly-leaf of which are entered various memoranda, such as the dates of different styles from Rickman, sketches of characteristic mouldings or ornaments, abbreviations, forms of arches, and other symbols; of the form and expediency of which the individual is himself a sufficiently good judge.

The ordnance sheet for any district may be purchased for a very moderate price, and is a very important addition. It informs you of the principal antiquities, and points out the shortest road to them, and upon it lines of trackway, geological observations, or the locality of particular plants, may be marked down. The map should be mounted, with open joints, to a portable size, and in single sheets at least, if not in smaller divisions, so that no more need be carried than is absolutely required.

With the camera-lucida it will be convenient to have a light iron frame, 13 inches by 9, covered with tin-plate, and provided with an open flap of tin-

plate—being, in fact, a drawing-book of metal. Upon this frame the camera may be screwed, and the whole will then rest steadily almost any where.

Much depends upon a proper selection of dress or appointments. A frock coat with outside and inside pockets will hold much, and is not so singular as a shooting coat; into the pockets of the coat should go a small but strong geological hammer, a 30 feet tape, a folding foot-rule, a Schmal-kalder compass, a clinometer, one of Dollond's small telescopes, and a sheet of ass's skin folded into four.

The shoes should be strong and worn with stout gaiters, permitting you to stand in a moat, or some such place, up to the middle in nettles, to draw.

Besides these, an india-rubber cape should accompany the baggage, together with an umbrella, under the shade of which you may draw in wet weather.

It is important to adopt a good method of description. First a general plan of the building should be sketched; and to this the subsequent description of details will be conveniently referred. The forms of the arches, mouldings, and other particulars from which a date may be inferred, should next be noted, together with the leading particulars of any tombs of founders or others likely to throw light on the age of the building. Next may be drawn general elevations of the different faces of the building, on which may be noted any observations not referable to the plan. These need be but sketches; a few leading dimensions may be taken with the tape; but for the rest it will be sufficient to trust to the eye. After having made a general survey of the building, corrections in the plan may often be made by ascending some of the towers. The bearings of walls, &c. should be taken with the compass.

When your examination is completed, it will be well to look round into the neighbouring cottages and farm-houses for fragments of carved oak, stained glass, enamelled tiles, &c. The houses near a ruin are frequently constructed from its materials. Old shafts, broken mullions, &c. are generally in such cases to be discovered,
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with the font, or perhaps a stone coffin or two, in the gardens or farmyards.

In examining a military remain, the features of castellated architecture in different ages should be borne in mind, since it is by those rather than by ornaments that the date of such buildings is to be inferred. The Norman castles, for example, are known at a glance by their keeps, the Edwardian by their concentric defences and their larger windows, and so on. Sometimes the earthworks round the castle are of barbarian date, and therefore older than the building itself. Sometimes they are of the same date; and sometimes they have been thrown up to render the building tenable since the introduction of gunpowder.

However mutilated a castle may be, it is generally possible with some attention to discover traces of ornament; the style of the battlement may be known from an examination of the wall upon which it terminated, the stumps of the door or window mouldings are often to be found overgrown with grass or covered with the top soil; and the tablets and strings, though elsewhere defaced, are usually found perfect in the re-entering angles of the buildings.

In examining ecclesiastical structures, there is the less difficulty, that the relative positions and uses of the different buildings are generally known; but this guide does not exist in castles: still the great hall, the kitchen, the stables and guard-rooms, and the gatehouse, are apartments that must have existed, and may therefore be sought for.

In examining a religious house, we should expect to find at least three styles of buildings; those of the original structure, those introduced at a subsequent period by the monks, and those added by the grantee at the Reformation to make the place suitable for a private residence.

The antiquary will not always be suffered to conduct his researches in peace; nor indeed is it desirable to neglect the information of the Cicerone of the place. If possible, however, let him make his own examination unmolested, and then compare his own deductions with the local traditions.

The Cicerone should be paid properly; from sixpence to a shilling is
3 C

about the mark; and care should be taken in trampling over gardens, entering houses, &c. which you will sometimes find it advisable to do, by the help either of money or civility, or both, to avoid hurting the feelings of the people, and thereby doing wrong yourself and injuring the next visitor also. Do as you would be done by, is not less applicable to ruin-hunting than to matters of higher importance.

An intelligent man who is employed upon the antiquities of a county, is generally a welcome guest at the tables of the country gentlemen. In such a case do not ride your hobby against your host; he probably will turn the conversation upon your subjects, but you should not bore him; give what information you can, but modestly; not shewing that you hold his theories or notions on the subject to be erroneous, but stating your own views quietly, by way of query, and with the deference due to his superior local knowledge.

MR. URBAN, Cork, July 10.

THE line in Hamlet, (act iii. sc. 2.)

"Marry, this is miching mallecho; it means mischief;"

has always sounded strangely, and almost un-English, to my ears. Indeed, the expression *mallecho* or *malicho*, which Mr. Henley, in his commentary on the passage, (Steevens' Shakespeare, 1793, vol. xv. p. 188), erroneously remarks, should be *malheco*, the proper word being *malhecho*, is wholly foreign—a Spanish compound, sufficiently indicative of its meaning and origin, and, I believe, not discoverable in any other English author. But the accompanying adjective, *miching*, was of old and frequent use. Its sense too is of easy intelligence, and has been amply defined by the commentators and lexicographers; while its etymology has been in general overlooked or abandoned; at least I only know of one attempt, which I cannot hesitate to pronounce a failure.

I therefore claim your indulgence in proposing one more likely, I should hope, to meet acceptance.

In Johnson's Dictionary the word appears without an etymon; and in

Todd's edition, it is stated to be of great age in our language, but of uncertain derivation. Webster alone offers a conjecture: "it is," he says, "perhaps allied to the Swedish *maka* (to withdraw), or to the Saxon *mugan* (to creep);" but these roots are evidently too remote and far-fetched, both in sound and sense, to be satisfactory. Many years since, on finding the verb *mucher* or *musser* in Montaigne and other early French writers, with precisely the same meaning as that affixed to the English *to michie*, in our dictionaries and annotators,—namely, to *hide*, to be *secret*, to *lie hid*, &c. it struck me as the probable source of our antiquated expression. The philosophic Gascon, whose book was termed by Cardinal Duperron, "*le bréviaire des honnêtes gens*," says (livre ii. ch. 10) that, in order to deceive his critics, he occasionally introduced a borrowed, though unacknowledged, fact or thought, from the great writers of antiquity, on whom thus unwittingly fell the censure aimed at himself. "A escient," he observes, in his quaint and expressive idiom, "*j'en cache l'auteur: je veux qu'ils donnent une nazarde à Plutarque, et qu'ils s'échaudent à injurier Sénèque. Il faut musser ma foiblesse sous ces grands crédits.*" In the more recent editions of his Essays, the word *musser* (or *mucer*) is always accompanied with its modern interpretation *catcher*—to *hide*; and similarly, in the "*Glossaire du 14^e Siècle*," prefixed to M. Buchon's late edition of Froissard (1835), *mucer*, *mucier* or *mussier*, is explained by *catcher*. "Maintenant," says the old chronicler, "*me faut mussier*" (or *mucer*), &c. And by a contemporaneous poet it is employed with the same construction.

"Ce néanmoins sa robe elle muçoit
Sous un manteau, qui humble parois-
soit."

An extract, however, from, as is supposed, the first book printed by Caxton, probably at Cologne before he settled in Westminster, "*Le Recueil des Histoires de Troyes*," given in the Bibliotheca Spenceriana, (see also Dr. Dibdin's Typographical Antiquities, vol. i. p. 2), enables me to place in direct apposition the French and English words; our venerable pa-

triarch of the press having "translated and drawn out the said book into englishe." In the original (folio 283, verso) a combat is graphically narrated between Hercules and the robber Cacus, whom the hero thus addresses,—"*Tu troubles les Italyes par tyrannies mussées,*" &c. which Caxton renders—"Thou troublest the Italyens by tyrannies *hid*," &c.; and to *hide*, as I have observed, is the first definition of the verb to *miche* in all our dictionaries.

This English version of *Raoul Le-fèvre's* history, under the title of "*Recuyel of the Historyes of Troye*," was the first book printed in our language; it was executed at Colen (Cologne) in 1471, before Caxton, the printer and translator, introduced the great art into England; and its rarity may be inferred from the fact, that, at the Roxburghe sale, a copy was bought by the Duke of Devonshire at the extraordinary price of 1060*l.* the highest ever paid for a single printed volume, with the exception of the far-famed *Boccaccio*, which produced more than double that sum at the same sale.

In Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, page 251 (ed. 1809) *Irenæus*, one of the interlocutors of his dialogue, is made to recommend the appointment of a Provost Marshal in every shire of Ireland, in order to arrest the wanderings of the rebellious and papistical Irish, "lest any of them should straggle up and downe the countrey, or *miche* in corners amongst their friends, as Carrowes, Bardes, Jesters, and such like." Mr. Todd subjoins to this paragraph a note, with various references to Chaucer, the *Romance of the Rose*, &c. whence, as well as from the authorities adduced in his dictionary, (Gower, Stanyhurst, and others,) it would appear that, to *miche* also signified to *pilfer*, *steal*, &c.; but, in this passage of Spenser, as in my text from Shakspeare, it evidently imports to *hide*, the equivalent of *mucer*. Both verbs are now obsolete in their respective languages; though in Ireland, to *miche* is still used by school-boys, as in the West of England, in the sense of to *play the truant*. The French term, even in Montaigne's age, was rather antiquated; but he was fond of re-producing old terms, and sometimes not unhappy in framing

new ones, such as *enjoué*--*enjouement*, *incurieux*--*incuriosité*, with a few others which are still preserved. Many more, however, of pungent and forcible expression, "*ces braves formes si vivres, et si profondes...ce parler succulent et nerveux,*" to borrow his own language, (liv. ii. ch. 25.) have long been discarded, as more vigorous than harmonious. No one was more fastidious in this respect than Voltaire, of whom it is said, in the preface of the last edition of the Dictionary of the French Academy, (1835)—"*il émonda parfois le jet vigoureux de la langue, et n'en retint pas toutes les richesses.*" Yet, he was conscious that it wanted an infusion of strength; for he pithily remarked of his native tongue—"que c'était une gueuse fière, à qui il faut faire l'aumône malgré elle." But this union of pride and poverty has ceased to be a ground of reproach; and I believe that no language in Europe has more willingly, or more abundantly, received foreign contributions, within these last fifty years, than the French. Many, many thousands of words have enriched it in this interval; and some of these are re-vivified from old Montaigne.

This very shrewd and original writer was, in general, most open and ingenuous in the avowal of his obligations; and even when in his arch humour, he would veil, (*mucer*), as he modestly says, his own weakness under the high authorities, whom his critics reproved and nibbled at, while they supposed they were attacking himself, he seldom failed to impress with the stamp of his own genius what he thus appropriated to his use. "*Les abeilles pillotent de çà, de là les fleurs,*" (I adopt his imaginative diction;) "*mais elles en font après le miel, qui est tout leur.*" It has been remarked that J. J. Rousseau, his great admirer, has scarcely ever quoted an author of antiquity, (unless, perhaps, it be Plutarch in the old version of Amyot,) except through the medium of Montaigne, to whom he does not always profess the debt, and to whom he equally owed many of the most striking thoughts of his *Emile* and *Discours sur l'Inégalité*. In the year 1795 I visited what remained of the old château de Montaigne; but M. Du Querlon had previously exhausted a

chest of papers, the only reliques of its ancient possessor, and thence published, in 1774, Montaigne's Travels in Italy. Nothing else was found worthy of the public eye, nor did that volume meet or deserve much favour; but I recollect that, in circling round from Périgord to the south, and stopping at Castres in Languedoc, now *Département du Tarn*, I discovered some traces of the celebrated *George Paalmanazar*, the friend of Johnson, (Boswell, iv. p. 172, Croker's edition,) and laborious contributor to the *Universal History*. A century, indeed, had nearly elapsed since that singular character had escaped from home, yet the circumstance did not appear wholly forgotten.*

I performed the journey on foot, pedes et expeditus, partly from choice and partly to avoid the danger which, at that period, a more aristocratic mode of travelling would have exposed me to; but the familiar use of the *patois*, both of Gascony and Languedoc, acquired by a long and very early residence in the country, made an intercourse with the people equally easy and gratifying to me. But I must reserve the recital for another occasion, and resume my subject.

The word *malleco*, or rather *mal-hecho*, which, like its English representative, *mis-deed*, conveys at once, as I have already noted, its import and origin, though naturalised, one would suppose, by the adoption of Shakspeare, still continues alien to our language; for it is not to be found in any dictionary. As for its adjunct, *muching*, I hope I have succeeded in establishing its genealogy, preferably, at least, to my transatlantic and sole competitor, Dr. Webster, and by an approximation less strained and fanciful, I trust, than those of the learned *Ménage* in his *Origines de la Langue*

Françoise (1750, folio) which suggested the ludicrous distich—

“Alphana vient d'Equus, sans doute;
Mais a bien changé sur la route.”

Ménage, the *Vadius* of Molière's *Femmes Savantes*, and the Johnson of his day, allowed, indeed, his imagination to run riot in this field of divination, as a reference to the article *Huguenot*, in his dictionary, will abundantly prove. Yet Johnson has shown how words, apparently remote and dissonant, are derived from the same root—as, day and journey thus—*dies*, *diurnus*, *giorno*, in Italian, or *journée* in French. The same *Ménage* (*Ménagiana*, tom. i. p. 404-5) asserts, that the nobles of Venice were obliged to employ the old idiom in public acts and affairs, lest it should fall into total oblivion; nor did that rule injuriously affect their modern tongue:—“On est toujours,” he forcibly remarks, “enfant dans sa langue quand on ne lit que les auteurs de son tems. . . . On donne un tour plus net et plus sublime à son discours quand on sait la généalogie des termes dont on se sert.” This subject is happily viewed in a different light from what it was at no distant period, when the Scottish clergy discouraged the translation of the Bible into Erse, as may be seen in Johnson's letter to Mr. Drummond, August 13, 1766, lest it should promote the cultivation of the native tongue; and when old Sheridan, the orthoepist, exhorted the Government (preface to his grammar), to use every means of suppressing the Irish, which he considered a bar to the religion and language of England. Johnson's powerful remonstrance produced the first *Gaëlic New Testament* in 1766 (Croker's edition of Boswell, vol. ii. p. 27); but the whole Bible did not appear until 1802. It surely is to be regretted that the Cornish dialect is now

* Near Castres is the village of *St. Amans*, where Marshal Soult was born in 1769; a year also remarkable for the births of Napoleon and Wellington. His father, after serving as sergeant in the army, became the village notary (*tabellion*) of the Marquis de Dulac, Lord of the Manor, and gave his son some advantages of education. From this lowly origin he subsequently, it is well known, aspired to the crown of Portugal; but his brilliant career from 1791, when he entered the army, to the present day, is not the object of my pursuit. Castres was also the birthplace of Dacier, the learned husband of the more learned Anne Lefevre, Madame Dacier, which I mention in order to mark an error in the *Geographical Dictionary of Malte-Brun*, otherwise so very correct, where the lady is stated to have been born there, instead of the gentleman. The former was a native of Saumur.

entirely extinct; for there can be no more certain or traceable line of national filiation, as Leibnitz was, I believe, the first to indicate, than the analogy of language. (See the *Atlas Ethnographique* of Balbi, Gesner, Adlung, Grimm, Malte-Brun, &c.)

The editions of Shakspeare, which I have consulted on this occasion, are those of Malone, 1790, and of Steevens, 1793; both highly valued, but the latter emphatically the *best*; for the extraordinary pains bestowed on its revision by the wayward, but industrious editor, have ever been duly appreciated. The text may, in consequence, be pronounced accurate; and it is, of course, the most essential part; but several of the notes display some singular historical oversights or errors of the press, which have passed uncorrected from one edition to the other. Both (Malone, vol. i. p. 288, and Steevens, i. p. 502.) make Henry IV. of France the *son* of his predecessor Henry III. though little more than two years (1551—1553) separated the births of those monarchs; and, though brothers-in-law, their blood-relation was so remote, that their last common progenitor, Louis IX. preceded them by no less than three centuries (1285). Again, Malone, vol. i. part ii. p. 16, and Steevens, vol. ii. p. 131, say, that Pope Pius II. (*Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini*) composed and caused to be acted, in 1416, a *Mystery*, &c.; but that Pontiff was then a child, and did not ascend the papal throne until 1455. And in volume ix. p. 557 of Malone, and xv. 542 of Steevens, Francis I. of France is represented as the conqueror and captor of Charles V. at Pavia in 1525, which, I need hardly add, is the reverse of the truth. Thomas Warton's name is subjoined to this blundering note. Seve-

ral other inadvertencies equally struck me, which, with these, later editors may, perhaps, have also noticed; but I have no means of ascertaining the fact, and, at all events, produce evidence that the *best* are far from faultless.

Money, if not the standard of merit, is, at least, a criterion of estimation, as a literary foreigner lately observed to me, on learning that a distinguished nobleman (the Duke of Devonshire) had paid ninety guineas for a single play of Shakspeare—"The Taming of a Shrew," in 1834; and that, still more recently, your respectable associate, Mr. Pickering, was happy to possess the great poet's autograph, reputed unique, and, doubtless, genuine, at the price of one hundred pounds! * This far transcended, remarked my friend, the homage paid to Napoleon, whose signatures at Mr. Sotheby's in 1825 (I think) only produced a sovereign each; though the earlier and rarer ones of Buonaparte, before he excluded the *n* from his name during the Italian campaign of 1796, sold for five pounds. On that occasion, however, I recollect that a common and worn copy of Volney's *Travels*, worth of itself a few shillings, was purchased by the late Sir Frederic Baker for fifty-one guineas, in consequence of some remarks in a fly-leaf on the Pyramids of Egypt, in Napoleon's own hand, or rather scrawl; for it was utterly illegible to an unaccustomed eye, without the aid of an adjoined fair transcript by one of his companions at St. Helena; nor would the whole, if my memory be not faulty, have occupied twenty printed lines. †

In the year 1800, immediately after the sale of Mr. Steevens's library, where were first exhibited, I believe, those

* Since purchased by the British Museum.—EDR.

† The unceasing complaints of the ex-Emperor, in regard to the climate of St. Helena, must be in the recollection of every reader of *Las-Casas*, while the almost uniform testimonies of historians and travellers represent the island as remarkably salubrious. The description of it by a Portuguese author of deserved celebrity, *D. A. de Lemos Faria e Castro*, in his "*Historia Geral de Portugal*," tom. ix. p. 161 (Lisbon, 1788), appears to me worth citing. After stating its discovery in 1502, he adds that it is "fertil, agradavel é abundante ilha, regada de muitos rios, com bosques denços, gados, é caça infinita para, socorro dos navegantes." This history, which is considered the best extant of Portugal, was reprinted in 1804, at Lisbon (20 vols. 8vo.). Raynal makes no observation on the climate of St. Helena; but I well remember the impression produced on my youthful mind by the description of it in Abbé Prévost's novel, *Cleveland*. It would, however, appear that longevity is of rare occurrence there.

emulative contests for the early quarto editions of Shakspeare, which succeeding years have rather inflamed than moderated, I met Mr. John Kemble in Dublin, at the auction of Provost Murray's books, by Mr. Mercier, in Angelsea-street. While waiting for Mr. Mercier's arrival, the *Gentleman's Magazine for May*, just then received, was looked into by a person present, who, astounded at the prices therein stated to have been given for six detached plays of Shakspeare (158l. 4s.), exclaimed, "Who were the madmen guilty of such extravagance?" "I, Sir," said Kemble rising from his seat—*toto sic orsus ab alto**—with the solemn dignity of mein and lofty assumption of manner that characterized him—"I, Sir! am one of those unhappy wights, who appear to you so insanely indifferent to the value of money;" and, resuming his seat, he scarcely noticed the anxious apologies of the unwitting and abashed offender.

Here, in conclusion, I am quite sensible that a smile might arise, and an exclamation escape—"Næ ista, hercle, magno jam conatu magnas nugas dixerit;" (Terent. Heauton. iv. 1.) were it not the prerogative of genius to interpose its ennobling power, and, like the transmuting powder of the alchemist, impart value and attraction to any subject, however intrinsically unimportant, connected with it. Invoking, therefore, the all-sufficient protection of our great Bard for this trifle. I have the honour to be,

Yours, &c. J. R.

TRANSLATION OF A FRAGMENT OF THE
GREEK COMIC POET ARISTOPHON:
ERROR OF MR. CUMBERLAND.

IN that very able and elegant work, the *Essay on the Principles of Translation* (a book which no classical scholar of taste and discernment should be without), a considerable part of the sixth chapter is devoted to the discussion of the merits of the poetical translations from the Greek comic writers by the late Mr. Cumberland. They are there distinguished by the epithet of *admirable*; are classed with certain specimens, by Pope and others, of *perfect translation*; and are spoken of as

affording a singular example of a very rare conjunction, the most scrupulous fidelity to the originals with a complete transfusion of their poetical spirit.

This is high and extraordinary praise; but not greater than the object of it will, in many of the instances, be found to deserve. Other translators who have succeeded in combining a knowledge of their foreign original with the spirit of true poetry, are Fairfax in his *Godfrey of Bulloign*, Joseph Warton in the *Eclogues and Georgics* of Virgil, Fawkes in his versions of the *Anacreontic Odes*, Theocritus, &c. Cowper in his *Iliad and Odyssey*, Abraham Moore in his translation of a part of the *Odes of Pindar*, and Cary, of our own times, in his *Pindar and Dante*. I know not, the several kinds of poetry being considered, that the name of Cumberland (as a translator) will rank second to any of these. I am sure that addition will not easily be made to their number,—*Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto*.—I purposely pass over the Homeric translations of Pope, because I believe that he knew nothing of the original Greek,† and that his translation (like the black letter Thucydides of honest Thomas Nicolls, citizen and goldsmith of London) is but a translation of a translation, that is to say, of the Latin translation of Spondanus, as Dr. Bentley long ago pronounced it to be. Bentley was Pope's contemporary, and must have had ample means of knowing, from the conversation of the day, whether Pope knew Greek or no. And, besides, do we not see the errors of the Latin versionist uniformly perpetuated in the English of Pope?

The specimens selected by Tytler from the translations of Mr. Cumberland are those of two fragments from the Greek dramatists Timocles and Diphilus; and it must be allowed that the selection is a very happy one. He has subjoined the Greek originals, with the literal Latin versions of Dalechamps, but has omitted to point out the sources from whence the fragments were derived. The former of them is

† That is not the case. Pope was no Greek scholar, but he could read Homer in the original; and the copy he used, is still, we believe, in existence. See before, in our present number, p. 364. Ed.

* *Æneid*, lib. ii. 2.

preserved in Athenæus, lib. vi. p. 223. B. and also, with some variation, in Stobæus, Tit. 124. 19. For the preservation of the latter we are solely indebted to Athenæus, lib. vi. p. 227. E. Both are to be met with in the Collections of Morelius, Hertelius, and Walpole; the former in Grot. Stob. Floril. Tit. cxxv. p. 509; H. Steph. Com. Græc. Sentent. p. 449; and also in the *Poeta Minores Græci* of Winterton, and in the *Gnomici Poeta Græci* of Brunck; the latter in Grot. Exc. p. 787. There is a curious antique translation, in English rhyme, of a considerable portion of the Fragment from Diphilus in a very rare book, of which the following is the title: *The Living Librarie, or Meditations and Observations Historical, Natural, Moral, Political, and Poetical. Written in Latin by P. Camerarius: and donne into English by I. Molle, Esquire: with some Additions by H. Molle, his sonne. London, printed by Adam Islip, and are to be sold by I. Partridge. Anno 1625.*

But what shall be said of Mr. Cumberland's translation of a remarkable Fragment of the Greek comic poet Aristophan, in which (to borrow from the language of Tytler) neither "the

ideas of the original are completely transfused," nor "the manner most happily imitated," but the sense of the comic relique misconceived, from the alpha of the translation to the omega, from the first word to the last? The Greek original is from Athenæus, lib. vi. p. 238. G. and is part of the lost play of the *Πυθαγοριστής*. The whole passage has been mistaken by Mr. Cumberland for a description of the disciples of Pythagoras, when in reality it is no such thing. It is a humorous inventory of the qualifications of a *Pythagoric parasite*, put in the mouth of the starveling himself, and tricked out as a sort of parody upon the ordinary pretensions of the flattering tribe, whose practice it was to make a parade of their merits, both of action and of sufferance, that by virtue of them they might be admitted scotfree to the roast beef and plum-pudding of the Athenian kitchens. This is evident at once from the position of the Fragment in the pages of the *Deipnosophist*, and from the import of the other fragments in whose company it is found. But I will quote the Greek, with Grotius's version of it, and will subjoin the translation of Mr. Cumberland:

Πρὸς μὲν τὸ πεινῆν ἐσθίειν τε μὴδὲ ἐν
νόμῳ ὄραν Τιθύμαλλον ἢ Φιλιππίδην.
Ἰδὼρ δὲ πίνειν βάτραχος, ἀπολαῦσαι θύμων
λαχάνων τε κάμπη, πρὸς τὸ μὴ λούσθαι ῥύπος,
ὑπαίθριος χειμῶνα διάγειν κόψυχος,
πνίγος ὑπομείναι καὶ μεσημβρίας λαλεῖν
τέττις, ἐλαίῳ μῆτε χρῆσθαι μῆθ' ὄραν
κοινορτὸς, ἀνυπόδητος ὄρθρου περιπατεῖν
γέρανος, καθεύδειν μὴδὲ μικρὸν νυκτέρῳ.

*Ad nil vescendum et tolerandam esuriginem
Est Tithymallus alter aut Philippides:
Ad aquam bibendam, rana; edendis oleribus
Porroque, eruca: illuvie, strigmentum, scabres:
Merula degendam ad hiemem sub Jove frigido:
Æstu ferendo et fabulis meridie
Fandis, cicada: ad olei inusum, pulvis est:
Ad ambulandum mane, sed sine calceis,
Grus: ad ducendam noctem insomnem, noctua.*

So gaunt they seem, that famine never made
Of rank Philippides so mere a shade;
Of salted tunny-fish their scanty dole,
Their beverage, like the frogs, a standing pool,
With now and then a cabbage, at the best
The leavings of the caterpillar's feast:
No comb approaches their dishevel'd hair,
To rout the long-established myriads there;
On the bare ground their bed, nor do they know
A warmer coverlid than serves a crow;

Flames the meridian sun without a cloud ?
 They bask like grasshoppers and chirp as loud :
 With oil they never even feast their eyes ;
 The luxury of stockings they despise,
 But bare-foot as the crane still march along,
 All night in chorus with the screech-owl's song.

I would also remark, that in the English version there is no mention of *Tithymallus*, of gormandising celebrity ; that to *salted tunny-fish* there is not the slightest allusion in the original Greek ; that the *cabbage* and the *leavings of the caterpillar's feast* is all mere fudge, and nothing to the purpose ; that the *comb*, and the *dishevelled hair*, and the *routing of the long-established myriads there*, are in no wise connected with the washing-tub, and the searching influence of soft soap and soda ; that blackbirds are not *crows*, and that it is not the fashion for either crows or blackbirds to roost upon *the bare ground* ; that *the luxury of stockings* is but an arbitrary and awkward substitution for the luxury of sandals, or of slippers ; that there is no *marching all night*, nor *marching at all*, nor *singing in chorus with the screech-owl*, in the Greek original ; and that as blackbirds, as has been asserted, are not crows, so neither are bats *screech-owls*.

By the by, with a view to the right understanding of the opening of the Fragment, I would observe, that all is plain enough as regards the allusion to that *trama figuræ*, the lank, the lean, the unsubstantial *Philippides*. The

well-known proverb *Φιλιππίδου λεπτότερον*, more meagre than *Philippides*, argues much in favour of the propriety of the personation. *Philippides*, says Schweighæuser, (Germans tell me that the name should be pronounced *Swisher*,) *ita tenui macilentoque corpore fuit, ut macies hominis in proverbium abierit, multisque jocis dederit occasionem.*" See Athenæus, lib. xii. p. 552. D. E. But how rests the matter with the glutton *Tithymallus* ? What has *Tithymallus* to do with starvation ? Nothing at all. The poet simply means (by a perverse similitude, if you like,) that, as *Tithymallus* was wont to do the duty of a parasite by eating and gormandising in an especial degree, so is the Pythagoric parasite prepared to play his part, *κατ' ἐξοχήν*, by battenning upon nothing. In either case the character is complete : the difference is in the circumstances only. Perfect repletion is the order of the day with the one ; perfect inanition with the other. See Athenæus, lib. vi. p. 240. C. D. E. F.

The following translation of the above Fragment must at all events be allowed to approach nearer to the sense of the original Greek :

For famishment direct, and empty fare,
 I am your *Tithymallus*, your *Philippides*,
 Close pictured to the life : for water-drinking,
 Your very frog. To fret and feed on leeks
 Or other garden-stuff, your caterpillar
 Is a mere fool to me. Would y' have me abjure
 All cleansing, all ablution ?—I'm your man,—
 The loathesom'st scab alive, nay, filth itself—
 Sheer, genuine, unsophisticated filth.
 To brave the winter with his nipping cold,
 A houseless tenant of the open air,
 See in me all the ousel. Is't my bus'ness,
 In sultry summer's dry and parched season,
 To dare the stifling heat, and prate the while,
 Mocking the noontide blaze ?—I am at once
 The grasshopper. To abhor the mother'd oil ?—
 I am the very dast to lick it up
 And blind me to its use. To walk o' mornings
 Barefoot ?—The crane. To sleep no wink ?—The bat.

The classical reader, who is curious about such matters, will not be displeased with me for submitting to his perusal the four following remnants of the Greek comic stage, illustrative

of the outward profession, at least, of the followers of Pythagoras. They will also reflect considerable light upon the foregoing Fragment :

1.

Οἱ Πυθαγορίζοντες γὰρ, ὡς ἀκούομεν,
οὐτ' ὄψον ἐσθίουσιν οὐτ' ἄλλ' οὐδὲ ἐν
ἔμφυχον, οὐδὲν τ' οὐχὶ πίνουσιν μόνοι.
Ἐπιχαρίδης μέντοι κυρὰς κατεσθίει,
τῶν Πυθαγορείων εἰς. B. ἀποκτείνας μὲν οὖν
οὐκ ἔτι γὰρ ἐστ' ἔμφυχον.

ALEXIS, Athen. lib. iv. p. 161. B.

*Pythagorizantes enim, ut accipimus,
nec pisces comedunt, nec aliud quidquam
animatum, et vinum soli non bibunt.
Epicharides quidem canibus vescitur,
Pythagoreorum unus. B. Postquam occidit nempe:
non enim tum amplius anima eis inest.* SCHWEIGH.

2.

Πυθαγορισμοὶ καὶ λόγοι
λεπτοὶ, διεσμιλευμένοι τε φροντίδες
τρέφουσ' ἐκείνους. τὰ δὲ καθ' ἡμέραν τάδε
ἄριστος καθαρὸς εἰς ἑκατέρῳ, ποτήριον
ὑδατος· τοσαῦτα ταῦτα. B. δεσμωτηρίου
λέγεις διαίταν. A. πάντες οὕτως οἱ σοφοὶ
διαγούσι καὶ τοιαῦτα κακοπαθοῦσιν.

IDEM, *ibid.* p. 161. B. G.

Pythagorismi et fabulae

*Acute et saponata sollicitudines
Illos saginant: præter hæc datur in diem
Cuique horum panis assus et aquæ poculum;
Victus nihil præterea. B. Vitam carceris
Commemoras. A. Atqui sic viri sapientia
Addicti vitam vivunt ærumnabilem.* GROT.

3.

Ἔδει θ' ὑπομῆναι μικροσιτίαν, ῥύπον,
ρίγος, σιωπῇν, στνυγνόγητ', ἀλυσίαν.

IDEM, *ibid.* p. 161. D.

*Decuit tolerare paulum sordem, inediam,
Illuviem, frigus, tristitiam, silentium.* IDEM.

4.

Ἐσθίουσιν τε
λάχανά τε καὶ πίνουσιν ἐπὶ τούτοις ὕδωρ·
φθείρας δὲ καὶ τρίβωνα τὴν τ' ἀλυσίαν
οὐδεὶς ἂν ὑπομείνειε τῶν νεωτέρων,

ARISTOPHON, Laert. Vit. Pythag.

Edunt

*Olera: pro potu nil nisi usurpant aquam:
Jam vero illuviem, pallium, pediculos
Tolerare nemo est juniorum qui queat.* IDEM.

But the first classical scholar in this country writes to me, that "nobody in these days reads Callimachus." And, by the same rule, nobody reads Demosthenes—nobody reads Pindar—nobody reads Greek comic fragments—nobody reads Greek at all—"in these days." I do not yet believe that the times are so altered, and the age so debased, as that the study of Callimachus, or of Demosthenes, or of Pindar, *GENE, MAG. VOL. X.*

or even of the shattered remains of the Greek comic writers, is becoming, or has already become, obsolete. I have heard that a celebrated ex-Chancellor has pronounced it as his opinion, "that Greek and Latin are of no use." But I look upon such reports as mere vagaries, as the crazy effusions of a distempered brain, and I will neither believe them, nor participate in the despondency of the distinguished scho-

lar alluded to. The Classical Tripes at Cambridge, in spite of the narrow-minded opposition which it at first met with, flourishes there "in the full vigour of life," and at Colleges, which before were strictly mathematical, the reward of a fellowship is now proffered, without reserve, to those who rank high in it. I have not heard that Oxford men are growing exclusively philosophical. I cannot persuade me, that, as science advances, classical literature must necessarily go down. I am sure, that, under an amiable and enlightened Queen,—who knows well what should be culled from the example of her illustrious ancestress Elizabeth—the cause of classical learning cannot suffer degradation. The extinction of the study of the ancient languages in a civilised nation is the surest proof of its being already demoralised. When science was patronised by the Emperor Napoleon *to the utter exclusion of the belles lettres*, where was the morality of France? where was its religion?

JAMES BAILEY, M.A.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, Sept. 21.*

I REGRET that no publicity has been given to the very extensive discoveries of Ogham inscriptions which have for some years been making in the south of Ireland, by Mr. A. Abel and other gentlemen. No less than several dozen inscriptions of this sort have been found and copied; but from the large size of the stones which contain them, and the little encouragement afforded in this country to lite-

rary or scientific projects, most of them are allowed to remain in their remote and obscure situations. Three however have been deposited in the Royal Cork Institution. There is a general impression that Oghams are of no very ancient date, being merely secret modes of writing. In this idea I myself acquiesced until lately. But the situation of some Ogham stones, lately discovered at Dunlo, in the county of Kerry, goes far to shake this opinion. A subterranean chamber and narrow passage leading to it were accidentally opened. The roof was formed of long flat stones, containing Oghams, which lapped over one another, so as in some instances to conceal the inscriptions, and show that they were designed without any relation to the structure. These underground apartments were of the remotest antiquity. Gildas mentions them as the habitations of the Scots or Irish at the time when that people, with the Picts, ravaged Britain. It is manifest that the Oghams above-mentioned were more ancient than the cell of which they formed the roof; and that they were collected from the surrounding country, in order to be applied to that purpose, being most suitable in size and shape; and from the little veneration thus shown to them, it is probable that they were of such extreme antiquity that their nature and origin were then wholly forgotten. I may also mention that a human skeleton, and the bones of some other animal, were found in the cell.

Yours, &c. CORCAGIENSIS.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

WORKS OF THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

IN noticing the appearance of the Second and Third works of the Camden Society, we have much pleasure in remarking the prosperity and increase of the Society itself. We were before so well satisfied of the excellence of its plan, and the judgment of its directing Council, that we felt that it was a numerous body of members that was alone required to render the small individual subscription efficient for the objects in view. Its numbers are now closely approaching to 600; and we think there is every probability of their arriving, before the close of the first year, at the full number to which it has been judged expedient to limit them. With such means we have no doubt that its works will appear in rapid succession; and we heartily welcome the two valuable volumes before us.

Kynge Johan; a Play in two Parts. By John Bale. Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq. F.S.A. from a MS. of the Author in the library of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

This highly curious production of that very violent and hot-headed Reformer, the celebrated John Bale, is mentioned by its author in the list of his own works which he gives in his *Scriptorum Summarium*, where among his twenty-two dramatic pieces in *idiomate materno* is this *De Joanne Anglorum rege*: its existence was, however, only recently discovered, when it was purchased for the matchless dramatic collection of the Duke of Devonshire. It is supposed to have been preserved at Ipswich among papers belonging to the Corporation; and there are indications of its having been performed in the towns of Suffolk, of which county the author was a native. It was probably written in the reign of Edward the Sixth; but there are alterations which must have been made subsequently to the succession of Elizabeth.

This is in fact one of the engines, and no very slight or inefficient one, by which the great revolution in religious opinions was effected. The "popetly play" (p. 17) by which the Church of Rome had first instructed the ignorant people in the leading events of Scripture history, and afterwards confused their faith with a long train of idolatrous legends and degrading absurdities, is here turned into a weapon against herself. She was now herself to be brought upon the stage, her falsehoods refuted, her deformities exposed, and her vanities ridiculed, with all the licence of caricature. The populace were still to be indulged with their laugh, but it was not to be any longer directed against the buffooneries of Cain, or the dishonesties of Judas Iscariot, but against the craft of the priest, the luxury of the monk, the pride of the bishop, the covetousness of the Pope, and against those ceremonies and pageantries which they had hitherto regarded as awful rites and sacred if unintelligible mysteries.

The object of Bale in his present production was to present to the people, after the just dramatic axiom, *veluti in speculo*, their own struggles with the Church of Rome. For this object he selected as the groundwork of his play, the most prominent period of English history when the authority of the Pope had been resisted. In so doing, we are told by Mr. Collier, he made the first approach to that *historical* drama, which afterwards arrived at its perfection in the hands of Shakspeare. The historical characters are King John, Pope Innocent, Cardinal Pandulphus, Archbishop Langton, the monk Simon of Swinshead, and another called Raymondus; besides whom are several abstract impersonations, namely, Engiand, represented as a widow; Imperial Majesty, who is supposed to take the reins of government after King John has been poisoned; the three estates of Nobility, Clergy, and Civil Order (representing the magistracy); Treason, Verity, and Sedition, the last of whom is the Vice or Jester of the piece.

"Thus (observes Mr. Collier) we have many of the elements of historical plays, such as they were acted at our public theatres forty or fifty years afterwards, as well as some of the ordinary materials of the old moralities, which were gradually exploded by the introduction of real or imaginary characters on the scene. Bale's play, therefore, occupies an intermediate place between moralities and historical plays, and it is the only known existing specimen of that species of composition of so early a date. The interlude, of which the characters are given in Mr. Kempe's *Loseley Manuscripts*, p. 64, was evidently entirely allegorical; and the plays of *Cambyse* and *Appius and Virginia* are not English subjects, and belong to a later period of our drama. On this account, if on no other, *Kynge Johan* deserves the special attention of literary and poetical antiquaries."

The various imperfections of character which contributed to the ruin of the actual King John, are not admitted into the composition before us: he appears no otherwise than as a chivalrous monarch, commissioned alike by generosity and duty to relieve the impoverished condition of the widow Engiand, and all his misfortunes are attributed to the malice of the Clergy.

" This noble Kynge Johan, as a faythfull Moyses,
Withstode proude Pharao for hys poore Israel,
Myndynge to brynge yt owt of the lande of darkenesse ;
But the Egyptyanes did agaynst hym so rebell,
That hys poore people ded styll in the desart dwell,
Tyll that duke Josue, whych was our late Kynge Henrye,
Clerely brought us in to the lande of mylke and honye."

This is part of the speech of " The Intrepretour," p. 43.

By way of specimen of the poetry as well as the spirit of the composition, we will now make some brief extracts. The following is from the first interview of King John and Sedition :

" K. J. But what is thy name, tell me yett onys agayne ?

S. As I sayd afore, I am Sedycyon playne :
In every relygion and munkish secte I rayne,
Havyng yow prynces in scorne, hate and dysdayne.

K. J. I pray the, good frynd, tell me what ys thy facyon ?

S. Serche and ye shall fynd in every congregacyon
That long to the pope, for they are to me full awer,
And wyl be so long as they last and endwer.

K. J. Yf thou be a cloysterer, tell of what order thou art ?

S. In every estate of the clargye I playe a part.
Sumtyme I can be a monke in a long syd cowle,
Sumtyme I can be a none and loke lyke an owle :
Sumtyme a chanon in a syrples fayer and whyght,
A chapterhowse monke * sumtyme I apere in syght.
I am ower syre John sumtyme with a new shaven crowne,
Sumtyme the person and swepe the stretes with a syd gowne :
Sumtyme the bysshoppe with a myter and a cope ;
A graye fryer sumtyme with cutt shoes and a rope :
Sumtyme I can playe the whyght monke, sumtyme the fryer,
The purgatory prist and every mans wyffe desyer.
This cumpany hath provyded for me morttmayne,
For that I myght euer among ther sort remayne :
Yea, to go farder, sumtyme I am a cardynall ;
Yea, sumtyme a pope and than am I lord over all,
Bothe in hevyn and erthe and also in purgatory,
And do weare iij crownes whan I am in my glorye."

In p. 17 the King thus pleads the cause of England :

" Yt is yow, Clargy, that hathe her in dysdayne,
With yowr latyne howrs, serymonyes, and popetly playes :
In her more and more Gods holy worde decayes ;
And them to maynteyn unresonable ys the spoyle
Of her londs, her goods, and of her pore chylders toyle.
Rekyn fyrst yowr tythis, yowr devocyons, and yowr offrynges,
Mortuaries, pardons, bequests, and other thynges,
Besydes that ye cache for halowed belles and purgatorye,
For juelles, for relyckes, confessyon, and cowlts of baudrye,
For legacies, trentalls, with scalacely messys,
Wherby ye have made the people very assys.
And over all this ye have browght in a rahyll
Of latyne mummers and sects desseyvabyll,
Eryn to dewore her and eat her upp att onnys.

C. Yow wold have no churche, I wene, by thes sacred bones.

K. J. Yes, I wold have a churche not of dysgysyd shavelynges,
But of faythfull hartes and charytable doynges ;
For whan Christes Chyrch was in her hyste glory
She knew neyther thes sectes nor their ipocrysy.

C. Yes, I wyll prove yt by David substancyally.
Astitit Regina a dextris tuis in vestitu
Deaurato, circumdata varietate.

* So in the MS. but we suspect it should be a Charter-house monk, or Carthusian.
-Rev.

A quene, sayth Davyd, on thy ryght hand, Lord, I se
Apparrellyd with golde and compassyd with dyversyte.

K. J. What ys yowr meanyng by that same scripture, tell me ?

C. This quene ys the Chyrch, which thorow all cristen regions
Ys beawtyfull dectyd with many holy relygyons,
Munks, chanons and fryers, most excellent dyvynis,
As Grandy Montensers and other Benedictyns,
Primonstratensers, Bernards, and Gylbertyns,
Jacobytes, Mynors, Whyght Carmes, and Augustynis,
Sanbenets, Cluniackes, with holy Carthusyans,
Heremytes and Ancors, with most myghty Rodyans ;
Crucifers, Lucifers, Brigettis, Ambrosyanes,
Stellifers, Ensifers, with Purgatoryanes,
Sophyanes, Indianes and Camaldulensers,
Clarynes and Columbynes, Templers, newe Ninivytes,
Rufyanes, Tercyanes, Lorytes and Lazarytes,
Hungaryes, Teutonykes, Hospitellers, Honofrynes,
Basyles and Bonhams, Solanons and Celestynes,
Paulynes, Hieronymytes, and Monkes of Josaphathes Valleie,
Fulygyne, Flamynes, with bretherne of the black alleie,
Donates and Dimysynes, with Canons of S. Marke,
Vestals and Monyals, a worlde to heare them barke ;
Abbotts and doctors, with byashoppes and cardynales,
Archedecons and pristes, as to ther fortune falles.

S. O. Me thynkyth yowr fyrst text stondeth nothyng with yowr reson,
For in Davydes tyme wer no such sects of relygyon.

K. J. Davyd meanyth vertuys by the same diversyte,
As in the sayd psalme yt is evydent to se,
And not munkysh sects ; but it is ever yowr cast
For yowr advauncement the scriptura for to wrast."

We have only room to add the terms in which the Pope curses King John.

" For as moch as kyng Johan doth Holy Church so handle,
Here I do curse hym wyth crosse, boke, bell and candle.
Lyke as this same roode turneth now from me his face,
So God I requyre to sequester hym of his grace.
As this boke doth speare by my worke mannuall,
I wyll God to close uppe from hym his benefyttes all.
As this burnyng flame goth from this candle in syght,
I wyll God to put hym from his eternall lyght.
I take hym from Crist, and after the sownd of this bell,
Both body and sowle I geve hym to the devyll of hell.
I take from hym baptym, with the other sacramentes
And sufferages of the churche, bothe amber dayes and lentes.
Here I take from hym bothe penonce and confessyon.
Masse of the v wondes, with sensyng and processyon.
Here I take from hym holy water and holy brede,
And never wyll them to stande hym in any sted."

King John is at length poisoned ; but finally the scene shifts forward some centuries. Sedition is led away to the gallows, and the prospect is opened of the spread of the Gospel and its principles, under the godly rule of Queen Elizabeth.

Of the many reflections on the religious and political sentiments of the times arising from this performance, we may point out one of the most important. It is that the doctrine of the *jus divinum* in the monarch, which made the Tudors so arbitrary and the Stuarts so unfortunate, was cherished in its growth by its having been inculcated with the object of excluding the papal and ecclesiastical authority. Thus, at p. 5, in reply to an assertion of the pope's supremacy over " bothe kyng and keyser," England replies—

" Trwly of the devyll they are that do ony thyng
To the subdewyng of any christen kyng ;
For, be he good or bade, he is of Godes apoyntyng,
The good for the good, the badde ys for yll doyng."

We shall now conclude with a Wassail song, sung by Dissimulation, which has not been found in any former authority, and which, the editor says, is probably the oldest in our language :—

“ Wassayle, wassayle out of the mylke payle,
Wassayle, wassayle, as whyte as my nayle,
Wassayle, wassayle in snowe froste and hayle,
Wassayle, wassayle with partriche and rayle,
Wassayle, wassayle that mucche doth avayle,
Wassayle, wassayle that never wyll fayle.”

Alliterative Poem on the Deposition of King Richard II.

Ricardi Maydiston de Concordia inter Ric. II. et Civitatem London. Edited by Thomas Wright, M.A. F.S.A. of Trin. Coll. Camb.

Of these two poems, which together form the Third publication of the Camden Society, the former is by far the most curious; the latter being merely a version, in passable Latin verse, of a royal reception and passage through the city, with the pageantry and speeches, which we have got elsewhere, almost as fully though not so poetically described, in the Chronicles of Hall and Holinshed, and the doggrels of Lydgate. The peculiarity of the occasion before us was that the presents and pageantry of the city, as well as their professions of loyalty, were more than usually exuberant, as the object they had in view was to purchase the favour of their Sovereign, which, through the gracious interference of the Queen, they are shown to have happily accomplished.

The Alliterative Poem is a sort of sequel to that of Piers Plowman, and has been found in a unique copy in the Cambridge University Library, following that satire. Piers Plowman is a work which has always been estimated as of the highest value, both for the satiric vigour with which it flashes forth its light upon the history and manners of the age, and for the mine of ancient English which it affords to the philologist. The present poem is fully deserving of the same character, and its production does fresh honour to the Camden Society. Like its prototype, it requires some study before it is intelligible to an unpractised reader; but he is provided by the editor with a very copious glossary, and the study is well repaid by the truth with which he will find himself brought into the very spirit and sentiments of the day in which the Poem was written, for part of it was evidently composed so immediately while the events were in progress, that Harry of Lancaster was actually landed, but had not yet supplanted Richard in the kingdom. Without further preamble, we shall proceed to give a few passages by way of specimen.

The poet commences by depicting the prosperity in which King Richard first entered upon the sovereignty, and figuratively portrays his good fortune in this description of his crown.

“ Crouned with a croune, that kyng under hevene
Myte not a better have bouzte, as I trowe;
So full was it filled with vertuous stones,
With perlis of prise to punnysshe the wrongis,
With rubies rede the riȝth for to deme (*judge*),
With gemmes and juellis joyned to-gedir,
And pees (*peace*) amonge the peple ffor peyne of thi lawis.
It was full goodeliche y-grave with gold al aboute;
The braunchis above boren grett charge;
With diamantis derne (*secret*) y-downtid (*feared*) of all
That wroute ony wrake within or withoute;
With lewte (*loyalty*) and love y-loke (*looked*) to thi peeris,
And sapheris swete that souzte all wrongis,
Y-poundride wyth pete (*pity*) ther it be ouzte,
And traylid with trouthe, and trefte al aboute,
Ffor ony cristen kynge a croune well y-makyd.”

The poet ascribes the King's misfortunes to his selecting too youthful ministers :—

“ The chevteyns cheef that ȝe chesse evere,
Weren all to yonge of yeris to yeme swyche a rewme.”

that is, to guide such a realm. Another great indiscretion was the King's giving liveries, and forming a peculiar party, as the great feudal peers did, instead of showing no undue partiality, and becoming the father of his whole people. This the poet censures with great justice and force. He says that those on whom this token of royal favour was conferred, presumed so much upon it, that they spoiled and oppressed "the commons" without mercy, showing their "signes," or badges, of the royal Hart, as a privilege of exemption from paying their just debts.

" Thus levere; overe loked þoure liegis ichonne;
 Ffor tho that had hertis on hie on her brestis
 Ffor the more partie, I may well awowe,
 They bare hem the bolder ffor her gay broches,
 And bussid with her brestis, and bare adoune the pouere
 Lieges that loved þou the lesse ffor her yvell dedis.
 So trouthe to telle, as tounne men said,
 Ffor on that þe merkyd, þe myssed ten schore
 Of homeliche hertis, that the harme hente.
 Thane was it ffolly, in fleith as me thynketh,
 To sette silver in signes that of nouȝt served.
 I not what þou eylid, but if it ese were;
 Ffor ffrist at þoure anoyntyng alle were þoure owene,
 Both hertis and hyndis, and helde of non other;
 No lede of þoure lond, but as a liege aughte,
 Ty[ll] þe of þoure dulnesse deseveraunce made,
 Thoru þoure side signes, that shente all the browet,
 And cast adoun the crokk the colys amynd."¹

The poet does not, however, confine himself to the misdemeanours of King Richard; but, like the author of *Piers Plowman* (if, indeed, he be not the same), he has his quiver filled for every vice or folly of the time. With regard to dress, after laughing at the "elbowis a-down to the helis, or passinge the knee," and the "plytis bihynde," which occasioned so extravagant a demand of cloth, he proceeds,

" But now ther is a gyse, the queyntest of all,
 A wondir coriouse crafte, y-come now late,
 That men clepith kerving the clothe all to pecis,
 That sevene goode sowers sixe wekes after
 Moun not sett the seemes, ne sewe hem aȝeyn.
 But ther is a proffith in that pride, that I preise evere,
 Ffor thei ffor the pesinge paieth pens ten duple
 That the clothe costened, the craft is so dere."

Now, what an excellent description is here of the costume which from its singularity is sure to have struck any one who has turned over the plates of Strutt's *Dresses*, and of which there is such abundance in the illuminations to the French poem on Richard the Second which Mr. Webb edited in the *Archæologia*.

We think the poet's vigour increases as he proceeds, and we must give one further extract descriptive of Richard's great resources, yet still exceeding expenditure.

" Ffor where was evere ony cristen kynge, that þe evere knewe,
 That helde swiche an houshold be the half-delle
 As Richard in this rewme, thoru myse-rule of other,
 That alle his ffynys ffor ffauȝtis, ne his flece ffermes,
 Ne ffor-fleyturis flele (*many forfeitures*) that ffele in his daies,
 Ne the nownagis² that newed (*renewed*) him evere,
 As Marche and Monbray, and many mo other,

¹ Thrown down the pot among the coals; and "shente all the browet," spilt all the broth—proverbial sayings. The word "browet" is left unexplained in Mr. Wright's Glossary.

² The non-ages, or wardships.

Ne alle the issues of court that to the kyng longid,
 Ne sellynge² that sowkid (*sucked*) silver rith faste,
 Ne alle the prophete of the lond that the prince owed,
 Whane the countis were caste, with the custum of wullus (*wools*),
 Myzte not a-reche, ne his rent nother,
 To paie the pore peple that his purveyours toke,
 Withoute preiere at a parlement, a poundage biside,
 And a fiftene and a dyme³ eke,
 And withall the custum of the clothe that cometh to flayres,
 And yet ne had creauunce (*credit*) i-come at the last ende,
 With the comunes curse that cleved on hem evere,
 They had be drawe to the devyll for dette that they owed."

The poet proceeds, in the most spirited style, to describe the election and assembling of Parliament, or "prevy parlement," which this riot and revel rendered necessary; the modern speech from the throne, which was then "comely" delivered by a clerk, and the unworthy and useless manner in which the senators proceeded to business:—

"But ȝit for the manere, to make men blynde,
 Somme argued aȝein rith then a good while,
 And said, 'We beth servauntis and sallere fongen (*salary found*),
 And y-sente fro the shiris to shewe what hem greveth,
 And to parle for her prophete,⁴ and passe no fierthere,
 And to graunte of her gold to the grett watis
 By no manere wronge way, but if werre (*war*) were;
 And if we ben fals to tho us here ffindyth,
 Evyll be we worthy to welden oure hire.'
 Than satte summe, as siphre doth in awgrym,⁵
 That noteth a place, and no thing availith;
 And some had y-soupid with Symond overe even,
 And schewed for the shire, and here schew lost;
 And somme were tituleris,⁶ and to the kyng wente,
 And fformed him of foos, that good frendis weren,
 That bablid for the best and no blame served,
 Of kyng ne conceill, ne of the comunes nother,
 Ho so toke good kepe to the colorum;⁷
 And somme slombrid and slepte, and said but a lite;
 And somme maffid with the mouth, and nyst what they ment;
 And somme had hire, and helde ther-with evere,
 And wolde no fforther a foot, for ffor of her maistris;⁸
 And some were so soleyne, and sad of her wittis,
 That er they come to the clos a-combred they were,
 That thei the conclusioun than constrewe ne couthe,
 No burne of the benche, of borowe nother ellis,
 So blynde and so ballid and bare was the reson."

The satirist proceeds to say that others, who were fiercest and most noisy at first, were afterwards, like more modern patriots, won over by the Lords, and betrayed the cause they had espoused; but the poem unfortunately breaks off short before this very curious description of the Parliament is concluded, owing, as it is supposed by the editor, and as some angry side notes seem to intimate, to the transcriber having been on the contrary side in politics to the author; while with one it was true that *facit indignatio versus*, with the other that feeling had a contrary effect. For our own part, we have felt so much interest in this poem, that nothing would please us better than that the discovery of some other manuscript should hereafter enable the Camden Society to complete the work.

² Sealing of patents, &c.

³ Speak for their profit.

⁷ Evidently nominees.

⁸ This singular word, for which no interpretation has been found, occurs also at an earlier place, where it is said that the poem itself might be "construed," "ich clause with the colorum."

⁹ Fear of their masters.

⁴ Disme, or tenth.

⁶ As a cypher in arithmetic.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Goëthe's Correspondence with a Child.
2 vols. Berlin.

A CLEVER little girl, thirteen years old, called Bettine Arnim, conceived a very romantic attachment to the great Poet and Philosopher of Weimar, and in the present work, her letters to Goëthe's mother, the Frau Rath, as she was called, and to himself, are given, with the answers. Bettine seems excessively clever, very amiable, and very amusing; living, as the Germans are said to live, rather in the air than on the earth. The work is dedicated to Prince Puckler, and the translation (if such it can be called) was made at Berlin, evidently by a German who fancied he understood English. The original of the work was published in aid of the funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of Goëthe. The motto prefixed is—"This book is for the good and not for the bad." Hoping that our readers are of the former class, and therefore privileged to partake of the intellectual dainties collected, we will give an extract or two; and, first, for the appearance of the famous Madame de Stael:—

"I would rather be a simple grain of wheat than a celebrated woman, and rather he should break me for his daily bread, than post like a dram through his head.* Now I will tell you that I supped with De Stael yesterday at Mainz. No lady could undertake to sit next her, so I sate myself beside her, and uncomfortable enough it was. The gentlemen stood round the table, and planted themselves all behind us, pressing one upon another, only to speak with or look at her. They leaned quite over me, and I said in French, 'Your admirers quite suffocate me;' at which she laughed. She said that Goëthe had spoken to her of me, and I remained sitting, for I would fain have heard what he said, and yet I was vexed, for I would rather he should speak to no one of me. Nor do I believe he did—she only said so. There came at last so many who all wanted to speak with her across and over me,

that I could endure it no longer, and said, 'Your laurels press too heavily on my shoulders.' Upon which I got up and made my way through her admirers. Then Sismondi, her companion, came and pressed my hand, and said I had much talent. This he told over to the rest, and they at least repeated it twenty times, as if I had been a prince, from whom every thing sounds clever, be it never so commonplace. I afterwards listened to her while she was speaking of Goëthe: she said she had expected to see a second *Werther*, but was mistaken, for neither his person or manners answered the character, and she lamented much that there was nothing of *Werther* about him. Frau Rath! I was angry at such talk (you will say it was needless) and turned to Schlegel and said to him in German, 'Mad. de Stael has fallen into a two-fold error, in her expectation, and then in her opinion.' We Germans expect that Goëthe can shake out of his sleeve twenty such heroes, equally imposing for the French, but think that he himself is quite another sort of hero. Schlegel was wrong not to bring her to a better understanding on the subject. She threw the laurel leaf with which she had been playing on the floor. I trod upon it, then kicked it away and left her. This is the history of the celebrated woman. Be under no uneasiness about your French: converse with her in the finger language, and make commentaries with your large eyes—that will astonish her. Me. de Stael has an whole ant-hill of thoughts in her head, and what can I have to say to her? I shall soon come to Frankfort, and then we can talk about it more at large."

Now for the important interview between Me. de Stael and Frau Rath!

"My misfortune took me to Frankfort, exactly as Me. de Stael passed through it. I had already enjoyed her society a whole evening at Mayence, but your mother was well pleased to have my assistance, for she was already informed that Me. de Stael would bring her a letter from you, and she wished me to ply the 'inter mezzos' if she should need relief during this great catastrophe. Your mother has commanded me to describe all to you with the utmost minuteness. The interview took place at Bethmann-Schaaf, in the apartments of Mauna Bethman. Your mother, either through irony or fun, had deco-

* Probably a German proverbial saying in verse, which the translator imagined he had made English.

rated herself wonderfully, but with German humour and not in French taste. I must tell you that when I looked at your mother, with three feathers on her head, which nodded on three different sides,—one red, one white, and one blue—the French national colours,—rising out of a field of sunflowers, my heart beat with joy and expectation. She was deeply rouged. Her great black eyes fired a burst of artillery. Round her neck she wore the celebrated gold ornaments given her by the Queen of Prussia; lace of ancient fashion and great splendour (a complete heir-loom) covered her bosom; and thus she stood with white kid gloves: in one hand a curiously-wrought fan, with which she set the air in motion,—the other hand, which was bared, quite covered with sparkling stones, taking from time to time a pinch out of a golden snuffbox, in which was set a miniature of you, where with powdered ringlets you are thoughtfully leaning your head upon your hand. The party of distinguished ladies formed a semi-circle in M. Bethman's bed-chamber, on the purple-hued carpet, in the centre of which was a white field with a leopard. The company looked so stately, that they might well be imposing. On the walls were ranged beautiful Indian plants, and the apartment was lighted by shaded glass-globes. Opposite the semi-circle stood the bed, upon a dais of two steps, also covered with a purple tapestry; on each side, a candelabra. I said to your mother, 'Me. de Stael will think she is cited before the Court of Love, for the bed yonder looks like the covered throne of Venus.' It was thought that then she might have much to answer for. At last the long-expected one came through a suite of lighted apartments, accompanied by Benjamin Constant. She was dressed as Corinne. A turban of aurora and orange-coloured silk, a dress of the same, with an orange tunic, girded so high as to leave little room for her heart. Her black brows and lashes glittered, as also her lips with a mysterious red. Her long gloves were drawn down, covering only her hand, in which she held the well-known laurel-sprig. As the apartment where she was expected lies much lower, she was obliged to descend four steps. *Unfortunately she held up her dress before instead of behind.* This gave the solemnity of her reception a terrible blow. It looked very odd, as, clad in complete oriental style, she marched down towards the stiff dame of the virtue-enrolled Frankfort Society. Your mother darted a few daring glances at me, whilst they were presented to each other. I had stationed myself apart, to observe the whole scene. I perceived Ma. de Stael's

astonishment at the remarkable decorations and dress of your mother, who displayed an immense pride. She spread out her robe with her left hand; with the right she saluted, playing with her fan and bowing her head several times with great condescension, and said with an elevated voice—'Je suis la mère de Goethe!' 'Ah! je suis charmée'—answered the authoress, and then followed a solemn stillness. Then ensued the presentation of her distinguished suite, MM. Schlegel, Sismondi, B. Constant, also curious to become acquainted with Goethe's mother. Your mother answered their civilities with a new year's wish in French, which with solemn courtesies she kept murmuring between her teeth,—in short, I think the audience was perfect, and gave a fine specimen of the German grandezza. Soon your mother beckoned me to her. I was forced to play the interpreter between them. Then the conversation turned only upon you and your youth. The portrait on the snuff-box was examined. It was painted at Leipzig, before you were ill, but already very thin. One can nevertheless recognize all your present grandeur in those gracious features, and, above all, the author of Werther. Me. de Stael spoke about your letters, and that she should like to read what you wrote to your mother, and your mother promised them to her. I thought she should surely get none of your letters to me, for I bear her a grudge. And as often as your name dropped from her not-well-formed lips, an inward wrath fell upon me. She told me that in your letters you called her 'amie.' Ah! she surely remarked in me, that this came quite unexpectedly on me. Ah! she said even more. But now my patience was lost. How can you be friendly with so unpleasant a countenance? Ah! there we may see that you are vain, or perhaps she told me untruths. Were I with thee I would not suffer it. I could write a volume on all that I have heard, done, or seen during a week with your mother. She could hardly expect me to come and recapitulate every thing to her. Then came reproaches. I was peevish that she set so high a value upon her acquaintance with Me. de Stael. She called me childish and silly and conceited, and said one must not deny respect to what was really worthy; and that one would not pass over such a woman like a kennel, and continue one's way. But it must always be considered as a remarkable honour in one's fate to come together with an important personage."

There are some letters from Bettine in which she communicates anecdotes

of Goëthe's infancy, which she had learnt from Frau Rath: in which (we write for the consolation of all the admirers of this great man) it appears he was three days considering whether he should enter the world; that he was born *quite black* and without any signs of life; that he was laid in a butcher's tray, and the *pit of his heart* was bathed with wine; and that his grandmother cried out—"Daughter, he lives!"—The child Goëthe had troubled dreams, which were dispersed on a bell being rung and rattled violently. His grandfather let him once look at the moon; but he became so considerably convulsed, that they were obliged to blow into his nostrils lest he should be suffocated. He did not like playing with children, unless they were pretty. Once he began crying, "The black child shall get out: I can't bear it"—he could not console himself for the child's ugliness. The kitchen of the house led into the street; one Sunday morning, when every one was at church, little Wolfgang got in, and threw all the crockery-ware, one piece after another, out of the window, because the clatter pleased him. His mother, who was returning from church, was sorely astonished at seeing all the dishes fly out. He had just finished, and laughed so heartily with the people in the street, that his mother laughed too. He often looked at the stars, which one told him were propitious at his birth. He learned that Jupiter and Venus would be the patrons of his destiny. Often, too, full of care, he said to his mother, "The stars will not forget me, and will keep the promise they made over my cradle, won't they?" "Then," said his mother, "why will you absolutely have the assistance of the stars, when we others must do without them?" Then he answered quite proudly, "I cannot do with that which suffices for other people!" At the time he was seven. We are sorry to say that when his younger brother Jacob died, Master Goëthe shewed no sorrow nor shed a tear, but was irritated at the sorrow of his parents and brothers. He used to listen to his mother's stories, who told him Air, Fire, Water, and Earth were four beautiful princesses; and then he used to *imagine that there were streets between the constellations,*

and that he should inhabit the stars; and tears rolled down his cheeks, and the veins of his forehead swelled, if the events of his favourite fairy tales did not happen according to his wishes.

"Mother (he said, before she began), the princess wont marry the nasty tailor, even if he does slay the giant, will she?" And then his little heart beat under his collar. The first breach in his fairy-world was made by the news of the great earthquake at Lisbon; little Wolfgang could rest no more. The foaming sea that swallowed up the city,—the falling palaces,—the flames bursting forth and spreading a fiery sea around, and hosts of devils rising out of the earth to practise mischief on the unfortunate, all this made a tremendous impression upon him. Then fasts, prayers, requiems, were ordered at all the chapels. The Bible was consulted; reasons maintained pro and con; at last Wolfgang made a conclusion surpassing all in wisdom. After returning from a sermon with his grandfather, in which the wisdom of the Creator towards his people was defended, his father asked him how he understood the discourse. He said—"After all, everything may be much simpler than the clergyman thinks; God will well know that the immortal soul can receive no injury from evil fate." Some one was standing with his mother at a window, as the boy Wolfgang crossed the street with other lads; they remarked he walked with much gravity, and rebuked him that his erect figure distinguished him so from others. "With this," said he, "I make a beginning; and hereafter I will distinguish myself in many other ways."

In his dress he was very particular. His mother arranged daily three suits for him, together with a sword and bag-wig. In this dress he fell in love with the pretty Grazil, daughter of the keeper of the Rose Inn at Offenbach, but this came to nothing. We must now leave Wolfgang with his bag-wig and his Brunette, and haste to Vienna to see Beethoven.

"I had been told he was very shy and conversed with no one. They were afraid to introduce me to him, and I was forced to find him out alone. He has three dwellings in which he alternately secretes himself—one in the country, one in town,

and the third upon the bulwarks. Here I found him on the third floor—unnounced, I entered. He was seated at the piano. I mentioned my name: he was very friendly, and asked if I would hear a song that he had just composed. Then he sang shrill and piercing, so that the plaintiveness reached upon the hearer, 'Knowest thou the land?' 'It's beautiful, is it not?' said he, inspired, "most beautiful; I will sing it again." He was delighted at my cheerful praise. "Most men (said he) are touched by something good, but they are no *artist-natures*. Artists are ardent, they do not weep." He accompanied me home, and it was upon the way that he said so many beautiful things on art; withal he spoke so loud, stood still so often in the street, that some courage was necessary to listen. He spoke positively and much too startlingly for me, not also to forget that we were in the street. They were much surprised to see me enter with him in a large company assembled to dine with us. After dinner he placed himself unasked at the piano and played long and wonderfully. His pride and genius were both in a ferment. Under such excitement his spirit creates the inconceivable, and his fingers perform the impossible. Since this he comes every day, or I go to him. For this I neglect parties, picture-galleries, theatres, and even St. Stephen's tower itself. Beethoven says, 'Oh, what should you see there? I will fetch you, and towards evening we will go into the Schonbrunn Alley.' Yesterday I walked with him in a splendid garden in full blossom, all the hot-houses open; the scent was overpowering. Beethoven stood still in the burning sun, and said,—'Goëthe's poems maintain a powerful sway over me, not only by their matter, but also by their rhythm. I am disposed and excited to confess by this language which ever forms itself, as though spirits to more exalted order, already carrying within itself the mystery of harmonies. Then from the focus of inspiration I feel myself compelled to let the melody stream forth on all sides; I follow it passionately, overtake it again—with quick rapture I multiply it again in every form of modulation, and at the last moment I triumph over the first musical thought; yes, 'music indeed is the mediator between the spiritual and sensual life.' I should like to speak with Goëthe upon this if he would understand me. Melody is the *sensual* life of poetry. Do not the spiritual contents of a poem become *sensual* feeling through melody? and does not *this perception* arise again to new productions? * * * * * I am of electric

nature; I must break off with my unwitting wisdom, else I shall miss the rehearsal. Write to Goëthe about me if you understand me; but I can answer nothing, and I will willingly let myself be instructed by him.' I promised him to write to you all, as well as I could understand him. He took me to a grand rehearsal with full orchestra. There I sat in the wide, unlighted space in a box quite alone. Single glances stole through the crevices and knot-holes, in which a stream of bright sparks were dancing, like so many streets of light, peopled by happy spirits. There I saw this mighty spirit exercise his rule. Oh, Goëthe! no Emperor and no King feels such entire consciousness of his power, and that all power proceeds from him, as this Beethoven, who is just now in the garden, in vain sought out the source from which he receives it all; did I understand him as I feel him, then should I know everything. There he stood so firmly resolved,—his gestures,—his countenance, expressed the completion of his creation. He prevented each error,—each misconception; not a breath was voluntary,—all by the genial presence of his spirit, sat in the most regulated activity. One could prophesy that such a spirit in its later perfection would step forth again as the ruler of the earth."

We must finish with an extract from her description of the manner in which Bettine and her companions spent their days on the Rhine:—

"Here, where the breeze of balsamic spring breathes around, let us wander forth alone; nought shall part you from me—not even Madame de Staël. Our house-keeping is delightfully arranged. We are eight ladies. Since it is now very hot, we intend to be as comfortable as possible, for instance, we are clad very lightly;—*one chemise, and then one more in the Grecian drapery style*. The doors of the sleeping room stand open all night, nay, according to our liking we make our sleeping-place on the balcony or any other cool place. I have already, for my pleasure, spent nights in the garden upon a beautiful wall, covered with broad stone slabs under the *plaintains* (platanes—plane-trees) opposite the Rhine, to await the rising sun. I have fallen asleep upon my narrow bed. I might have fallen down in sleep, particularly when I dream. I spring forward to meet you. The garden is elevated, and the wall on the other side declines steeply; I might easily have met with a misfortune: therefore, I beg, when thou thinkest of me in dreams, hold forth to me thy protecting arm, that I

may at once sink into them, *for all is but a dream*. By day we are all in great darkness. All the shutters throughout the whole house are closed,—all the curtains drawn. At first I took long walks in the morning, but in this heat it is no longer possible. The sun does calefy the vine hills, and all nature sighs under the brooding warmth. Nevertheless, I go out every morning, between four and five o'clock, with a pruning knife, and fetch fresh cool sprigs, that I plant about in my room. Eight weeks ago I had beech and poplar which shone like gold and silver, and between them, thick fragrant branches of may and lily. A very sanctuary is the saloon, to which all the sleeping rooms enter; there they lie still in bed till I come home, and wait till I have done. Also the limes and chestnuts here have done blossoming, and lofty reeds bending themselves along the ceiling curled about with blooming bind-weed and the field flowers are charming, the little thrift, the milfoil, the daisies, water lilies, which I with some risk had picked up on shore, and the ever beautiful forget-me-not. To-day I have set up oaks, lofty branches, which I got from their highest tops. I climb like a cat. The leaves are quite purple and grow in such elegant tufts, as if dancing, they had divided themselves into groups."

But Bettine's romance leads her to other exploits; sometimes she dissects "inter-maxillary bones," and sometimes she empties goblets of Rhenish wine, and sometimes climbs poplar trees; and she has a dear friend, Gunderode, a young canoness, who reads Werter and sums up his ideas of happiness, thus—"To learn much, to comprehend much, and then die early."

Pursuant to which she throws herself into the Rhine, and is found one morning dead among its willows.

Illustrations of Domestic Architecture in England, during the Reign of Elizabeth, as exemplified in the Interior of the Residence of John Danby Palmer, Esq., situated in the Borough Town of Great Yarmouth. By C. J. Palmer, Esq. F.S.A.: the Drawings and Engravings by H. Shaw, F.S.A. (Printed for private distribution only.)

THIS handsome folio, which is elegantly printed and profusely illustrated, is dedicated to the history and description of a mansion situated on the Quay

in Yarmouth, nearly midway between the furthest extremities of the town. The house is the property of the author's father, to whom the volume is appropriately dedicated. The exterior, it appears, has been modernized; but three of the rooms still "display some most beautiful specimens of Elizabethan carving, hardly to be surpassed by any other in the kingdom." The ground which the house now occupies was, in 1590, in the possession of Benjamin Cooper, who at a subsequent period took a prominent part in the affairs of the town; and by him the house, which is the subject of the volume, was erected in 1596, as appears from a date carved over the chimney-piece in the dining-room. Of the works of this period only the three rooms before noticed have reached our day.

The mansion in the interval passed through a variety of hands, until it became the property of Mr. Palmer by purchase, in 1809. One of the intermediate owners was John Ives, Esq. the father of the antiquary.

At the period of the grand rebellion, and shortly previous to the King's death, the house was the property of Mr. John Carter, and was occupied by a portion of the republican army. In the drawing-room, which is one of the apartments illustrated, a consultation of the principal officers of the Parliamentary army was held, at which the death of the King was resolved upon. The evidence of this fact rests, it is true, upon tradition, but appears to be exceedingly well supported.

The illustrations are comprised in forty-three engravings on copper, in bold outline, marked by the clearness and scrupulous accuracy which distinguishes the productions of Mr. Shaw.

The representations shew the walls of the rooms to be lined with wainscot and paneled in a rich and profuse style of decoration, in the Italian mode; the order used in the drawing-room is the Corinthian, and it is surmounted by an attic of termini, as usual in works of the period. Above the fireplace are the regal arms of James the First, which have been inserted since the completion of the house. The decorations are niches, elaborately carved foliage, arabesques, and one or two shields of arms. In the pediment over the door is a shield

which Mr. Palmer states was borne by the ancient company of Spanish merchants. It may be thus described:—In base, the sea, therein a ship in full sail, between the sun on the dexter side and the polar star on the sinister; on a chief, a cross charged with a lion passant gardant.

The paneling of the ceiling is regular and the pattern elegant: the design cannot be easily conveyed by a description.

The north chamber is paneled in the same style, but less elaborate in its enrichments; the orders employed are the Ionic and Corinthian, and the same observations will apply to the dining-room. This latter apartment contains a handsome arched chimney-piece, over which are the initials of the builder of the mansion and his wife,

C
BA, and the date 1596. The architecture, it is to be observed, has not the least admixture of Gothic, and it may be regarded as one of the early examples of the introduction of the Italian style, in so perfect a state.

The representations are on a large scale, and drawn geometrically, and the greater part of the ornaments are depicted of the full size. We do not recollect to have witnessed so complete a delineation of any ancient structure as that which is presented in these plates.

The letter-press contains a brief account of the borough town of Yarmouth, and a descriptive and historical account of the mansion. As we are always struck by any singularity in the mode of building or arrangement of ancient towns, we cannot pass over a peculiarity in this town, which we do not recollect to have seen noticed elsewhere: one of the windows of the drawing-room is described as

"extending beyond the basement story, over one of the rows or alleys which, to the number of 156, intersect the principal streets of Yarmouth at right angles; a singular plan of building, not to be met with in any other town in the kingdom."

The old mode of election of the chief officer of the corporation is worthy of notice; its extreme simplicity points to an earlier age for its origin:—

"The old laudable custome of the same town, without tyme of mende used," as a

set of ordinances, made in 1491, and assented to by Sir James Hobart, the attorney-general, express it, was very extraordinary. An assembly of the corporation was annually held 'upon Seynt John's day, the decollation,' at which an inquest was chosen by lot; the names of thirty-six 'of the most discrete, well dysposyd, and indyfferent personys,' being named by the aldermen present, were written on slips of paper, which were folded up and put into four hats, and then 'an innocent, or a man not letteryd,' took out of each hat three names, and the twelve persons so chosen were charged and sworn, and locked up in the Guild-hall, without meat, drink, fire, or candle, until 'ix of the xii so sworn be accordyd.' "

In a note it is said that the last time this method of election was exercised, was on the 29th of August, 1835, when the author was elected mayor for the ensuing year; but he declined to accept the office, as the Municipal Corporation Regulation Bill (which soon after passed into a law) was then pending in Parliament, by which this custom would be abolished.

Great credit is due to Mr. Palmer for the liberal manner in which he has produced this expensive volume, and much it is to be wished that the proprietor of every ancient mansion would illustrate his residence in the same manner; a faithful record would then be preserved of many buildings which every year are diminishing in number, and a monument of the taste and judgment of the owner, and a pleasing memorial of his name, would then survive, after his mansion had passed away, and left no trace of its existence beyond what was preserved by the aid of the press and the graver.

A Dictionary of the Architecture and Archaeology of the Middle Ages. By John Britton, F. S. A. Illustrated by numerous Engravings by J. Le Keux.

THE subjects to which this volume is dedicated have for some years engaged the attention of the antiquary, opening a fruitful field for controversy, and affording a source of agreeable and instructive research; but, as might be expected in the infancy of any branch of study, it has happened that, in proportion as the subject was the less under-

stood, the more was the zeal and the ingenuity of the controversialists aroused and exercised. In possession but of few facts to constitute a foundation for raising a sound conclusion; unassisted by the rapid means of communication which modern science has afforded; debarred from intercourse with the continent and more distant lands by the effect of a long and ruinous war; it was scarcely to be expected that the earlier writers should treat their subject with that degree of sound judgment which is necessary to lead to a right conclusion on any literary, historical, or scientific question. With their limited means of investigation, it is not surprising that many should have allowed their zeal to overpower their judgment, and that fanciful theories should have occupied the place of solid conclusions. Deep-rooted prejudices were also to be encountered, which presented difficulties of no ordinary magnitude. On the one hand, the admirers of classical antiquity looked with profound contempt upon every subject which did not emanate from Greece or Rome; on the other, there were some who could see in the glorious piles of the middle ages nothing but superstition, error, and darkness. To the one, the apparent absence of rule and method was a stumbling-block; to the other, the early associations were nought but foolishness.

When the dormant taste for Gothic architecture, which was never utterly extinct in this country, was revived at the close of the last century, it unfortunately assumed the character of a mania; it became fashionable, and affected all classes; the peer thought of changing his stiff, formal mansion, the production of Colin Campbell, or Leoni, for a feudal castle; the divine deemed his church too heavy, or his parsonage too dull; and the citizen fancied as a residence a Gothic villa—misnamed a priory. There were some who vainly imagined that a revival of Gothic architecture in something like its original perfection and purity would take place,—that the world had begun to reason justly on subjects of past times,—that the middle ages would be rescued from the obloquy which they had so long lain under,—

that new sources of information would be laid open, and the long-forgotten and misrepresented manners and customs of early times would be understood and vindicated,—but they only hoped to be disappointed. In their enthusiasm, they did not reflect that no good could result to science or art from the prevalence of a feverish and false taste.

The mania was soon turned to a fruitful source of profit; the vanity and affectation of wealthy individuals was flattered, and their abbeys and castles were affectually termed revivals of the ancient architecture; the glass painter and the coach painter were called into action—one darkened the windows, the other defaced the walls; the architect and his worthy accessories amassed fortunes and filled the land with piles of vanity and folly, which have scarcely outlived their builders, and are now falling into ruin and decay.

At the same time that this affectually termed revival was going on, a very limited degree of knowledge prevailed on the subject of architecture. The Grecian style was all but unknown. The works of Stuart, read only by the few, had produced no practical results; all the knowledge of the architecture of Rome was derived alone from the productions of Palladio, Scamozzi, or Vignola. Certain rules had been framed, by which the professors of the art were relieved from the task of studying its principles, and which suited exactly the prevalent indisposition for research; whatever was found to derogate from these rules was pronounced to be barbarous, and even Stuart's classical productions were disregarded, because the simple architecture of the Greeks would not bend to the rule and compass of a modern Italian. To men who had followed this limited course of study, the ancient architecture of the middle ages presented a sad difficulty,—it was reducible to no rule with which they were acquainted, and fell in with nothing they had learned. Even the great Wren, in his day, who knew and could appreciate the merits of the style, allowed his prejudices to overpower his sense and judgment; in short, every architect was by his education bound hand and foot by rules which

condemned him to walk in a beaten track, and from which no one had the courage to deviate. When, therefore, the fancied revival of Gothic architecture took place, the style, rejected by the regular practisers of it, was taken up by an empiric, who seemed anxious to root out the true sources of knowledge of the art, that he might the more securely practise his spurious substitution. It is not, therefore, at the period when Gothic absurdities were rising up every where,—when cathedrals and churches were irreparably injured,—when ancient houses were despoiled and altered, that we can look for the existence of any great degree of knowledge of ancient architecture. Except by a very few, the true principles of the style were as little known and appreciated as in the times which had passed by; and it is probable that the modern taste would have ended almost where it began, if happily that spirit of investigation, which so highly distinguishes the present age, had not produced upon architecture, as well classical as mediæval, the most beneficial results. It has banished the hastily formed theories and speculations, and pointed to the source from whence alone true and correct opinions of the value of the style are to be procured. Hence the false and meretricious style which a Wyatt had contributed to invent, and a Nash sustained, fell into deserved disrepute, and authors vied with each other in pointing out the beauties and science existing in the styles of architecture which were prevalent in the middle ages. The history and origin of these styles, it is true, had been investigated by many clever men, but, unfortunately, their conclusions were in general hasty. Carter had supplied a vast mass of materials, the value of which is now far better appreciated than when it was first produced. Milner, in his intersecting system, had approached nearly to the true origin of the pointed arch, but had not the opportunity of investigating the subject sufficiently. Kerrich, with better means of investigation, injured his researches by the establishment of a whimsical theory. Rickman brought a mass of excellent materials into the field, and did much towards classification; but in the learn-

ed and unprejudiced researches of Mr. Hope, a sure guide is furnished to the inquirer of pursuing to its source the history of the architecture of the middle ages. The recent excellent treatises of Mr. Willis and Professor Whewell, tend materially to lead the inquirer to a scientific knowledge of the construction of the styles.

But still, up to the present hour, the knowledge of Gothic architecture has been confined to the library and the portfolio; in vain do we look at the works of the leading architects of the day for proofs of their having read and practised the precepts which they might have learned from the valuable works to which we have alluded. True it is that the style of Wyatt has been lost, and in a few years all trace of its existence will perhaps have ceased; but the Gothic of the day is scarcely a step nearer to the genuine style than that which has given way to it. We look in vain for the developement of the principles of Gothic architecture in the host of new churches,—in the various colleges, or even in the new Houses of Parliament; in all we see that the detail of Gothic architecture has been accommodated to the principles of the Greek and Roman styles. The skeleton is classical, the outward clothing alone is Gothic.

There is, however, one merit due to the more recent productions above those of the Wyatt school—the detail of the style is better understood, and, though badly applied, is often worked in a style highly creditable to the age; but it is to be feared that the progress of improvement is retarded by the want of attention to original examples: though swarms of our architects have journeyed to Rome, and have even braved the perils of Turkish domination, to investigate the works of Greece and Egypt, few have been found to venture on a journey of a few miles in their own country, to obtain a knowledge of its architecture from actually existing sources lying within their reach.

The means of knowledge have, however, been supplied by the publication of numerous works dedicated to the display of the detail of the architecture of the glorious piles in our own country, and from which the architects may in

their own chambers possess the means of deriving instruction and assistance in this important branch of their art. Among the authors who have contributed to the supply of this knowledge, stands prominently the veteran author of the publication now on our table, "a Sexagenarian, (as he says in his dedication to Her Majesty,) one who has dedicated the greater portion of his life to the investigation of the architecture of his native land." Commencing his task oppressed with difficulties, adopting a novel study with but little assistance from other sources, he has shewn, by perseverance and attention to the object in hand, what an author can effect under the most unpropitious circumstances.

The "Architectural Antiquities," the first important work of our author, was well calculated to create a feeling in favour of the style, and to encourage a spirit of inquiry into its origin and merits: here the eye was feasted with a sample of the vast mass of architectural beauties which exist in this country; its churches, mansions, and castles were shewn to the admirers of the grand and picturesque. The cross, the font, the enriched doorway, and the splendid monument, raised the enthusiasm of the more minute inquirer, and sent him into distant towns and obscure villages in search of further beauties, and opened to him a new source of enjoyment and edification; but, above all, the "Cathedral Antiquities" powerfully contributed to the correct understanding of the beauties of those admirable piles. The architectural student is therefore deeply indebted to Mr. Britton, for the information which he has afforded by his publications; and truly must he rejoice that the author is still in possession of health and spirits to produce another useful and elegant work.

In the course of his labours, the author felt the want of a dictionary of architectural terms; and fully aware of the utility of such a work to others, he was induced to commence the present. The length of time which has elapsed during the publication of it, is accounted for in the preface, by the care and assiduity necessarily exerted to render its contents as perfect as possible, and this appears to have been effected by the examination of a great

number of authorities, a list of which are appended, evincing the labour necessarily expended in its compilation and arrangement.

The terms of art which are given are taken from ancient contracts and descriptive works; but if these original designations are, as may be expected, but few in number, others have been selected from writers of eminence, who have treated on mediæval architecture, in addition to which the classical terms are introduced. It would be desirable to form a series applicable solely to Pointed architecture, which would be useful in descriptive surveys, and avoid in many instances lengthened explanations, as well as the uncertainty resulting from the use of those terms which are in strictness applicable to the ancient styles alone; but the difficulty would be to induce the general use of them. It is, however, rather to be desired than expected, that so great a desideratum in science will be carried into effect.

The following extract relates to a class of subjects familiar to the antiquary,—the ponderous ancient chests which are met with in churches and elsewhere, and the provincial name which has been given to them is singular, but not inappropriate,

"ARK. Hunter [Hallamshire Glossary, p. 5.] says, it is 'the large chest in farm-houses, used for keeping meal or flour.' The arks are usually made of strong oaken planks, which are sometimes elaborately carved; they resemble the chests found in churches, which are never, as far as I know, called arks. Many of the arks are of high antiquity; the making of them must have constituted a distinct trade, as we have the surname of Ark-wright. The strong boxes in which the Jews kept their valuables were anciently called their arks, *archas*, a word which occurs in the royal warrant in the *Fœdera*, 45 Hen. III. to search all the Jews' arks throughout the kingdom. As the Welch have *arkh* in the sense of coffin, it is not improbable that *ark* may be a relic of the Celtic."

We trust that a transaction like that noticed in the following note, is of rare if not of solitary occurrence.

"The writer of this note is in possession of a brass monumental effigy of a lady, which the incumbent of a parish in Warwickshire sold from his church to a fox-

modern building in London, as recently as the year 1800." W. H. Storr.

Under the head *crucifix*, Mr. Storr speaks of the crucifix *form* in Huttery church tower, Middlesex. It is a crucifix, and is carefully preserved and kept in repair.

The monuments most employed by Christian architects were those indicating the name of Christ by the letters I H S and X P I.

These letters should be I H C and X P S. *Gent. Mag. New series*, vol. V, page 41, &c.

The apparently incorrect use of the term "Norman," as applied to the upper part of the Western tower, appears to be satisfactorily explained.

"The collection of Westminster Abbey Church is supposed to have been corrupted by the name of Normans, when they visited the abbey, to which their name was ascribed."

Under the head of "Symbol," we are informed "that many symbolical figures were adopted from the figures: as the dove, the lion, the eagle, the palm-branch, the vine," &c.

This often-repeated assertion is erroneous; and as it refers injuriously on the practices of the early Christians, who would have deemed it a profanation to have adopted any symbols so sacred as those named from the Parable, it ought never to be passed without correction. Mr. Storr, in this instance, follows Hope, and we have already in our review of that author's work,* shown the impropriety of the assertion. We readily go over the ground of vindication again, for the purpose of correcting the error, wherever it appears in a popular shape. All the symbols above enumerated are strictly scriptural. The dove was adopted on the authority of St. Matthew, who describes the appearance of the Holy Spirit in that form. The lion and eagle are the well-known symbols of two of the Evangelists, derived from Ezekiel and the Apocalypse; the palm-branch from the same book; the vine from the well-known symbolical representation by our Saviour of himself as the true Vine. We regret to see such asser-

tions as these made and repeated, when a more consideration would have shown that they are not founded on truth.

We observe the term "Christian" substituted for the author's first "Gothic architecture," and the use of the appellation of the Christian Order was suggested by the Rev. F. Newman, in his History of St. Paul's, page 97. But we think it is far too general to come into common use. The Gothic style, which is pointed out but a portion of the Christian world. The most spacious edifices of the Eastern Church, and the numerous of them in Syria, in Venice, and in Russia, together with the large portions of churches throughout Europe, in which the pointed arches predominate, are all Christian, but they are not of Pointed architecture. Therefore, the proposed appellation extends to the whole of such structures, it is unnecessary as applied to their architecture. It is to be used in lieu of the term "Gothic," in its restricted sense, it only designates a portion of the edifice raised for Christian worship, and would therefore convey a false meaning. We confess we should have selected a term other than "Gothic" used, but it has unfortunately become so rooted by constant usage, that it would be difficult to substitute any other term in lieu of it, than "Pointed style." We think, the best substitute which has been proposed.

A series of short notices of the architects and artificers employed on the ancient buildings, which particularly form the subject of the work, is also included in the plan; it is pleasing to see that the names of so many of these ingenious men have reached our day.

There is one feature of the volume which requires notice, and with which we conclude; and this is the engravings which embellish it: they are executed on copper by Mr. J. Le Keux; and though the subjects are depicted on a small scale, they display that delicacy of finish, which always characterises the works of that engraver. They comprise examples of arches, doors, windows, and other details of ancient buildings; most of them are drawn geometrically. We think the dates given to some of the examples require revision: the circular window from

* *Gent. Mag. New series*, vol. III. p. 12.

St. Nicholas, Guildford, is dated 1180 : the example itself is manifestly of the reign of Edward III. Neither can we approve of the glass introduced into a window from Worcester cathedral, which is not older than the end of Edward the Third's reign, yet displays the effigy of Longespée, Earl of Salisbury, in the costume of John, filling the whole of one of the compartments. In such a window as that depicted, small figures with lofty canopies, in coeval costume, would be the more appropriate.

We now close the volume, with the full conviction that its contents will prove of the utmost utility to every student of architecture, whether he be amateur or professional : he will find terms of rare as well as common occurrence, explained with brevity and perspicuity ; and the vast number of examples which are given in the engravings will relieve him from the trouble of examining a host of authorities, and enable him to form an idea of the age of the original structures. It is pleasing to reflect on the attention which is paid to the study of the architecture of the middle ages ; and we think no one commencing such a course of study can do better than to provide himself with Mr. Britton's Dictionary, which, in his researches, will prove to him a sure guide and an useful companion.

Montrose and the Covenanters, their characters and conduct illustrated from documents hitherto unpublished.
By Mark Napier, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo.
Edinburgh, 1838.

THIS is a work which, notwithstanding many imperfections, deserves to be well thought of. It presents to notice various important documents which the praiseworthy research of the author has discovered amongst the family papers of the Napiers, and the unpublished stores of the Advocates' library, and it tends to throw a new, and, occasionally, a very pleasant light upon important events and heroic achievements, and upon times and men whose character and conduct are subjects of never-dying interest.

As a book, it has great defects. It is extremely diffuse, at the same time that it is incomplete ; very many pages

are wasted in the discussion of trifles, whilst subjects of great moment, and strictly connected with the main purpose of the work, are altogether overlooked ; the author is fond of giving vent to what he considers sharp sayings against his political opponents ; he is a politician rather than an historian, and writes throughout—as he says he is conscious that he does—too much in the tone of excited controversy. Judiciously pruned and reduced to one volume, it might be made a popular and readable book ; in its present shape it will remain a work to which historical inquirers respecting Montrose, or the Covenanters, will refer with advantage, but which few persons will have the patience to read throughout.

The biography of Montrose has hitherto rested principally upon certain Latin memoirs of him, written by Dr. George Wishart, a learned man who was successively chaplain to Montrose and the Queen of Bohemia, and, after the Restoration, was Bishop of Edinburgh. As Wishart's work has met with little attention from our biographers, and Mr. Napier is quite silent respecting its history, it may not be amiss to mention that it first saw the light at the Hague, in 1647, in 8vo. Within two or three years afterwards it went through several editions, all published at the same place, but was never, we believe, reprinted in Great Britain. A rough translation into English, made hastily for circulation amongst the Scotch and English cavaliers, was published in London during the same year in which the original first appeared, and was frequently reprinted, with the addition, after Montrose's death, of a narrative of his final defeat and execution, either translated from Wishart's Latin, or written in English by David Whitford, brother of the Colonel Walter Whitford who had a hand in the assassination of Dorilaus. An amended English translation was published at Edinburgh in 1720, in 12mo. under the editorship of a Mr. Adams, and with an appendix of original documents ; another translation issued from the press of Ruddiman in 1756 ; and in 1819 the publication of Sir Walter Scott's *Legend of Montrose* occasioned Constable to re-print the last transla-

tion, with some additions to the documentary matter in the appendix.

Published whilst the tidings of Montrose's rapid victories were yet ringing in men's ears, it cannot be doubted that Wishart's elegant book contributed to spread far and wide a knowledge of Montrose's heroic achievements, and exasperated his enemies in proportion as it augmented his fame. Montrose himself was fully conscious of this, and when, in pursuance of a pitiful custom which was regarded as a sort of substitute for refutation, the book was suspended round his neck upon the gallows, he himself assisted to fasten it on, and remarked that he did not feel more honoured when the king sent him the Garter. But Wishart was a mere panegyrist, and in his pages Montrose is nothing but a hero. Writers on the other side attempt to compensate for his victories, which they slur over but cannot deny, by attacking his personal character. They accuse him of perjury, treachery, fondness for assassination, cruelty, and even cowardice. This is all so much according to custom, that such accusations, raked up out of the works of obscure slanderers, and studiously set forth by modern writers whose party bias is notorious, really do not deserve much attention. In the case of Montrose, the only accusation which appears to us to be of importance sufficient to waste a page upon, is that contained in the statement of Clarendon, that when Charles I. visited Scotland in 1641, Montrose, by the procurement of William Murray, of the bedchamber, came privately to the king and offered to assassinate Hamilton and Argyle. The present author has fully considered this charge, and has developed very minutely the manner in which later writers have magnified and multiplied it, without noticing the reply which the acuteness of Hume, and his acquaintance with the position of Montrose at the period, instantly enabled him to give to it. "It is not improper," remarks this historian, whom it is now the fashion to decry as having been at no pains to make himself acquainted with the events of the periods to which his great work relates, "it is not improper to take notice of a mistake committed by Clarendon,

much to the disadvantage of this gallant nobleman, that he offered the king, when his Majesty was in Scotland, to assassinate Argyle. All the time the king was in Scotland, Montrose was confined to prison,"—a prison in which he was jealously guarded by determined enemies, and from which the present writer evidently proves that no royal mandate or gentleman of the bedchamber, nothing indeed less potent than a harlequin's wand, could have extricated him.

The other accusations are all met by Mr. Napier, and combated with more or less success. He is somewhat too fond of his subject—the common fault of biographers—and exalts him consequently a great deal beyond the height which other persons may feel inclined to assign to him; but no one can peruse this work attentively without coming to the conclusion that Montrose was a better man, that he entered upon his career of loyalty with better feelings, possessed a more cultivated mind, and was altogether a more humanised, a more humane, and a more patriotic person than has generally been supposed.

Amongst Mr. Napier's new documents is one in which the political principles of Montrose are displayed by himself in a paper of great interest, written apparently about the year 1640. In its clear foresight of the termination of the then impending troubles,—that the kingdom would fall into the hands of one who would tyrannize over the people,—this paper reminds us of a celebrated passage in Burke's *Reflections*, in which he anticipated the military despotism which ensued from the French Revolution. Montrose writes throughout in a noble, manly tone, and displays a very statesmanlike acquaintance with the principles of government, and although his notions were strikingly opposed to those at present in vogue, he was at no loss for arguments to support them. One passage is so full of practical wisdom—wisdom applicable to all periods and all countries—that we cannot forbear giving it a place.

"Now, to any man that understands these things only, the *proceedings of these times* may seem strange, and he may expostulate with us thus: 'Noblemen and

gentlemen of good quality, what do you mean? Will you teach the people to put down the Lord's Anointed, and lay violent hands on his authority, to whom both you and they owe subjection and assistance with your goods, lives, and fortunes, by all the laws of God and man? Do ye think to stand and domineer over the people in an *aristocratic* way—the people who owe you small or no obligation? It is you, *under your natural prince*, that get all employment pregnant of honour or profit, in peace or war. You are the subjects of his liberality; your houses decayed, either by merit or his grace and favour are repaired, without which you fall in contempt; the people jealous of their liberty, when ye deserve best, to shelter themselves, will make you *shorter by the head*, or serve you with an ostracism. If their *first act be against kingly power, their next act will be against you*: for if the people be of a fierce nature, they will cut your throats (as the Swissers did of old); you shall be contemptible (as some of antient houses are in Holland, their very burgomaster is the better man); your honours—life—fortunes stand at the discretion of a *seditions preacher*. And you, ye meaner people of Scotland, who are not capable of a republic, for many grave reasons, why are you induced by specious pretexts, to your own heavy prejudice and detriment, to be instruments of others' ambition? Do ye not know, when the monarchical government is shaken, the great ones strive for the garland with your blood and your fortunes? whereby you gain nothing, but, instead of a race of kings who have governed you two thousand years with peace and justice, and have preserved your liberties against all domineering nations, shall purchase to yourselves *vultures and tigers* to reign over your posterity, and yourselves shall endure all those miseries, massacres, and proscriptions of the triumvirate of Rome,—the kingdom fall again into the hands of *one*, who of necessity must, and for reasons of state will, tyrannize over you. For kingdoms acquired by blood and violence are by the same means entertained. And you great men, (if any such be among you so blinded with ambition,) *who aim so high as the crown*, do you think we are so far degenerate from the virtue, valour, and fidelity to our true and lawful Sovereign, so constantly entertained by our ancestors, as to suffer you, with all your policy, to reign over us? Take heed you be not *Æsop's dog*, and lose the cheese for the shadow in the well. And thou *seditions preacher*, who studieth to put the sovereignty in the people's hands for *thy own ambitious ends*,

as being able, by thy wicked eloquence and *hypocrisy*, to infuse into them what thou pleasest, know this, that this people is more incapable of sovereignty than any other known. Thou art abused like a pedant by the nimble-witted noblemen,—go, go along with *them* to shake the present government;—not for *thy* ends to possess the *people* with it,—but like (as) a cunning tennis-player lets the ball go to the wall, where it *cannot stay*, that he may take it at the bound with more ease." (i. 406—408).

In others of the new documents we obtain glimpses of the manner in which the hero was esteemed by his friends and family connections. He seems entirely to have fascinated the young Lord Napier, his nephew, who followed him in his exile, and entertained for him an affection second only to that which he expressed towards his wife. In one letter he asks her to send him her picture in the breadth of a sixpence, to place beside one of Montrose, which he had just given him, and which he had "caused put in a gold case of the same bigness I desire yours." "I will wear it," he exclaims, "upon a ribbon under my doublet, so long as it, or I, lasts." In another letter, he exults that "it was ever said that Montrose and his nephew were like the Pope and the Church, who would be inseparable." Lady Napier partook of her husband's feeling, and contrived to obtain Montrose's heart from its grave under his gallows. She caused it to be embalmed, inclosed it in a little steel case made of the blade of the hero's sword, placed the case in a gold flagrage box which had been presented to John Napier, the inventor of Logarithms, by a Doge of Venice, and deposited the box in a silver urn given by Montrose to Lord Napier. After passing through a variety of extraordinary adventures, which are detailed in a letter from Sir Alexander Johnston, these precious relics were finally lost at Boulogne in 1792. The possessors of them being at that place when the revolutionary government required all persons to give up their plate, the urn and its contents were entrusted to an Englishwoman named Knowles, to be secreted. She died suddenly, and the secret of their place of deposit was buried with her.

Another new document of some interest is a letter of Bishop Burnet's, written at the time of the trial of Lord William Russell. It places the Historian of his Own Times in rather a questionable position, but we cannot do more than refer to it at p. 14 of the first volume of the present work. All who feel an interest either in Burnet or his Own Times,—and who that knows anything of English history does not?—will do well to look at it.

The History of Esau considered.

THE title of this work brought to our recollection the travels of Burckhardt and Laborde, and we had bright visions flitting across the imagination of Petra, Hor, Seir, and Sinai. Anticipation was enhanced by the prospect of again traversing the defile of Wady Mousa, exploring the Pharaonic treasures of the Khasne, or mourning in the vale of tombs the departed grandeur of the eagle of the desert; but grievously have we been disappointed. Our author knows nothing of the city of Esau—nothing of these monumental relics of his hardy progeny; in short, nothing of the mortal Esau, it is the spiritual Esau, the red Edom of prophecy, the magical apocalyptic number 666, with which he is conversant, and alone holds communion. To most readers, the very announcement of such fellowship would be the knell of further patience, and the book would “be shut up and sealed till the time of the end.” Our sympathies, however, were enlisted in the author's cause, and an attentive perusal has been amply repaid by the acquisition of new and fanciful interpretations of a subject solemn and important, we admit, but rendered whimsical by the heterogeneous expositions and contradictory sentiments which every tyro in religious authorship has felt himself commissioned to adopt and palm upon the world as undoubted, orthodox, and infallible.

The object of the present volume is to display the descendants of Esau enjoying the dominion promised by Isaac, when the yoke of Jacob should be broken from off his neck, and this prophecy is asserted as fulfilled by the Saracenic kingdom; the Saracens being declared by our author to be the off-

spring of Edom. To substantiate this proposition, the metallic image of Nebuchadnezzar's dream is resorted to, and as a matter of course, all preceding writers on this prophecy were egregiously ignorant, and their intellects co-ordinate with those of the image itself.

“The Metallic Image of the book of Daniel is generally looked upon as a compendium of the four empires of Babylon, Persia, Greece, and Rome, which rose in succession upon that part of the earth which is evidently marked out as the site of prophetic representations from the given station, Ancient Babylon; and, in point of time, the scheme reaches to the end of the world.”—“In this system, the Roman Empire is considered to be the last; and this conclusion was very natural to those commentators who did not live to see the fall of the Roman Empire, and the rise of another upon the same predicted space, which, from its duration, extent, strength, and universality, appears to have greater claims to the title of empire than some of those to which it has been awarded. Alexander the Great reigned but ten or twelve years, and his swift career of conquest, over nations which he did not live to cement together, is so accurately described in a subsequent vision in the eighth chapter, that his identity there cannot be doubted. Moreover, it is added, that when he became strong, his great horn was broken. Now is it probable that one short reign, transient conquests, and an immediately broken horn, would be symbolized as one of the fundamental empires of the metallic image, to the exclusion of the Saracenic dominion, which, including the caliphates, was of the continuance of 800 years?”—“Can the great Antichrist Mahomet, then, be left without notice?” pp. 31 to 33.

From the above extract, it will be readily perceived that the Macedo-Grecian empire is discarded from the list, the Roman empire is promoted to the Grecian leopard, and the fourth beast the Saracenic empire, the iron and clay with ten toes. These wonderful ten toes, however, are unappropriated and left to future elucidation. We regret Sir Isaac Newton was too abstracted to attend to the Saracenic claim, or too stupid not to sacrifice every thing to the cause of Mahomet as Antichrist, or we should have had the ten toes eliminated by a second Principia.

To attend the Israelitish journey-

ings of our protégé, we must remark that all Christians admit that the iron and clay kingdom, the fourth beast, which we consider typical of Romanism, and our author of *Mahomedanism*, is allied to the Antichrist of the Revelations, and the number 666 is the test whereby the authenticity and truth of the supposition is known, whether it be Lateinus, Maometis, Martin Lauter, or Apostates. It is the grand object therefore of the writer of Esau's history, after converting him into a Saracen, and placing him in dominion under the fourth beast, to prove Mahomet the corresponding Antichrist, and the man whose name is coincident with the apocalyptic key.

"The name Mahomet, when written in Greek, as the Apocalypse was, contains the number 666, Moametic."—"The number 666 has long been adjudged to the Roman horn, but appears clearly to belong to the individual man Mahomet."

In proof of this bold assertion, an appeal is made in a note to Bishop Walmesly's History of the Church, who says "that the name of Mahomet when expressed in Greek is Mahometic or Maometic, as Euthymius and the Greek historian Zonaras and Cedrenus write it?" It is unfortunate for the research or honesty of our author that he should quote thus boldly from a popish writer, who has long ago been convicted of fraud and falsehood. Cedrenus writes the name Mouchoumet (ΜΟΥΧΟΥΜΕΤ); Euthymius and Zonaras write it Moameth (ΜΩΑΜΕΘ). Not one Greek author has it Maometic. However aptly the character of Mahomet may suit our author's idea of Antichrist, it is plain that the one thing needful, the orthography of Maometis, and therefore the number of the beast, is deficient. The changeling *Maometis* must be abandoned, and by consequence its type, the Saracenic dominion, is as unstable as the baseless fabric of a dream. Surely we may now say of our historian, "here is wisdom,"—wisdom in numbering the *bene nummatum marsupium* of a generous public, though lacking wisdom in the numbering of apocalyptic beasts. Perhaps our author may in his over zeal for Antichristian Mahomet adopt the more favoured term *Αποστάτης*, (Apostates,) as bearing the number 666, but we must refer him to

the Rev. R. Rabbett's most excellent work on this subject for a complete refutation of its applicability, for although others, whose classic blossoms promised better fruit, have used ϵ in apostates as synonymous with the episemon $\epsilon\alpha\upsilon$, yet he has distinctly shown that there is no connection whatever between them, the present substitute of the lost episemon not being $\epsilon\tau$, or its contraction ϵ , but derived from a totally forensic source. We should name also the fact of apostates not being the name of a man; but Mr. R.'s work will afford a much better exposition of the controversy than either our time or space will permit. We shall remit all minute criticism, and content ourselves by merely hinting our dislike to such obscure and contradictory terms as "*retrospective prophecy*," in p. 6 and 134; and regret the occurrence of many historical errors; e. g. p. 9. "*Augustus, the first emperor of Rome*." The mis-application in p. 19 of Gen. ix. 7. is so gross, that we cannot lose time by conversing on the "*unknown party*."

In the preliminary chapter there is a singular specimen of nosological divinity, where it is fancifully imagined, and said to be proved, that though Adam and Eve were created one, yet by the fall they ceased to be one; so that the children they had (we suppose a divorce took place) were not entirely theirs, but part were the sons of God, part the children of Adam, and others the seed of Satan. Any conceit of this kind, if innocent in its tendency, may be tolerated as a discursive exercise of fancy, but when it assumes even if it were the semblance of limiting the universal satisfaction made by redeeming love, we must point it out as dangerous and incommensurate with the plainest precepts of the Gospel. Had our pseudo-historian made five seeds instead of three, the physiologists of the reformed school might have enrolled themselves debtors for the new creation, and written largely on Black Ethiopian Ham, White Caucasian Shem, Mongolian Japheth, American Red Esau, and the treacherous Malay Cain; but we fear no practical good can arise either to science or theology, from the tripartite division, but much spiritual pride and detriment to such as already fancy

themselves the only admissible seed of the Christian evangelical covenant. We have as much of the (עצרון) Gnitzavon) sorrow or grief, p. 12, as our quondam grandfather Adam endured in days of yore, in observing his precocious Caucasian children so wise in their generation as to hazard every crude thought on paper, and then print that thought, with the hope of rendering it authentic and legible to others—lucrative and immortalising to themselves.

Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Vol. XXVII. part 2.

WE adopt our usual course in the revision of these papers.

Observations on three Roman Sepulchral Inscriptions found at Watermore, near Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, in 1835 and 1836. By Dr. Conrad Leemans, first Conservator of the Museum of Antiquities at Leyden.

These interesting Roman sepulchral stelæ* were engraved in our Magazine for June 1837, when the same writer favoured us with a dissertation, of which the present is an amplification.

The author proceeds to observe on the conclusions to be drawn from these monuments, which he is inclined to refer to the century in which the Rauraci and Frisii, as auxiliaries, followed the Roman armies into Britain, first, that the commercial intercourse between the Gauls and Britons was kept up after the conquest of Britain by the Romans; secondly, that Cirencester, the ancient Corinium, or Douroconovium, was considered important among the Romano-British stations: tessellated pavements, hypocausts, statues, coins, rings, &c. from time to time discovered have sufficiently attested this fact, and Dr. Leemans suggests that well-directed excavations on the spot would probably lead to the discovery of many other materials for Romano-British statistics. A reference to our number for August, p. 180, will afford proof of the reasonable character of these expectations.

* The etchings of these memorials in the *Archæologia* are in outline on a large scale: in our engraving they are shaded, and thus more distinctly shew that the figures are carved in bas relief.

The Kiss of the Virgin, a Narrative of Researches made in Germany during the year 1832, for the purpose of ascertaining the mode of inflicting that punishment, and of proving the often denied and generally disputed fact of its existence, by R. L. Pearsall, of Willsbridge, Esq.

When we look at the cruel and barbarous inflictions for the punishment of state delinquencies in the middle ages, we are more disposed to part with the splendour and chivalrous manners which imparted to them the brilliancy of romance. Neither liberty nor independence existed under such a system; the law was that of the strongest; and such a state of slavery was only ameliorated by the patriarchal feelings which the lords of feudal districts entertained for their vassals. Various traditions were found by the author relative to the *Jungfern Kiss* in Germany, but a general idea prevailed that in certain towers and strong holds there was a terrible engine, which not only destroyed life, but annihilated the body of the condemned; being constructed in the form of a young girl, it was called the Virgin. In vain did the author explore the towers of Frankfort and Mayence, and the fortresses in Rhineland, for an introduction to this sanguinary damsel. At Mayence the tradition alone of such a terrible executioner survived, and the author was induced conjecturally to identify the Virgin with the *Plank*, or German *Guillotine*, the instrument which, in Scotland, in the sixteenth century, bore the appellation of the *Maiden*. This conclusion was however disturbed by a passage in an old book, entitled, "*Materialen zur Nurnbergerischen Jeschichte Leransgegeben von D. I. C. Scebenkees. Nurnberg, 1792,*" which had been extracted from an old Chronicle not specifically quoted, and which thus described the instrument:

"In the year of our Lord 1533, the Iron Virgin was constructed, for the punishment of evil doers, within the wall of the Froschthurm (or Frogstower) opposite the place called *die Sieben Zeiler* (that is to say, the Seven Ropes); so, at least, it was publicly given out to justify the thing. Therein was an iron statue, seven feet high, which stretched abroad both its arms in the face of the criminal; and death by

this machine was said to send the poor sinner to the fishes. For so soon as the executioner moved the step, on which it stood, it hewed, with broad hand swords, the criminal into little pieces, which were swallowed by fishes in hidden waters. 'Such secret tribunals,' continues the author, by way of comment on the foregoing extract, 'existed formerly in many countries. I do not, however, know whether any traces yet remain of the one here described, and I have never read that any use was ever made of it; perhaps the whole affair may be nothing more than a legend.'"

To Nuremberg he repaired, and explored the dismal subterraneous chambers of the town hall, which in the ages of torture and military domination had so often re-echoed with the shrieks of the state criminal, and from Dr. Mayer he ascertained the precise spot where the machine had stood.

"The figure," said he, "stood at the brink of a trap-door; and when the individual who had suffered by its embraces was released from them, he fell downwards through it on a sort of cradle of swords, placed in a vault underneath, and which were so arranged as to cut his body into pieces, which dropt into running water over which the machine stood!"

"He could not tell me the precise manner in which this machine operated, but said that he understood it to have been thus: two wooden cylinders were placed parallel to each other, so as to extend right across the inferior vault; into the front of each of these cylinders were screwed a great many iron blades, which projected in the face of each other, and crossed each other like scissor-blades; and into the rear of the same cylinders were screwed an equal number of curved bars of iron. The cylinders, being thus armed, were put in equilibrio by means of weights, and by placing the ends of the bars on strong beams, so that, when any thing heavy fell from above on the blades, they were put in motion, and made to perform a cutting movement. I need not say that in this manner the body of a man must have been soon minced to pieces; but, in order to give the reader a clear idea of the contrivance in question, I must refer him to the drawing, and at the same time recal to his mind a toy which he has perhaps been familiar with in infancy, and which is in England called the prancing dragoon; for there must, I apprehend, have been the same principle of movement in both."

Our author still continued his search
Gent. Mag. Vol. X.

after the identical Virgin. At Vienna he found a tower overhanging a canal, in which building one of these murderous machines had been placed; and when the water beneath at any time became redder than usual, the current saying among the commonalty still was, "So the Virgin has been at her work again!" At length, in the castle of Feistritz, belonging to Baron Dietrich, a collector of antiquities, he found the dreadful instrument, which the Baron had purchased.

"The construction of the figure was simple enough. A skeleton, formed of bars and hoops, was coated over with sheet iron, which was laid on and painted, so as to represent a Nuremberg citizen's wife of the 16th century, in the mantle then generally worn by that class of persons.

"From the plate representing the interior of the machine, the reader will see that the front of it opened like folding doors; the two halves of the front part of it being connected by hinges with the back part. On the inside of its right breast are thirteen quadrangular poniards. There are eight of these on the inside of the left breast, and two on the inside of the face. These last were clearly intended for the eyes of the victim, who must have therefore gone backwards into it, and have received, in an upright position, in his breast and head, the blades to which he was exposed. That this machine had been formerly used cannot be doubted, because there are evident blood stains yet visible on its breast and on the upper part of its pedestal. How it was worked is not known, for the mechanism which caused it to open and shut is no longer attached to it; but that there was some such mechanism, is clear from the holes and sockets which have been cut out on the surface of the pedestal, showing the points where parts of the apparatus intended to work it must have been inserted. It stands at present on castors, and there are two iron springs which its present proprietor has caused to be placed in it, for the purpose of making its sides to open whenever it is moved forward; but this is merely done to startle, by way of pleasantry, those who see it for the first time, and without any idea of explaining the means by which it was anciently made to perform its office."

These horrors of a savage penal system were by no means, it appears, confined to Germany; for in the chamber of the Inquisition at Madrid, a gentleman, formerly in the suite of

Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-king of Spain, told the author that he found an image of the Virgin composed partly of wood and partly of iron; it was called *Mater Dolorosa*, and so constructed that the wretched victim subjected to its embraces had by degrees his life squeezed out of his body.

The author seems to think it by no improbable that this implement was introduced into Germany during the reign of Charles V. Something of the kind was found at Florence at the close of the war of 1814. The wild fury of the French revolution began with sweeping from the earth the dungeons and implements devoted to political vengeance, as the hurricane and tornado clear the atmosphere from pestilential vapours, although their course be marked with overwhelming desolation for the time.

The lover of history cannot peruse this account of the Nuremberg Virgin without being reminded of the state of this country under the early Norman Lords, so faithfully depicted in the Saxon Chronicle under the year 1137, in the reign of King Stephen, of which we shall give a brief specimen.

"Every rich man built his castles * * * they took those whom they suspected to have any goods by night and day, seizing both men and women, and they put them in prison for their gold and silver, and tormented them with pains unspeakable, for never were any martyrs tormented as these were; they hung some up by their feet and smoked them with foul smoke, some by their thumbs or by the head, and they hung burning things on their feet. They put a knotted string about their heads, and writhed it till it went into the brain. They put them into dungeons wherein were adders and snakes and toads, and thus wore them out. Some they put into a crucet house, that is, into a chest that was short and narrow and not deep, and they put sharp stones in it, and crushed the man therein, so that they broke all his limbs. There were hateful and grim things called *Sachentege*s in many of the castles, and which two or three men had enough to do to carry. The *Sachentege* was made thus: it was fastened to a beam having a sharp iron to go round a man's throat and neck, so that he might no ways sit, nor lie, nor sleep, but he must bear all the iron."^{*}

Our own common law did not recognize the application of torture, but by the civil courts it was occasionally employed, and in the examination into matters of treason, by the Privy Council, Star Chamber, &c. The Tower of London had its *Duke of Exeter's daughter*, *scavenger's* [Skeffington's] *daughter*, and its crucet house of *little-ease*. Why to racks of all sorts were assigned lady patronesses, we shall not venture to determine. The revolution of the 17th century in England swept them all away. The subject, as far as refers to our own judicature, has already been pretty fully discussed in our columns.*

We again repeat our congratulation to humanity at large, as at least one good result of the march of intellect, that Europe has been cleared of these Virgins bearing daggers in their iron arms, and all the other inventions of cruelty refined by tyranny. Mr. Pearsall, although he chills our hearts with something of the terrors of a German romance, has presented us with a highly interesting narrative in this account of the Jungfern Kuss.

Remarks on the Towneley Mysteries, in a letter from the Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, M.A.

The phraseology and metre of these barbarous and superstitious dramas illustrate many obscurities in our ancient writers, and present examples of all the various modes of versification in use up to the beginning of the fifteenth century. In the *Winter's Tale*, Act iv. Scene 3rd, the clown asks if Autolycus "has any *unbraided wares*?" In the glossary to the *Towneley Mysteries* the word *brade* is explained by a start, a sudden turn or assault; this explanation appears at the first sight not at all to help the obscure passage in Shakspeare. Mr. Sharpe adds another meaning—"a cry or shriek," and tells us the verb has a kindred signification—*unbraided wares* are therefore, he thinks, commodities which have not been hawked about, or exposed to sale, spick and span new. The glossarists have, however, generally defined "*unbraided wares*" in the

* *Saxon Chron.* Miss Gurney's translation.

* Review of "Jardine on the use of torture in England," *Gent. Mag.* for June 1837, p. 604.

sense of plain, unornamented goods, i. e. *unabraded*, not chased. We hardly think that Mr. Sharpe's suggestion has decidedly displaced this acceptance.

Original Record of the form of the Public Entry of King Henry the Eighth into Tournay after the surrender in 1513, and notification, by Queen Catharine of Arragon, of the birth of the Princess Mary, to the Municipal Authorities of Tournay. Communicated by Geo. Fred. Beltz, Esq. F.S.A. Lancaster Herald.

These documents, of which one is in the old French of the period, and which should therefore have been accompanied with a translation, were found in the ancient Register of the city of Tournay, called from its binding "*Cuir noir*." They add to the number of those which minutely illustrate the details of history.

Account of the Examination of the Mummy of Pet-maut-ioh-mes, brought from Egypt by the late John Gosset, Esq. and deposited in the Museum of the Island of Jersey, by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq.

Mr. Pettigrew's reading and practical acquaintance with these subjects entitle his opinions to great respect. The very elaborate case which incloses this mummy was, he thinks, the receptacle for a *female*, although bearing the figure of *Osiris*, for which circumstance Mr. Pettigrew thus accounts:—

"I have noticed," he says, "an apparent anomaly—a yellow face and a beard. The female countenance is, I believe without an exception, always painted yellow or white, and the male red, on all cases and sarcophagi containing mummies. The beard is unquestionably a male symbol. How, then, are we to account for this singular combination? It seems to me that it may be solved thus: the yellow face denotes a female; the beard belongs to the figure of *Osiris*, who is judge of the dead, and president of that kingdom where the souls of the approved were to be admitted to eternal felicity; and Mr. Wilkinson, of whose acquaintance with the Egyptian mythology it is unnecessary for me to speak, says, that 'every Egyptian after death was deified to a certain extent, but no one became a god; they merely bore the name and form of *Osiris*, a name applied in the same sense to females.' Men and

women were thus both represented after death under the form and name of *Osiris*, never of *Isis*, as the late Dr. Young had conjectured. *Osiris*, Mr. Wilkinson supposes to signify, in his character of judge, the unity of the deity, and to this unity, or original essence, man returned after death, but man collectively, and no distinction of sex was maintained after the soul had quitted its material envelope. All this seems to confirm the statement given by Herodotus, who, it must be recollected, in his account of the persons employed in embalming, says, 'there are certain individuals appointed for the purpose (i. e. embalming), and who profess that art; these persons, when any body is brought to them, show the bearers some wooden models of corpses, painted to represent the originals; the most perfect they assert to be the representation of him whose name I take it to be impious to mention (i. e. *Osiris*) in this matter.'"

The female mummy Mr. Pettigrew thinks was displaced by the priests under the dynasty of the Ptolemies; the original name which the case bore being carefully erased, and a male body introduced, the embalming of which presented a very singular variety from the usual mode (see our January Magazine, p. 79). An interesting process verbal of the whole development of the mummy is given by Mr. Pettigrew, and the whole mode of embalming corresponded with that of the mummies of the Greek period, with the exception of the circumstance above pointed out. Three clear lineal etchings further illustrate the decorations of this ancient coffin and its contents.

(*To be continued.*)

Ordnance Survey of the County of Londonderry; Colonel Colby, R. E. F. R. S. L. and E. M.R.I.A. &c. Superintendent. Vol. I. 4to. pp. 336.

FROM the Ordnance Survey of England the public has derived a work of perpetual utility, in its minute and very satisfactory maps of the whole country, now in progress of completion. In Ireland the same intelligent body of public servants has proceeded to a further and still more laborious task,—that of collecting the general statistics and history of the country. The volume before us, the first-fruits of its

labours, is at once an honour to the gentlemen who have produced it, and to the age and government under which the professional talents and acquisitions which would otherwise have run to waste, during the unoccupied times of peace, have been directed to an employment of incalculable service to science, to history, and to all the best purposes of civilization and good government.

It appears from Col. Colby's preface that the merit of planning and executing this work is due to Lieut. Larcom, who, when once led into very considerable research, merely for the object of ascertaining the correct orthography of local names, was induced to think that the opportunity should not be lost, which appeared to offer itself, of collecting and methodising every species of local information. Captain Portlock, who has charge of the Geological branch of the Survey, undertook also, for this memoir, the Natural History and Productive Economy sections; having the assistance of Mr. Daniel Moore in the botanical researches. The description of the Natural Features, Social Economy, and of the ancient and modern Buildings, have been chiefly contributed by Capt. Dawson, and his assistants, Mr. Ligar, Mr. Stokes, and Mr. Williams. The History and Antiquities have been drawn up by Mr. George Petrie, aided by Mr. John O'Donovan. Mr. George Downes has contributed a variety of matter, and arranged the section "People" in the account of the city of Londonderry; and Mr. Edward Singleton has prepared the tabular statistics and numerical calculations.

It appears that the survey of Ireland was required to be made on a larger scale than that of England, principally for the purpose of exhibiting the boundaries of Townlands, that the maps might serve as a basis for correcting the unequal pressure of local taxation, and facilitate the contemplated measures of internal improvement. The maps of the county of Londonderry were published in 1833; the collection of the present valuable details was then commenced, and the portions relating to the rural baronies will follow in succession. Whilst the future maps are in constant progress, it is proposed that their execution shall

be attended with such researches as will afford the materials for continuing this important work. Whether it can be continued on so full a scale (with a probability of its completion within a reasonable time) as that on which the parish of Templemore and city of Londonderry (only) are described in this volume, is worthy, we think, of matured consideration; but we trust, in any case, nothing will occur to cause the Government to desist, or to relax, in so important and beneficial a work. We will now quote Lieut. Larcom's statement of his plan of arrangement:

"Subjects, however various, if connected with locality, are separable into classes, on the simple principle that Man by his reason devises *Artificial* means for improving to his uses the productions of *Nature*. On this principle, the memoir of each Parish is divided into three parts, of which the first describes the state in which *NATURE* has placed it; the second the condition to which it has been brought by *ART*; and the third the uses now made by *THE PEOPLE* of their combination.

"Thus, the map exhibiting the physical features of the ground, the First Part of the memoir commences with their description, their aspect, climate, and geological structure, as introductory to the several branches of natural history, which in great degree depend upon them. The Second Part, in like manner based upon the map, describes in detail the roads, the buildings, and other works of art, whose positions are shewn upon it; the modern being noticed first, because, immediately following the natural state, they combine with it to complete a picture of the country as it now exists, and prepare the mind for an inquiry into its past history as a prelude to the proper understanding of its social and productive state. This historic inquiry naturally directs itself, in the first place, to the ancient buildings and other monuments, and to such accounts, historical or traditional, concerning them, as may yet remain; and in the second, from the buildings themselves, to an account of the people by whom they were erected, and the state of society, of which they constitute the memorials. From this point, the Third Part commences; its first division, social economy, beginning with the earliest history of the people, the septs, or clans, whose descendants still may inhabit the district, and the various changes or improvements which have gradually led to the present establishments for government, education,

benevolence, and justice. This account of the people and their establishments leads naturally to the productive economy, which closes the work, as resulting from the means the people have been shown to possess for calling into beneficial action the natural state at first described."

This general sketch of the plan of the work will convey a far better idea of it than such partial extracts as our scanty limits would permit us to make. We need only say that no accessible source of information seems to have been neglected; and we presume that the descent of property, where it can be learned, will not be omitted. Whether genealogy and family history will fall into the plan, these town districts do not afford us an example; but we may remark that the biography of eminent natives, &c. has not been overlooked. With the sensible yet erudite dissertations on the antiquities of the district we have been much pleased. Mr. Petrie (we presume) has ventured "one little mile" forth into the adjoining county of Donegal, in order to give a description of the Grianan of Aileach, or "the hill-palace built of stone," of the ancient Kings of the North of Ireland. The ruins remain about six feet above the surface, on the summit of a small but lofty mountain; and two plates are given of its plan, with several sketches of the rude and uncemented masonry, of a character resembling that which in Greece has been termed Cyclopean. The identity of this hill palace is shown by passages from several manuscripts of the earliest age, and particularly by a descriptive poem on the Dinnséarchus, "an Irish topographical work of very high antiquity, if not, as Dr. O'Connor states, the earliest treatise of the kind which any country now possesses."

"Next to the Grianan of Aileach, the most remarkable remain of antiquity connected with the point is that called St. Columb's Stone, situated in the garden of Belmont, on the Greencastle-road, about a mile from Derry. It is marked on the map of the siege, made by Neville (in 1689). The stone, which is of gneiss, exhibits the sculptured impression of two feet, right and left, of the length of ten inches each, but is otherwise unmarked with the chisel. Its general form and measurements will appear from the annexed woodcut,



"Though this monument is held in great veneration, there is no tradition connected with its origin worthy of notice. It appears, however, to have been one of the inauguration stones of the ancient Irish Kings or Chiefs of the district. That stones of this kind, as well as rude stone chairs, were used in the several district territories, appears not only from the existence of several to this day, but also from the testimony of the poet Spenser, who thus speaks of them in his interesting *View of the State of Ireland*: 'They used to place him that shalbe their Captaine, upon a stone alwayes reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill. In some of which I have seen formed and ingraven a foot, which they say was the measure of their first Capitaine's foot, whereon he standing receives an oath to preserve all the auncient former customes of the country inviolable, and then deliver up the succession peaceably to his Tanist, and then, hath a wand delivered unto him by some whose proper office that is, after which, descending from the stone, he turneth himselfe round, thrice forward and thrice backward.' It is not, perhaps, improbable, that this stone may be the identical one appropriated to the inauguration of the Kings of Aileach, from a period even antecedent to the establishment of Christianity in the country. That a stone consecrated to that purpose anciently existed at Aileach appears from a passage in the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*."

We now have only to remark, in addition, that the various interesting maps, &c. with which this volume is illustrated, are executed with surpassing beauty and delicacy: as are the plates of fossils and botanical specimens. We greatly admire the minuteness of the maps, as it is conducive to accuracy, though trying to the eyes; but perhaps there is no sufficient reason why the "writing" (that is, the

engraved inscriptions) should be so excessively small.

The History of the County of Dublin.

By John D'Alton, Esq. M.R.I.A.
Barrister-at-law. 8vo. pp. 952.

The Memoirs of the Archbishops of Dublin. By the Same. 8vo. pp. 492.

THE systematic county history, proceeding in a regular and well-digested course of territorial and gentilitia detail, appears to be peculiar to England; nor has it been imitated even in the sister countries of Scotland or Ireland. This is certainly a matter of surprise and of regret, and though we have too much cause to differ from the author before us in concluding that all, or indeed any great proportion of the surface of our own island has been properly and thoroughly described, still we should rejoice to see county topographers at work in parts of Ireland as well as in parts of England. The statistical and agricultural surveys, though embracing many of the most important and valuable features of topography, are of a composition essentially distinct from the regular English county history, which is mainly devoted to the descent of property and of families; in its earlier portions more immediately subservient to general history, and in its modern and private bearings respective of local interests, manorial rights, contingent claims, and family connexions. Mr. D'Alton seems to have some idea of such a work; and indeed we might naturally expect that a Barrister would be chiefly familiar with pedigrees and title-deeds; yet we suspect that the barristers of Ireland are generally more conversant with the flowers of rhetoric, and certainly that is the case with the counsellor before us, besides which he is greatly attached to the wild flowers of nature, and devotes many a half page to their botanical description. We should be willing to admit excuses for both of these redundancies (though it is true they make his volume somewhat thick and heavy), if our legal friend had shown himself equally proficient in his main business of the descent of property and families. But we are sorry to say we cannot in that respect give him praise for anything but industry, and that industry not of the best description,

He has assembled, it is true, a considerable collection of facts, but they seem to have been principally gleaned from former publications, and are not rendered so complete as they might have been by research in the record offices, nor are they fortified by reference to authorities. Then, as to arrangement, they form a motley group, put together no otherwise than chronologically, and consequently the narrative, when it treats of any subjects connected with the same place, is anything but a lucid one; as, for instance, under Tallagh, the monastery, bishopric, and the vicarage, instead of being treated separately, are taken up and laid down alternately, interlarded with fragments relating to general history, to the castle, the commerce of the town, &c. &c.

But this is daylight itself in comparison with Mr. D'Alton's histories of families, which are altogether the most extraordinary and absurd it has ever been our fortune to encounter. With him identity or even similarity of name is not merely a presumptive but a positive proof of consanguinity. All the Taylors or the Smiths are members of one great house; and M'Adam has the best claim of any man to be the lineal heir of the progenitor of mankind. At Clontarf (p. 94) he encounters the family of Vernon, and after informing his readers that the Vernons spread into Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Essex, Hampshire, Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Derbyshire, Surrey, Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Huntingdonshire, Kent, Staffordshire, and Leicestershire, he treats them with discursive anecdotes relating to these and other branches, mixed up in one confused throng, and continuing for several pages. The same with the spreading name of Talbot, from p. 191 to p. 210; and with "the family of Taylor," from p. 288 to p. 297, forgetting neither John Taylor the Water Poet, nor Silas Taylor the antiquary, nor Dr. Brook Taylor the mathematician, nor Sir Robert Taylor the architect, nor Mr. Thos. Taylor the Platonist, nor even Lieut. Taylour of the Tigris 1809, Capt. Taylor of the Sparrow, and Capt. B.W. Taylor of the Apollo 1813. Then at Fieldstown we encounter "the family of de la Field," which includes

the Counts of la Field in Lorraine, the de la Feldes and Delafields all over England, the puritan Dr. Field and the bishop Dr. Field, and concluding with "various members of the family" to be "traced at Islington, at Woodford in Essex, at Kingston upon Hull, at Camden Hill, Kensington, and in Lancashire"!!!!

In p. 707 we find quoted, without remark, a passage of Campion's History of Ireland, that the Earl of Kildare, temp. Hen. VIII. married a daughter of the Duke of Suffolk, though one might suppose that the history of Lady Jane Grey and her sisters was tolerably well known; but we will not criticise farther than to make two slight remarks upon the following account of

"RANELAGH, a suburb [of Dublin], returned in 1821 as containing 913 inhabitants, and whose population, in the census of 1831, was increased to 1988.

"At the back of the town a large mansion, surrounded by venerable trees, has passed through some strange vicissitudes; once the seat of a Protestant Bishop of Derry, it became subsequently a place of public entertainment, from whose gardens Crosbie made his memorable aerial ascent in 1785; and it is now a nunnery for religious of the Carmelite order, having a school attached, where about fifty children receive a gratuitous education."

It should here have been stated that Ranelagh gave the title of Viscount to the family of Jones, in the year 1628, and that that title is still existing, the present Lord being the seventh who has borne it. The third Viscount was also Earl of Ranelagh from 1677 to his death s. p. in 1711.* It might also have

* In the interim between the death of the Earl of Ranelagh in 1711, and the Viscounty being allowed to his cousin and heir male in 1759, the title had been conferred on another family. Sir Arthur Cole, Bart. was created Baron of Ranelagh in 1715, but died without issue in 1754. Beatson says the title of Sir Arthur Cole was Baron Ranelagh, *co. Wexford*; and that of the Jones's Ranelagh, *co. Wicklow*; whilst Lodge and

been noticed that the 3rd Viscount, who was Paymaster of the Forces to King William the Third, carried the name of Ranelagh to the vicinity of Chelsea Hospital, and that the London Ranelagh was afterwards a still more famous "place of public entertainment" than even the Dublin one. Indeed, the latter was probably established in imitation of it.

Mr. D'Alton's second work, which is an offset of the former, and printed in a uniform shape, does not require a very lengthened notice at our hands. We cannot praise him as a biographer; for, as in his topography, he sacrifices every other arrangement to chronology (for a specimen turn to pp. 336 et seq. where under the assumed title of a life of Archbishop Hoadly, a great diversity of matters relating to general ecclesiastical history are jumbled into one paragraph). His earlier lives are of course derived from Ware and other standard works: whilst the memoirs of the later Archbishops are exceedingly meagre. Following the regular series, are memoirs of the titular Archbishops nominated by the Pope since the Reformation, and the author's materials for these seem to be better than for the preceding. We extract the following notice of *quick travelling* from Ireland, made by Mr. John Carpenter (afterwards Archbishop) in 1767.

"I embarked (he writes to Dr. Curry) on the 18th instant. I landed that night at Holyhead, set out next morning in the van for Chester, which I reached after a great deal of fatigue on the 20th, and that same day took post for London, where I arrived on the 24th. . . . The great expedition of this journey was expensive, but it was necessary, as my Lord had been here a fortnight."

His object was to consult with old Lord Taaffe, who had come from Sillesia to "*agitate*" the Roman Catholic claims at the English court.

Archdall call the latter *co. Dublin*, and give no county for the former.

The Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson, by Isaak Walton, 12mo.—This is a republication, in a neat and manual form, of the excellent biographies by Isaak Walton, with the notes and ornamental illustrations adapted by Mr.

Major. The former are chiefly biographical, and form an useful and suitable addition to the work; the latter, though neatly engraved, are not all designed in the purest or most appropriate taste: witness the poor conceits of placing Bishop Blou-

ley within a star of the order of the Garter, and Bishop Jewel within a jewelled cross; the anachronism of Dr. Henry Hammond backed by the Radcliffe Library; and the view of Paul's Cross tricked out with Strawberry Hill gothic. Several, both of views and heads, are reduced nearly to vanishing point, merely to accommodate their frames. However, there are many that are unexceptionable, (because unburdened with the injudicious borders,) and on the whole this is a pleasing edition of a justly favourite work.

Perspective simplified, or the principles of the art as laid down by Dr. Brook Taylor, familiarly illustrated by Z. Lawrence.—The superiority of Dr. Taylor's treatise appears to have rendered any further work on the subject of perspective superfluous, which was not based on the principles laid down by him. The application of these principles to practice has, however, led to the production of many volumes, the size and number of which have been the means of preventing them from being generally useful. An improvement on preceding works suggested itself to the present author as wanted, and this improvement was to concentrate the subject into a few of the most essential theorems and problems, applying them to plain examples illustrated in the most familiar manner; this he has effected in a volume, the size of which cannot deter any reader. The treatise is plainly and perspicuously written, and illustrated with a number of diagrams, some of which may be raised from the surface of the engraving the more completely to explain the problem. The work cannot but prove useful to every student of perspective.

Mr. Mackinnon's Speech in the House of Commons on the motion for a committee to take into consideration the more eligible site for the two Houses of Parliament comes, we think, rather too late; the commencement of the works, by forming the river wall, having at the time of the motion incurred a very serious expense. The difficulty which would arise in finding an appropriate site, and the delay which would occur if the Parliament had determined on the change, are powerful considerations in favour of retaining the structure on its present site. The proximity of the water to the Houses of Parliament is, we think, a great benefit to the present structure, not on account of the very puerile argument that the safety of the members in case of tumult would be thereby secured, but from the supply of pure air, which at all times will be afforded, and the certainty of no buildings

being erected in that direction. If a new site were chosen, it would sooner or later be encompassed with dwellings, while the present has certainly a great advantage in this regard, as the proximity of the Abbey secures it from encroachment on that side, and the river protects it on the other. We do not see, after balancing the advantages of the present site against the alleged disadvantages, that a better situation, or one more convenient as affording greater facilities for business, could be found than the present.

Conversations on Nature and Art. Second Series. 12mo.—This is a pleasing compilation of "entertaining knowledge," lightly touching on many curious matters which arise in the investigations of the naturalist and philosopher, and arranged in the form of conversations, in a manner likely to attract and interest juvenile readers.

Ethelbert, a Poem, by B. P. Smith.—This poem is written in a plain and rather familiar style, or, as musicians would call it, pitched in a *low key*; yet we prefer it to the shuffling, vapouring, stilted diction now in vogue, where we too often find our poets using the verbiage of the newspapers. There are many things to correct and many to improve in the poem; but the Poet will do this best himself, as

"From idols purge your fair Albion's land."

A place should not be called both *Dunovern* and *Dunovernum*. One would not use both London and Londinum, or London and Augusta. The word *obedience* should not be used but as a trisyllable. These are specks on the surface; but every author should, from respect to the public, make his work as perfect as possible; and that cannot be done without much labour, or, as Horace would say, "without sweat and dust."

Historical Memoirs of the Queens of England. By Hannah Lawrance. 8vo.—These lives reach from good Queen Maude to Eleanor of Castile; and the author has an intention of proceeding with her biography till she reaches more modern times. The work is on the whole written very well. In some places the style is a little too ambitious, but that fault does not often occur. Considerable information is collected, which is very well and judiciously combined and formed into a narrative; and the tenth and thirteenth chapters, containing an account of the rise of poetry and of the fine arts, are of considerable interest.

Brendallah : a Poem, by Thomas Eagles.

—This being a long poem, we cannot accompany the story in detail; but of the execution we can give a few short specimens, which will show at least some originality in the author's mode of expression, and the many new forms of grammar and syntax with which he has enriched our language.

"Brendallah was this favour'd Vizier's name,
And did within the Sultan's soul *imbrue*
The love of virtue." P. 4.

"Now from his breast the Vizier took a key,
And quick applied it to the strong-made lock;
And then his eye around would timidly
Survey the dreary arch—his hand did stop." P. 12.

These rhymes occur again. The accusative case being dismissed, we have—

"The parching blast that sears the soul of
He." P. 17.

"Whether I go or stay's the same to I." P. 28.

"With th' last request, the dying wish of
He." P. 76.

We cull some other beauties:

"Dost feel no love, no hate? aversion?—What,
Art thou so despicable, vile a thing,
As not to have one trait of Heaven's *ecclat*?
Will nought their *pathos* to your bosom
bring?" P. 29.

"Thou hast forgotten.—Oh! depart agen.
Fly off, fly off, for, oh! thou dost my bosom
sadden." P. 37.

"You acted rightly; and to guard against this
I 'fore thee stood uncall'd, e'en at the very
crisis." P. 48.

"This act I did commit—Heaven knows I did.
And 'twas committed that I might obtain
By force what you denied—this Moor *Murcid*
I did employ"— P. 124.

"But for the Vizier's folly. This *esture*
Was solely caused by him:—he did the King
assure." P. 157.

"By so much light to shew the still owl sate
Upon a mouldering tomb, with *tufted pate.*" P. 163.

"Halhad, thy brother, too, whose steel doth
shine *twine.*" P. 195.
In deadly conflict for thee—Save him *bel.*

"By mighty Allah, I've a mind to *blade* thee!
Oh! powerful Statesman! mighty Senator!
Oh! vile *defaror*! hated *barrator*!" P. 98.

"They onward mov'd: the evening sun-ray
shot,
And made dead foliage tintless, *philomot.*"

Such are a few of the gems set within the brilliant circle of this lustrous ring. It is our intention to study the poem often and intently; that we may have another opportunity of bringing more of its beauties to light. We shall expect to meet the author soon at breakfast at Mr. Rogers's, when we shall, probably, hear his sentiments on poetical language and metre. Till then, farewell!

The Robber, a Tale, by the author of Richelieu. 3 vols.—The author of this novel will excuse our not giving an account of the narrative of fiction of which it is composed,—for the reputation which
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he has acquired from his former productions will, we presume, insure attention to the present. Yet we cannot rank it among those which afford much pleasure to the mind, either by the skilfulness of the narrative, the novelty or beauty of the characters, or the variety and happiness of the incidents. The wonderful, the mysterious, and the terrible, predominate too much; there are too many villainous lawyers, murderous banditti, rascally nobles, for our taste; not to speak of the flashes of lightning and peals of thunder which would frighten all honest people from their propriety. The characters and incidents being highly tragic and romantic, and of course most unusual, such as the author has drawn, are cramped and weakened by the late period of history in which the plot is laid, and which hardly admits a *vraisemblance* sufficient to satisfy the reader; they should have been thrown further back amid periods less known, and when their fiercer passions and lawless courses might have been indulged with less fear of discovery and punishment. We do not wish to speak unkindly of any attempt to please the public taste; but we think that the author of Richelieu can give us a work where the characters will possess more novelty, the incidents and events be more pleasing and natural, and the plot turn not on murders, fires, lost deeds, forgeries, idiots, and assassins; but on the more common feelings and passions of our nature, acting upon the relations of domestic and social life. We should also recommend less description and narrative; and in its place more dialogue and drama. The present story moves too slowly and heavily through the long interval from one great and fearful event to another. There is some relief, however, amid the company of *heroes* high and low, who abound throughout, to find ourselves among some honest *justices* of the peace, who are drawn with some humour. Franklin Gray is an unfinished and ineffective sketch; and the murder of *Mona* is a piece of unnecessary and gratuitous horror. The character of *Silly John* is scarcely within the pale of nature and truth, and there is little novelty in that of the selfish, ambitious, and wicked Earl of Dunmore. Upon the whole, the characters and situations in which they are placed, are too much removed above the ordinary scenes of life to engage our affections, while they are not sufficiently bold or picturesque to claim the high title of the romantic and imaginative tale. Yet some of the descriptions are vividly and elegantly painted, and the interest in parts is successfully maintained. This is as much as we can say amid very serious defects in the plan and conformation of the story.

FINE ARTS.

NEW STATUES.

We are glad to see memorials, the productions of the fine arts and the best ornaments of a civilised country, raised and raising in honour of distinguished men, in many parts of the kingdom. Those in London, to Nelson and Wellington, will proudly adorn the capital; and in the provinces, the example is fitly followed. A colossal statue of the late *Duke of Sutherland* is about to be placed in a conspicuous situation on his vast Highland territory.

A statue of *Dr. Johnson*, executed by Mr. Lucas, has been presented to his native city of Lichfield, by Mr. Chancellor Law. It is erected near the centre of the Market-place, opposite to the house in which Johnson was born. The pedestal stands ten feet, and the statue is seven feet more—the whole of a block of magnesian limestone, from Yorkshire, of remarkable beauty, which weighed nine tons. It is nearly as hard as granite, of dazzling whiteness, and is said never to turn green. The figure is in a sitting posture, seated a little awry in his chair, as was the doctor's habit, and leaning with his face on his right hand. The bas-reliefs on the right and left sides, and front, represent—'Listening to Dr. Sacheverell preaching;' secondly, 'Thus he was borne from School;' and, thirdly, 'His Penance in Uttoxeter Market.' In the first, he is carried by his father; in the second, he is on the shoulders of his schoolfellows; in the third, he stands in a pensive mood, at an advanced period of life.

On the last day of the Newcastle Scientific Meeting, a statue of *Earl Grey*, executed with great simplicity and dignity by Mr. Baily, R.A. was placed on the summit of the Grey column, erected by John and Benjamin Green, architects, at the north end of Grey Street, Newcastle. The total height of the column to the top of the figure is 133 feet; the diameter of the shaft is 9 feet 11 inches. The order is of the Roman Doric, and there is a staircase consisting of 164 steps to the top of the abacus of the capital, from which there is a fine panoramic view of the town and the surrounding country.

A liberal subscription has also commenced at Newcastle for a monument to *Lord Collingwood*, the faithful friend and brave associate of the hero of Trafalgar. It will be erected in the northern part of the town, and their own great artist, *Lough*, will furnish the design.

Three statues are in contemplation at Manchester; a colossal one of the *Duke of Bridgewater*, which Lord P. Egerton has generously offered the town at his own

expense; one of *Dr. Dalton*, whose scientific attainments do honour to his native town, and which is to be done by a public subscription; and the third to the late *James Watt*. Sir Francis Chantrey's statue of *Dr. Dalton*, which is completed, and now exhibiting at the Royal Institution, is of white marble, remarkably clear from blemish. The proportions are colossal; the venerable philosopher is represented as seated in his study chair, in his robe as a doctor of civil law; and his usual posture has been preserved with considerable skill, taste, and good effect. His right elbow rests on the chair; three of the fingers support the chin, and the fore finger extends upwards towards the ear. His left arm is upon that of the chair, and the hand rests upon the upper edges of a volume, which is supported by the seat. His left leg is crossed over the right knee, and the left foot, which would otherwise be unsupported, rests upon a crucible, in which is a retort; and upon the ground beside them is lying a scroll, inscribed with some of the symbols used by the Doctor in denoting the atomic composition of bodies. In a shield at the back of the chair is engraven, "John Dalton, D.C.L." and on one side, "Francis Chantrey, sculptor, 1837."

The pupils of the late *Henry Earle, Esq.* have caused a bust to be erected in the Museum of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as a tribute to the memory of one who was long an honour, not only to the profession which he dignified, but to the age in which he lived. The bust has been executed by Behnes, who is well known in this line of art, and exhibits the calm and dignified expression of the original. A handsome marble pedestal, on which it is to be placed, bears this inscription:—"Henry Earle; presented by his pupils and friends, 1838."

The splendid collections of objects of art that belonged to the great Canova, and to Cicognora (the author of the *History of Sculpture*), are speedily to be brought to the hammer, at Venice. Few opportunities have ever presented themselves so worthy the attention of a government desirous of enriching its national collections, or of the noble and opulent who encourage the arts by their patronage. The collection of Cicognora is particularly rich in its series of Niellas, by Florentine, Roman and Venetian artists; and in engravings by the most eminent of the Italian, French and German schools, from the origin of the art till the death of Cicognora. The series of Italian engravings is quite complete.

Lithographed Drawings of the London and Birmingham Railway, by JOHN C. BOURNE; with a brief topographical and descriptive account of the origin, progress, and general execution of that great national work, by JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A. *Imperial folio, part I.* Ackermann.—This work is a sufficient evidence that, without leaving England,—confining ourselves, moreover, to the unpromising subject of a railway, with all its mechanical and commercial associations, ample scope is afforded to the artist for making effective and interesting pictures of scenery, buildings, and figures. A more singular combination of the pictorial and the scientific than is shewn in some of the drawings before us, cannot be easily imagined. The artist, a pupil of Mr. John Pye, the eminent landscape engraver, has secured credit to himself, and added to that of his master, by the accuracy and spirit of his delineations, and the effective manner in which he has transferred his original drawings to stone. The style of these drawings, and the circumstances of their publication by the youthful artist, reminds us of some parallelism to both in the "Illustrations of Old and New London Bridges," by Edw. W. Cooke. That truly interesting and beautiful work was produced by a young engraver, who had studied under his father, and who shewed in those drawings, and confirmed by his subsequent practice, that he possessed the higher qualities of art necessary to his becoming an original and skilful painter.

As Mr. Cooke has in a few years attained deserved eminence, we may venture to predict that the artist of the series of illustrations, now under notice, will speedily rank amongst the first landscape painters of our age.

Mr. Bourne, a tyro in publication, has secured the valuable aid of a veteran author, whose observations and descriptive notices, accompanying the first number, evince his usual tact and discrimination. The accuracy of the descriptive details is guaranteed by the official nature of the sources whence they are derived, constituting them a most appropriate accompaniment to the drawings. The work is to be completed in four parts, comprising a map and thirty-two views on the line. Of these the present part contains eight, besides a wood-cut. All of these are excellent, but we would particularly direct attention to the "Viaduct over the Avon," the "Woolverton Embankment," the "East Face of the Watford Tunnel," and, as a strikingly different subject, the "Bridge under the Hampstead Road." One of the chief characteristics of this publication, is its representing parts of the works on the line during their progress; which will thus perpetuate some exceedingly picturesque and curious scenes. Upon the whole, the work will be found to be a successful rival of the recent publications by Harding, Stanfield, &c. and, whilst equally adapted to grace the drawing-room table, will be useful as well as pleasing to practical men.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History and Biography.

Introduction to the study of Ecclesiastical History. By J. G. DOWLING. 8vo. 9s.

Strictures on the Life of William Wilberforce. By THOMAS CLARKSON, M.A. 8vo. 5s.

Refutation of the Mistatements and Calumnies contained in Mr. Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. respecting the Messrs. Ballantyne. By the Trustees and Son of the late Mr. JAMES BALLANTYNE. 8vo.

Lives of Dramatists. (Cabinet Cyclopaedia, vol. CVI.) 12mo. 6s.

Travels, Topography, &c.

Three Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia. By Major T. L. MITCHELL, F.G.S. and M.R.G.S. Surveyor-General. (90 plates), 2 vols. 8vo. 2l.

Travels in the three Great Empires of Austria, Russia, and Turkey. By C. B. ELLIOTT, M.A. F.R.S. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

Letters from the West Indies, 1836-7. By W. LLOYD, M.D. Post 8vo. 6s.

Letters from Madeira in 1834, with an Appendix to 1838. By JOHN DRIVER. 4s. 6d.

Hand Book. Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Guide through Ireland. By J. FRASER. 12mo. 12s.

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Narrative of Henry John Marks, formerly a Jew, now a follower of the Lord Jesus Christ, written by himself; with an Introduction by the Rev. C. B. TAYLER, M.A.

Strictures upon some parts of the Oxford Tracts. By the Rev. J. H. BROWNE. 8vo. 6s.

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An Attempt to develop the Law of Storms by means of facts. By Lieut.-Col. W. REID, C.B. 8vo.

A Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines; containing a clear exposition of their principles and practice. By A. URE, M.D. Part I. 8vo. 5s.

Sketch of the Civil Engineering of North America. By DAVID STEVENSON, Civil Engineer. 8vo.

The Elements of Political Economy. By F. WAYLAND, Esq. 18mo. 2s.

Rara Mathematica; or, a Collection of Treatises on the Mathematics, and on subjects connected with them, from ancient inedited manuscripts. No. 1. 8vo.

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A Treatise on Neuralgia. By R. ROWLAND, M.D. 8vo. 6s.

The Science of the Cerebro-Spinal Phenomena attempted, by J. S. WAUGH, M.D. 12mo. 6s.

An Experimental Essay on the Physio-

logy of the Blood. By C. MAITLAND, M.D. 8vo. 2s.

Natural History.

History of the British Zoophytes. By G. JOHNSTON, M.D. 8vo. 30s.

The Zoological Gardens; with fifty-three illustrations. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

Hortus Lignosus Londinensis. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Christian Naturalist. By the Rev. E. BUDGE. 12mo. 3s.

Language.

A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language. By the Rev. J. BOSWORTH, LL.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. royal 8vo. 30s. The same, with a Dissertation on the Origin and Connexion of the Germanic Tongues. 21. 2s. The Dissertation separate, 20s.

A Critical Grammar of the Hebrew Language. By J. NORDHEIMER. Royal 8vo. 15s.

Publications of the Surtees Society.

The Charters of Endowment, Inventories, and Account Rolls of the Priory of Finchale, in the County of Durham. 8vo. 11. 8s.

Sanctuarium Dunelmense et Sanctuarium Beverlacense, or Registers of the Sanctuaries of Durham and Beverley. 8vo. 15s.

BEDFORDSHIRE ILLUSTRATIONS.

A Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen has been formed to conduct and superintend the execution and publication of a series of Bedfordshire Views, which will consist of the most interesting Churches and Buildings of antiquity, Gentlemen's Seats, ancient Manor-houses, Street-views, and the most picturesque scenes in all parts of the county. The plates are proposed to be in lithography, from original drawings. There will be about ten parts; each consisting of four engravings. The Honorary Secretary to the Committee is the Rev. E. R. Williamson.

In noticing this Prospectus, a few observations occur to us, which we cannot allow the opportunity of offering to escape. It is in the first place remarkable that this proposition should originate in the only county which is already furnished with a series of views of this description. We allude to those by the late Mr. Thos. Fisher, F.S.A. We do not consider this as any objection to the undertaking; it merely shows that a topographical taste, like others, grows in proportion to its food. The present proposers say that they want some views more pleasing and picturesque; and, further, that they look upon the work as a great step towards the commencement of a County History.

We would here remark that this result must depend on the nature and value of the letterpress with which the plates shall be accompanied; otherwise we think that forty picturesque views can do little towards raising the structure of a County History: nor will they, if drawn on stone, be afterwards available for insertion in such a work. The most effectual method of promoting County Histories, as it appears to us, will be found to be this,—to print, by subscription, a small impression of such materials as are of frequently recurring use, as Sir R. C. Hoare did for Wiltshire in his *Repertorium Wiltunense*; and with the addition of county documents and records not printed by the Record Commissions, to place such collections in the hands of several gentlemen of talent and leisure in each county, to fill up their *lacunæ*, and to work out more minute researches in their own neighbourhoods. To make collections at the County Library is an excellent method; but the spirit of collection should be kept alive by occasional printing and circulation of the most useful materials.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

A Translation of Dr. Buckland's *Bridge-water Treatise* has appeared at Paris, in 2 vols. 8vo. by M. Doyère; and an abridgement of the same, by M. Joly.

M. Marcel de Serres, a well-known Geologist, has just published a work on the *Cosmogony of Moses*, compared with the fact of Geology.

M. Rénouard, son of the celebrated bookseller, has just published a work on the *Rights of Authors*, in Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

The Russian Government has just published a magnificent volume in folio, of *Observations* by Professor Struve, of Dorpat, on the system of Double Stars. These observations extend from 1824 to 1837, and were made with one of Fraunhofer's largest and most perfect instruments.

Philadelphia has become quite the Leipzig of America. A Book Fair is held every year, in the spring, and booksellers from all parts of the Union then assemble. This year there were present 113 vendors, and 130 purchasers.

M. Letronne, one of the first Greek Scholars and Antiquaries in France, has announced, in the *Journal des Savans*, that some of the Egyptian papyri, possessing great interest, may possibly be published. But, with one exception, he has not stated the subjects of his discoveries; this exception consists of inedited fragments of *Thespis*, *Ibycus*, *Sappho*, *Ana-*

creon, *Pindar*, *Euripides*, *Timotheus*, &c. found in a *Treatise on Logic*, in which these fragments, consisting only of one or two verses, are given as examples. The MS. is of the second or third century before Christ—a degree of antiquity belonging to only a very few of the papyri hitherto discovered in Egypt.

The French papers tell us that a Sig. Guglielmo Marzano has published, in the *Venice Gazette*, of the 14th of September, an important discovery which he has made in searching through the private archives of the town of Bologna. He professes to be able to prove that *La Pucelle d'Orléans* belonged to the old family of the Marquis Ghislieri, that she was the daughter of Ferrante Ghislieri, who was obliged to fly from Bologna in the year 1401, when Giovanni Bentivoglio usurped the sovereign power in that republic.

A new Society has been formed in France, to be called the "*Société Française pour la propagation et le Progrès des Sciences Naturelles*." Those who belong to it take shares, and its objects are, 1st, to generalize and facilitate the public instruction of natural sciences; 2ndly, to render the taste for these sciences an object of popular study; and 3rdly, to assist even *savans* in their pursuits, by regulating classification and nomenclature. The principal centre of this Society will be in Paris, but it will have auxiliary Societies in Marseilles, Nantes, Havre, Strasbourg, Clermont, and the Pyrenees.

The Emperor of Russia has founded a Professorship in the University of Kasan, for the purpose of teaching the Chinese language. The archimandrite, Daniel, who has resided at Peking, has been appointed to it, and a great number of Chinese books and MSS. have been purchased by the government. There are now four Professors of Oriental languages in this university; the three others being for the Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Tartar, and Mongolian tongues.

King Louis Philippe has sent the decoration of Commander of the Legion of Honour to the celebrated traveller, Baron Alexander von Humboldt, and also to the Genevese botanist, M. de Candolle. He has not confined his honours to men of science, for he has sent the same mark of distinction to Prince Puckler Moskau; MM. Blumenbach, Heeren, and Creutzer, Professors at the Universities of Goettingen and Heidelberg, have been made Chevaliers of the same order.

A catalogue of the MSS. in the Senatorial Library of the city of Leipzig, has lately appeared. The assistance of scholars, versed in every department of literature,

ature, has been procured, to render this work as satisfactory as possible, by the accurate description of the various MSS.

The third volume of the Travels of the celebrated Niebuhr, in Arabia, which was in the press at Copenhagen nearly sixty years ago, but destroyed by a fire in the printing office, is now again in the press at Hamburgh.

Twenty years ago Ritter published the first edition of his Geography of Eastern Asia, in one middle sized 8vo. volume; now the work has increased to six huge volumes, each containing from 1000 to 1500 pages. No other language contains such a mass of valuable materials on Asia, collected and arranged by a man of first rate acquirements.

In a review of twelve different editions of Thucydides, carried on through several numbers of the Berlin Jahrbücher der wissenschaftliche Kritik for October 1837, Dr. Arnold's is described as by far the most remarkable of all that have appeared out of Germany; and the reviewer states that Dr. A. stands alone among the foreign editors who have commented on Thucydides, in his knowledge of all that has been done by German scholars for the illustration of that author.

Analecta Grammatica, maximam partem Aneecdota, 2 parts, royal 8vo. Vienna, 1837.—Two books of Claudius Sacerdos, and several productions of the grammarian Probus, are now published, for the first time, in this collection, of which they form the chief part. Critical and explanatory notes are added, with an ample index, a literary and historical introduction, and fac-similes from the very old and celebrated MS. which is in the Imperial Library of Bobbio. The whole supplies an important gap in Roman philology.

A splendid work on Painting on Glass, embracing specimens from the twelfth century to the present time, is announced at Paris by F. de Lasteyrie. The work will be completed in about thirty folio livraisons, at 36 francs each.

A curious work on the trades and professions of Paris, drawn up in the thirteenth century, and known under the name of the "Livre des Métiers d'Etienne Boileau," is now published entire, from a MS. in the King's Library and the Archives of the Kingdom, with notes and an introduction, by G. B. Depping, in one vol. 4to.

A new edition is announced by M. Panthier, of Basile de Glencona's Chinese and Latin Dictionary. It will be in imperial 8vo. (the former was in folio), and will be revised, corrected, and enlarged. (*Oxford Herald*.)

UNIVERSITIES.

The following are the most important particulars of the "Statistical Illustrations of the Principal Universities of Great Britain and Ireland," communicated to the British Association by the Rev. H. L. Jones.

The books used in compiling these Statistical Tables, were the Oxford, Cambridge, and University Calendars for 1838, and the Report on the Scotch Universities, presented to the House of Commons in 1831: besides this, much private information had been used in determining the value of fellowships, the number of members resident, &c. The College Revenues of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, were minutely detailed, and the result may be thus stated:—

	Oxford.	Cambridge.	Dublin.
Heads of houses	24	17	1
Income	18,350 <i>l.</i>	12,550 <i>l.</i>	2,000 <i>l.</i>
Fellows	557	431	25
Income	116,500 <i>l.</i>	90,390 <i>l.</i>	25,400 <i>l.</i>
Scholarships	339	793	70
Income	6,030 <i>l.</i>	13,390 <i>l.</i>	2,100 <i>l.</i>
College-officers	199	179	10
Income	15,650 <i>l.</i>	17,750 <i>l.</i>	2,000 <i>l.</i>
Benefices	435	311	31
Incumbents	430	289	31
Income	136,500 <i>l.</i>	93,300 <i>l.</i>	9,300 <i>l.</i>
Rent of Rooms	11,730 <i>l.</i>	15,860 <i>l.</i>	2,000 <i>l.</i>
College Revenues 153,670 <i>l.</i>	133,268 <i>l.</i>	31,500 <i>l.</i>	

The second table contained an account of all the members on the books, or boards of each university. The title S.M. or Student of Medicine, is peculiar to Oxford; that of ten-year men is peculiar to Cambridge:—

	Oxford.	Cambridge.	Dublin.
Noblemen	78	116	2
Doctors of Divinity	123	56	23
— of Law	87	23	12
— of Medicine	30	40	6
— of Music	1	1	1
Bachelors of Divinity	205	162	1
Masters of Arts	2137	2298	29
Bachelors of Law	56	59	1
— of Medicine	8	33	
— of Arts	251	1015	162
— of Music	4	1	
Students of Law	39	5	
— of Medicine	4		
Fellow-Commoners	201	166	185
Pensioners	1323	1321	1159
Servitors or Sizar		146	42
Ten-year Men		141	

Total 3254 5575 1624

The third table referred to the ranks of the members, and the stimulating forces—that is, the amount of pecuniary advantage offered for exertion:—

	Oxford.	Cambridge.	Dublin.
No. of Members	2,618	3,430	1,423
Coll. Revenues 279,170 <i>l.</i>	225,582 <i>l.</i>	40,800 <i>l.</i>	
Stimulating force, per head	106 <i>l.</i>	66 <i>l.</i>	28 <i>l.</i>

The fourth table presents nothing remarkable; the fifth declared the number of lecturers and professors:—London, 50—Dumfries, 10—St. Andrew's, 13—

Aberdeen, 22—Glasgow, 21—Edinburgh, 30—Dublin, 29—Cambridge, 49—Oxford, 32. The sixth table was a summary of the preceding.

To found a Professorship of the Irish language at Trinity College, Dublin, the sum of 1,300*l.* has been already subscribed, including 100*l.* from the Lord Primate, and 50*l.* from the Archbishop of Tuam. The Board of Fellows will give chambers and 50*l.* a-year to the Professor. About 400*l.* more will complete this desirable object.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The Eighth meeting of this Association was opened at Newcastle on Saturday the 18th of August. The Earl of Burlington, the President of last year, being absent on the continent, Professor Whewell, V. P. took the chair; when the Secretary, the Rev. J. Yates, read the Report of the Council. It announced that a further addition had been made to the funded property of the institution, which now amounted to 5,500*l.* 3 per cent. consols. The Council stated, that it had not fulfilled the recommendation of the Association, in procuring a report on the effects of Voltaic and Thermal Electricity in Crystallization, &c. on account of the difficulty of finding a person fully qualified to superintend the inquiries and experiments necessary for the elucidation of such a subject. The question of International Copyright it had resigned to her Majesty's Government, and it congratulated the Association on the recent passing of a law, completely in accordance with the recommendations of the Association. The Council lamented the loss of two foreign members, Professor Moll, of Utrecht, and Dr. Bowditch, of Boston; and announced the election of two new foreign Associates, Professors Dumas and Liebig. The astronomical observations made at Madras had been given for the use of the Association by the East India Company; and the reports of the Tidal Observations made at the expense of the Association had been placed in the custody of the Royal Society. The Council had taken into consideration the subject of petitioning Parliament to remit the assessed taxes on the buildings belonging to literary and philosophical institutions, and had resolved not to interfere in the matter.

The following list of the officers of sections, recommended by the Council, was approved of by the meeting:—

Section A.—Mathematics and Physics; meeting in the Lecture-room of the Philosophical Society. President, Sir John

Herschel; Vice-Presidents, Sir David Brewster, Sir William Hamilton, Rev. Dr. Robinson, and Mr. F. Baily; Secretaries, Major Sabine, Rev. Professor Chevalier, and Professor Stevelly.

Section B.—Chemistry and Mineralogy; in the County Court.—President, Rev. W. Whewell; Vice-Presidents, Dr. T. Thomson, and Dr. Daubeny; Secretaries, Dr. Miller, Dr. Apjohn, and Mr. Richardson of Newcastle.

Section C.—Geology and Geography; in the Music Hall.—President, Professor Lyell for Geology, and Lord Prudhoe for Geography; Vice-President, Dr. Buckland; Secretaries, Mr. Trevelyan, Major Portlock, and Captain Washington.

Section D.—Zoology and Botany; in the County Court.—President, Sir Wm. Jardine; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Greville, the Rev. L. Jenyns, and the Rev. F. W. Hope; Secretaries, Mr. G. E. Gray, F.R.S., Professor Owen, and Dr. Richardson.

Section E.—Medical Science; in Surgeons' Hall.—President, the Mayor of Newcastle; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Clark, Mr. J. Fife, and Dr. Yelloly; Secretaries, Mr. Greenhow and Dr. Vose.

Section F.—Statistics; in the Old Academy of Arts.—President, Col. Sykes, F.R.S.; Vice-Presidents, Sir C. Lemon, Messrs. C. R. Porter and C. W. Bigge; Secretaries, Messrs. Heywood, Wood, and J. A. Turner.

Section G.—Mechanics; in the Music Hall.—President, Mr. Babbage; Vice-Presidents, Sir J. Robinson, Messrs. B. Donkin and G. Stevenson; Secretaries, Messrs. G. C. Vignolles, J. Webster, and R. Hawthorn.

We shall first give a condensed account of the principal papers read in the different sections throughout this scientific congress; and afterwards notice the general meetings and other occurrences.

SECTION A. MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

Monday. Prof. Stevelly (one of the Secretaries) first read the following reports:—

1. That the Committee appointed to represent to Government the importance of reducing the Greenwich Observations on the Moon, had waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that the sum of 2,000*l.* had been appropriated for that purpose, which was placed at the disposal of the Astronomer Royal, who had undertaken to superintend the reductions.

2. That the Reduction of the Stars, intended to form the enlarged catalogue of the Royal Astronomical Society, was in progress: that a small portion only of the original sum appropriated had been expended, but that, in all probability, the

whole would be required in the course of the ensuing year.

3. That the reduction of the Stars in the *Histoire Céleste*, &c. was now in progress: that a small portion only of the sum appropriated had been expended, but that the whole amount would be required.

4. That the Sub-committee, appointed to arrange the establishment of an Observatory at Liverpool, had laid a plan before the local authorities, who approved of the proposed arrangement, and expressed their readiness to carry it into effect as soon as the necessary power could be obtained from Parliament.

Lieut.-Col. Reid, R.E. then read 'A Report explaining the Progress made towards developing the Law of Storms, and a statement of what seems desirable should be further done to advance our knowledge of the subject.'

Sir John Herschel laid before the Section, — 1. "Reduced Observations of 1232 Nebulæ and Clusters of Stars, made in the years 1834, 5, 6, 7, 8, at the Cape of Good Hope, with the 20-feet reflector; 2. Reduced Observations of 1192 Double Stars of the Southern Hemisphere; 3. Micrometrical Measures of 407 principal Double Stars of the Southern Hemisphere, made at the Cape, with a 7-feet achromatic equatorial telescope; 4. A list of the approximate places of 15 Planetary and Annular Nebulæ of the Southern Hemisphere, discovered with the 20-feet reflector; and 5. Drawings illustrative of the appearance and structure of 3 principal Nebulæ in the Southern Hemisphere."

Tuesday. The first paper read, was "An Account of a Level Line measured from the Bristol Channel to the English Channel, during the years 1837-8, by Mr. Bunt, under the direction of a Committee of the British Association," drawn up by the Rev. W. Whewell, one of the committee.—Then followed, A Note on the effect of Deflected Currents of Air on the quantity of Rain, collected by a Rain-gauge by Prof. A. D. Bache of Philadelphia; and papers—On the Climate of North America, by Dr. Daubeny;—On some points connected with the Theory of Light, by Prof. Powell; and On the construction of a portable Mercurial Pendulum, by Mr. Dent.

Wednesday. Prof. Whewell made a Report on the Discussions of Tides, performed under his directions, by means of the grant of money made for the purpose by the Association; Mr. Russell, of Edinburgh, brought up the Report of the Committee (consisting of Sir John Robinson and himself) on Waves; Sir D.

Brewster read a paper on some Preparations of the Eye, by Mr. Clay Wallace, of New York; and another on a new kind of Polarity in Homogeneous Light, by himself; Sir W. R. Hamilton made a communication relative to the Propagation of Light in *vacuo*; Sir J. Herschel, a Note on the structure of the vitreous humour of the Eye of the Shark; and Mr. Ball, of C. C. Cambr. a paper, On the meaning of the arithmetical symbols for Zero and Unity, when used in general symbolical algebra.

Thursday. On Subterranean Temperature; and a notice of a Brine Spring, near Kissingen, Bavaria, which emits carbonic acid gas, by Prof. Forbes; A description of a Substitute for the Mountain Barometer in measuring Heights, by Sir John Robison; A communication respecting Halley's Comet, by Sir John Herschel; On a new phenomenon of colour in certain specimens of Fluor Spar, by Sir D. Brewster; On the Helm Wind of Crossfell, by the Rev. J. Watson; On the variation of the quantities of Rain which falls in different parts of the Earth, by Dr. Smith; On Binocular Vision, and on the Stereoscope, an instrument for illustrating its phenomena, by Prof. Wheatstone (whose invention was highly commended by Sir D. Brewster and Sir John Herschel); and on a general Geometric Method, by the Rev. Charles Graves, F.T.C.D.

Friday. Sir T. M. Brisbane reported the result of an experiment to determine the difference of Longitude between London and Edinburgh. A letter was read, On the means adopted for correcting the local Magnetic Action of the Compass in iron steam ships, by G. B. Airy, esq. Astronomer Royal; which was followed by a paper entitled, "Recalculation of the observations of the Magnetic Dip and Intensity in Ireland, with additional elements," by Prof. Lloyd; a report on the Magnetic Survey of the British Islands, by Major Sabine; four distinct papers on Vision, Light, and Diffraction, by Sir D. Brewster; Some remarks on the propagation of Light in Crystals, by Sir W. R. Hamilton; A description of an ancient Compass and Astronomical Box, belonging to the Duke of Northumberland; A report of Meteorological Observations made at Plymouth, by Mr. Snow Harris; and some other communications of a like character by other members.

SECTION B. CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

Monday. The following papers were read: On a native Diarseniate of Lead, found at Caldbeck Fell, Cumberland, by

Thomas Thomson, M.D. Prof. of Chemistry, Glasgow; Observations on the constitution of the Commercial Carbonate of Ammonia, by Mr. Scanlan; On the blackening of Nitrate of Silver by Light, by the same; An Examination of Spheue, by Mr. Thomas Richardson; On the specific gravities of Nitrogen, Oxygen, Hydrogen, and Chlorine; and of the vapours of Carbon, Sulphur, Arsenic, and Phosphorus, by Mr. Thomas Exley; and, A qualitative analysis of the waters of the Dead Sea, by Mr. Murray.

Tuesday. On some salts of Mercury, in which Chlorine and Cyanogen enter as component parts, by Mr. West; On Diabetic Sugar, by Dr. T. Thomson; On a new case of Chemical action of Light, in the decoloration of recent solutions of Caustic Potass of commerce, and on the nature of the colouring matter, by Mr. Robert Mallet; On a new process for the extraction of Silver from Lead, by Mr. H. Pattinson (who stated that the quantity of Lead raised annually in England and Wales was about 45,500 tons, the whole of which contains Silver, at the average rate of about 5 oz. per ton); Observations on some of the products of the action of Nitric Acid upon Alcohol, by Golding Bird, M.D.; On the possibility of obtaining, by voltaic action, crystalline metals, intermediate between the poles or electrodes, by the same; and, On a blue pigment submitted to the Section last year by Dr. Traill, by Mr. R. Phillips.

Wednesday. A Note on the constitution of Salts, by Prof. Graham; On the influence of Voltaic Combination on Chemical Action, by Dr. Andrews; a report, by Mr. R. Mallet, of the experiments, instituted at the command and with the funds of the Association, "On the Action of Sea and River Water, whether clear or foul, and at various temperatures, upon Iron, both cast and wrought," by himself and Prof. E. Davy, of Dublin;" and the last paper read was one "On the construction of apparatus for solidifying Carbonic Acid, and on the elastic force of Carbonic Acid Gas in contact with the liquid form of the Acid at different temperatures," by Mr. Robert Addams.

Thursday. On the foreign substances contained in Iron, by Thomas Thomson, M.D.; On some exceptions to the law of Isomorphism, by Prof. Johnston; On the decomposition which is produced by the action of Emulsin on Amygdalin, by Dr. R. D. Thomson and Mr. T. Richardson; On Chemical Combinations produced in consequence of the presence of bodies which remain to continue the process, by Mr. Exley; On a new process for Tan-

ning, by Mr. W. Herapath; On the best method of promoting the absorption of Muriatic Acid by Water; On the application of Gas obtained from Water to the manufacture of Iron, by Mr. J. S. Dawes; and a Description of an improvement in the construction of the Reflective Goniometer, by which it is rendered portable, by Prof. Miller.

Friday. On Galactin, by Thomas Thomson, M.D.; On Lieut. Morrison's instrument for measuring the Electricity of the Atmosphere; On the formation of crystals of silver, by the contact of brass with nitrate of silver, by Mr. J. C. Blackwell; On the Resin of Gamboge and its Salts, by Prof. Johnston; On a new compound of Carbon and Hydrogen, by Mr. Maughan; On the Fusion of Platinum, by Prof. Hare, of Philadelphia.

SECTION C. GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Monday. In Geology,—A description of a Bone Cavern, containing human bones (including nine skulls) with those of animals, on the summit of one of the Mendip hills, by Mr. Walter Long; a very elaborate description of the Newcastle Coal-field, by Mr. John Buddle.

In Geography,—Recent intelligence respecting the Frozen Ground in Siberia, by Prof. Von Baer, of St. Petersburg.

Tuesday. In Geology,—An abstract was read of the remainder of Mr. Buddle's important memoir, which is illustrated throughout with a profusion of accurate drawings. It was succeeded by a paper, On some vertical lines of flint traversing horizontal strata of chalk, near Norwich, by Mr. Lyell; and a short notice of Lunar Volcanoes, by Mr. T. W. Webb.

In Geography,—A memoir of a Mandoingo, formerly servant to Mungo Park, by Capt. Washington, R.N.; A sketch of the recent Russian expeditions to Novaya Semlia, by Prof. Von Baer; and An account of the new Government Map of Mexico, by Lieut.-Col. Velasquez de Leon.

Wednesday. On the recent expeditions to the Antarctic Seas, by Capt. Washington, R.N.

In Geology,—An account of a geological map and sections of the border counties of England and Wales, by R. I. Murchison, esq.; An account of a geological map of Ireland, by Mr. Griffith; On the Stratification of Rocks, by Mr. Liethart, of Newcastle; and, On the occurrence of Marine Shells over the remains of Terrestrial Mammalia in Cefu Cave, Denbighshire.

Thursday. On the Geology and Thermal Springs of North America, by Dr. Daubeny; On the structure of Fossil

Teeth, by Prof. Owen (see Section E. *Wednesday*); An account of Footsteps on Sandstone near Liverpool, by Dr. Buckland; On the antiquity of Organic Remains, by the Rev. G. Young; On the application of Small Coal to economical purposes, by Dr. Buckland (recommending its agglutination into cakes); On the discovery of a mineral vein of Carbonate of Zinc, by Mr. Fox of Cornwall; On the Berwick and North Durham Coal-field, by Mr. D. Milne.

Friday. On this day about two hundred gentlemen made a Geological Excursion to Tynemouth and Callercotes, where Prof. Sedgwick explained the wonders of the shore. In the interim, Sir George Back presided for Geography, and Major Jervis gave an account of the progress and present state of the trigonometrical survey in India; Capt. Washington gave some account of the Government Surveys of Austria, England, France, Saxony, Tuscany, &c.; and the following papers were read.—On a new construction of a Map of the western portion of Central Africa, showing the possibility of the river Tehadda being the outlet of the lake Tehad, by Capt. W. Allen, R.N.; On the position of the city of Cuzco in Peru, by J. B. Pentland, esq. H. M. Consul in Bolivia; On the recent ascent of the river Euphrates, by Lieut. Lynch, Indian Navy.

Saturday. During the brief sitting of this morning, a great number of geological contributions were briefly noticed, which there was not time to read at length. Among other matters, Mr. Sopwith exhibited a geological model of Dean Forest, made of moveable pieces of wood, for the information of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. This complete and most useful work comprises an area of thirty-six miles.

SECTION D. ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

Monday. On a species of fish having four eyes, found on the coast of Surinam, by W. H. Clarke and John Mortimer; On the Botany of the Channel Islands, by C. C. Babington, esq.; and some other communications on individual shells and insects.

Tuesday. A full and interesting memoir on the Wild Cattle of Chillingham Park, by Mr. L. Hindmarsh, of Alnwick, inclosing a letter from the Earl of Tankerville, on the same subject; On the production of Vanilla in Europe, by Prof. Morren of Liege; Some papers on rare insects, British fishes and birds, by Mr. Turner of Manchester, Dr. Parnell, and Mr. J. Hancock; On the "Canis jubatus" of Azara, by Col. Sykes; On Vege-

table Monstrosities, by the Rev. W. Hincks.

Wednesday. On the gemmiferous bodies and vermiform filaments of Actinia, by Mr. T. P. Teale; and, among other papers, one On the genera Pinus and Abies, by Capt. J. E. Cook, R.N.; and Remarks on the modern Classification of Insects, by Mr. Hope.

Thursday. Prof. Ehrenberg exhibited to the Section the first volume of his great work on the microscopic forms of life, with observations, at some length, in French; and, between some minor communications on rare species, &c. Sir William Jardine read a report, drawn up at the request of the Association, On the present state of our knowledge of the Salmonidæ of Scotland.

Friday. On the Strenoptixineæ, a family of osseous fishes, by Dr. Handyside, of Edinburgh; On the distribution of the Terrestrial Pulmonifera of Europe, by Edward Forbes; A Report by Mr. Owen on the Marsupialia; &c. &c. &c.

SECTION E. MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Monday. On the beneficial action of Mercury, rapidly introduced in certain cases of Neuralgia, by Mr. T. M. Greenhow; On the functions of the Rete Mucosum and Pigmentum Nigrum in the dark races, and particularly in the Negro, by Mr. R. M. Glover; and, An experimental investigation of the functions of the Eighth Pair of Nerves, by Dr. John Reid.

Tuesday. On the law of recovery and mortality in Cholera Spasmodica, by Mr. N. Farr, from statistical data registered at Rome; On the action of various substances on the Animal Economy, when injected into the Veins, by Mr. Joseph Blake; and two cases of Abscess of the Lungs from Acute Inflammation, reported by Dr. Barnes.

Wednesday. Dr. Yelloly laid before the Section, a model of an improved acoustic instrument, for the purpose of assisting in cases of partial deafness, and proposed the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject experimentally, and to make a report on the subject, at the next meeting of the Association. Professor Owen then read a paper on the Structure of Teeth, and the resemblance of Ivory to Bone, as illustrated by microscopical examination of the teeth of man, and of various existing and extinct animals. Dr. Reid gave a brief notice of his researches on the quantity of Air required for Respiration; and Dr. Inglis read a paper containing Remarks on the skull of Eugene Aram. A long and desultory conversation ensued, in which

the evidence of the identity of the skull was denied by some members, and asserted by others; and the importance and truth of phrenology were alternately maintained, and denounced as chimerical and absurd.

Thursday. Previously to the reading of any papers, three recommendations to the General Committee passed the Section: 1. That a communication should take place with members of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of London, in order that papers read at this Section might be occasionally published in their Transactions. 2. That application should be made for a grant of 200*l.* from the funds of the Association, for the purpose of bringing over to this country, and retaining here for one year, Alexis, mentioned by Dr. Beaumont, in his work on Digestion, for the purpose of making physiological and chemical researches on the subject of digestion, in connexion with the Chemical Section. [This was afterwards refused by the General Committee.] 3. For the appointment of a committee to communicate with previously appointed committees for the purpose of furnishing reports on particular subjects for which pecuniary grants were given. This step was considered necessary, from the fact that no communication had been received from some of those committees.

Dr. Granville then laid before the Section an improved Stethoscope; Dr. Rees read a paper on the Liquor Amnii; Mr. Baird detailed a successful excision of the Elbow Joint; Dr. R. D. Thomson read a paper on Nitrate of Silver as a caustic and therapeutic agent; and Mr. Greenhow, a brief memoir on Fractures.

Friday. Dr. Bowring communicated some observations on Plague and Quarantine, made during his residence in the East; followed by a paper on the origin and subsequent development of the Human Teeth, by Mr. Goodier; and Observations on the cause of the Sounds of Respiration, by Dr. Spittal.

Saturday. On Anthracosis, occurring in an individual who had worked in a Lead mine, by Mr. Crawford; On the medicinal and poisonous properties of some of the Iodides, by Dr. A. T. Thomson; and a paper on the Placental Souffle, by Dr. Adams.

SECTION F.—STATISTICS.

Monday. The papers read were,—A Report from Mr. John Stephens, Superintendent of Police, on the state of Crime in Newcastle, during the last ten months; A statistical view of the recent progress and present amount of Mining Industry in France, by G. R. Porter, esq.; and

Statistics of Vitality in Cadiz, by Col. Sykes.

Tuesday. Statistical Illustrations of the Principal Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, by the Rev. H. L. Jones (see p. 422); On the Educational, Criminal, and other Statistics of Newcastle, by Mr. W. Cargill; On the state of Agriculture and Agricultural Labourers in the North division of the county of Northumberland, by Mr. L. Hindmarsh.

Wednesday. An account of the changes in the Population of New Zealand, by Saxe Bannister, esq. late Attorney-general for New South Wales; Statistical notice of the Asylum for the Blind in Newcastle, by the Rev. J. M'Alister.

Thursday. Annual reports of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, communicated by the Rev. Dr. Potter; an abstract of the Second Report of the Railway Commissioners for Ireland, by Mr. Rawson; Statistical tables relating to nine principal Collieries in the county of Durham, prepared by Mr. W. L. Wharton; An account of the Darton Collieries' "Accident Club," by Mr. Wilson; An abstract of the annual report of the Overseers of the Township of Hyde in Cheshire, by Mr. Felkin of Nottingham.

Friday. Statistical notices from the parish of Billingham, Northumberland, by Mr. W. R. Charlton; An outline of subjects for Statistical Inquiries, by Mr. Hare, Pres. Leeds Stat. Soc.; Statistics of Ramsbottom, near Bury in Lancashire, by P. M. M'Dowall; further Statistics of Cadiz, by Col. Sykes; and Criminal Statistics of Ireland, by Mr. Kingsley.

SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

Monday. On a new Day and Night Telegraph, by Joseph Garnett; On Isometrical Drawing, by Thomas Sopwith; Description of an improved method of constructing large Secretaries and Writing-tables, by the same; On the power of economising and regulating Heat for domestic purposes, by G. W. Hall; Notices on the resistance of Water, by John Scott Russell; On the principles of Oblique Bridges, by Peter Nicholson; Remarks on the material and mechanical construction of Steam Boilers, by W. Greener; On a substitute for the Forcing-pump in supplying Steam Boilers, by Mr. Maule.

Tuesday. On a new Rotatory Steam-engine, by S. Rowley; Report on Railway Constants, by Dr. Lardner.

Wednesday. An improved method of constructing Railways on a continuous stone base, by J. Price; On the construction of a Railway with Cast-iron

Sleepers, as a substitute for stone blocks, and with continuous timber bearings, by T. Motley (Mr. Stephenson considered this plan too expensive); A Machine for raising Water by a Hydraulic Belt, by Mr. Hall; On Cliff's Dry Gas-Meter, by Mr. Samudo; On the construction of Geological Models, by T. Sopwith; Description of an improved Levelling Stave, by the same; On a Suspension Bridge over the Avon at Tiverton, by T. Motley. Several Models were exhibited; one of which was of a bridge of Wire, erected over the Avon near Bath, by Mr. Dredge. This bridge is upwards of 230 feet in length, and the breadth of the road-way fourteen feet: and the whole, including the land abutments, &c. was completed for less than 2400l.

Thursday. Professor Willis described his machine called the Odontograph, for regulating the formation of the teeth of machinery; also some scales of measurement, invented by Mr. Holtzapfel. Papers were read, On improvements in Ship-building, by Mr. Lang; On the use of Wire Ropes in deep mines, by Count Aug. Breunner; On Mr. G. Woone's new method of Wood-engraving, by Mr. Babbage; On Steam Navigation and a self-recording Steam Journal, by Dr. Lardner; and another paper on the same subject by Mr. J. S. Russell. The Mechanical Section adjourned over Friday, to enable the members to join the opening of the Durham Junction Railway.

Saturday. On riveting Boiler Plates by machinery, by W. Fairbairne; On the construction of timber Viaducts, by B. Green; On Mr. Hawthorne's improved method of working the Valves of a Locomotive Engine, by Prof. Willis; On methods of Filtering Water, by J. T. Hawkins; On the effect of Sea and River water on Iron, by Mr. R. Mallet. Some other communications, which there was not time to read, were also received, and their titles read, viz.—On an improved Safety Hook and Bow for Coal Pits, by Mr. Reed; On the Waterworks of Newcastle, by Mr. Glynn; On a new Paddle Wheel, by Mr. Wake; On a new Tram-road, also, On an improved Kitchen Grate, by Sir Charles Monteith, Bart.; On Coal Mine Ventilation, by Mr. Fourness; On a method of making Bricks of every required colour, by Mr. Dobson.

The General Meeting of the Association assembled on the Monday evening in the Central Exchange, when there were more than 3200 persons present. Professor Whewell took the chair, and, after an address congratulatory of the

state of the Association, resigned the Presidency to the Duke of Northumberland. The financial report was made by the Treasurer, Mr. John Taylor; and the Report by the General Secretary, Mr. Murchison. A ball was afterwards given by the Mayoress of Newcastle, which was very numerously attended: the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Marquis of Northampton, and most of the other strangers most distinguished in rank or science, being present.

The evening of Tuesday was devoted to the description and explanation of some of the most remarkable models exhibited in the rooms of the Central Exchange. The speakers were Mr. Babbage, the Rev. Dr. Robinson of Armagh, and Professor Willis.

On Wednesday evening a promenade took place in the Green Market, which had been very tastefully fitted up for the occasion. Not less than 3000 persons were present.

On Thursday, at two o'clock, there was, as usual, a meeting of the Committee. Invitations to the Association had been received from Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Sheffield, York, Kingston-upon-Hull, and Worcester; when it was resolved, unanimously, that the next meeting should be held in Birmingham, during the month of August, the exact day to be fixed by the Council and the local Committee. The following were then elected officers:—The Rev. Vernon Harcourt, *President*; Marquis of Northampton, Earl of Dartmouth, Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Armagh, John Corrie, esq. *Vice Presidents*; R. I. Murchison, esq. Rev. G. Peacock, *General Secretaries*; Prof. Phillips, Mr. Yates, *Ass. Gen. Sec.*; Messrs. Barker, J. Hodson, F. Ossler, and Dr. Blackstone, *Local Secretaries*; John Taylor, esq. *General Treasurer*; Messrs. J. L. Moylart, J. Russell, *Local Treasurers*. The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected to the new Council:—The Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Burlington, Mr. Baily, Mr. Greenough, Sir C. Lemon, Mr. Lyell, Col. Sykes, Mr. Lubbock, Capt. Washington, Major Sabine, Mr. R. Hutton, Dr. Arnot, Prof. Whewell, Prof. Graham, Rev. Dr. Buckland, Mr. Gray, Mr. Brown, Mr. Owen, Sir J. Rennie, Dr. Lardner, Dr. Jenyns, and Prof. Wheatstone, together with the officers of the Institution.

On Thursday evening the *General Meeting* was at the Central Exchange, when a report was made by the Presidents of the Sections, of the proceedings of the Sections during the week. Before the arrival of the Duke of Northumberland

and the commencement of the general business, Prof. Peacock, of Cambridge, introduced the extraordinary calculating youth, Mangiamela, when several difficult questions were put to him, all of which he answered correctly. The proceedings of the day concluded with a ball at the Assembly Rooms, at which about 700 persons were present.

Friday was the day fixed on for opening the Durham Junction Railway, when the arrangements and invitations were on the most liberal scale. The object of most interest was the "Victoria Bridge"—the entire length of which is 270 yards, and its width, within the parapet walls, 21 feet. There is a double line of railway over the bridge, with a flagged causeway for foot passengers. The arch over the river Wear is 160 feet span; from the foundation of the pier to the spring of this arch is 72 feet; from the spring to the crown of the arch the distance is also 72 feet; and from the crown of the arch to the parapet wall, is 13 feet, making in all 157 feet. From this, to obtain the height for the ordinary water level, we must deduct the solid masonry buried beneath the waves, which makes the observable walling 130 feet. This is considerably higher than the celebrated Sunderland Bridge, and (as Mr. Ingham, the chairman at the banquet observed), taken as regards *height* and *span*, is the largest arch in Europe. True it is that the arch of the bridge over the river Dee, near the city of Chester, is wider, and the Spanish bridge at Alcantara, near Lisbon, is more lofty; but, taking into consideration the united difficulties of extent of span, and height from the water level, the "Victoria Bridge" must stand unrivalled. The day concluded with a Soirée at the Assembly Rooms.

At the meeting of the General Committee on Saturday, Sir Charles Lemon, in the absence of the President and Vice Presidents, took the chair. Mr. Babbage declared his intention of resigning office, in consequence of disagreement with his co-Trustee, Mr. Murchison. Prof. Bache, of Philadelphia, and Prof. Ehrenberg, of Berlin, were added to the list of corresponding members. The Treasurer's report was then read:—

Compositions of New Life Members	£ 403 0
Annual Subscribers	1365 0
Ditto, Members attending from a distance	555 0
	£2323 0
Amount received for Books	87 13
	£2410 13

The following grants were agreed to:—

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

For the reduction of meteorological observations	£100 0
For the reduction of observations on the stars	200 0
For improving the nomenclature of the stars	50 0
For comparing the level of Bristol with that of the English Channel	100 0
For tide discussions at Bristol	100 0
For continuing reduction of stars for a new catalogue of stars, preparing under the direction of a Committee of the British Association	500 0
For similar reductions in the catalogue of <i>Histoire Céleste</i>	500 0
For the preparation of instruments for magnetical observation, to be claimed only on the refusal of her Majesty's government to undertake the expense	500 0
For continuing observations on waves	50 0
For the translation and speedy circulation of foreign scientific memoirs	100 0
For tabular meteorological observations	15 0
For repairing the anemometer at Plymouth	8 10
For meteorological observations at ditto	40 0
For hourly meteorological observations in various parts of Scotland, selected by Sir D. Brewster	100 0
Total	£2263 10

SECTION B.—CHEMISTRY.

For continuing Mr. West's experiments on the atmosphere	£ 40
For observations on the effect of seawater on cast and wrought iron	50
For the effects of hot water on organic bodies	10
For continuing the table of chemical constants	30
For conducting galvanic experiments near Newcastle	20
Total	£150

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY.

For researches in fossil ichthyology	£105
Ditto quantities of mud and silt in rivers	20
For a report on British fossil reptiles	200
Total	£325

SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

For experiments on the preservation of animal and vegetable life	£ 6
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SECTION E.—ANATOMY AND MEDICINE.

For continued observations on the sounds of the heart	£50
For similar observations on the lungs and bronchiae	25
For construction of medical acoustic instruments	25
Total	£100

SECTION F.—STATISTICS.

For continuing statistics of English schools	£150
For continuing statistics of working population	100
For statistics of collieries on the Tyne and Wear	50
Total	£300

SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

For ascertaining duty performed by Cornish engines	£50
For ascertaining speed of American steamers	50
For ascertaining duty of engines not in Cornwall	50
For ascertaining the best form of sailing vessels	200
[Mr. Webster moved, and Mr. Babage seconded a resolution, that this vote should be increased to 300l. but the proposal was negatived.]	
For experiments on the hot and cold blast on iron	100
For ascertaining railway constants	20
For inquiries into marine steam engines	17
For instruments to ascertain the duty of marine steam engines—to Dr. Lardner ..	50
Mr. Fairbairne	28
Mr. Russell	33
Total	£598
Total amount of grants	£3742 10

Farther grants amounting to 1070l. were refused or postponed. Of 3057l. granted last year, only 1392l. 15s. 9d. had been claimed.

The principal recommendations not involving grants of money, were—

That Prof. Bache should be requested to report on the meteorology of the United States.—That Prof. Johnstone should report on the connexion of Geology and Chemistry.—That the Council should prepare a general report on the progress of Geology.—That J. E. Gray, esq. should prepare a report on British molluscous animals and their shells.—P. J. Selby, esq. V.P. a similar report on British ornithology.—Dr. Forbes a report on the pulmoniferous mollusca of Great Britain.—And that Prof. Faraday, aided by a Committee, should report on the specific gravity of steam.

The recommendations involving applications to the government and other public bodies, were—

That the astronomical establishment at the Cape of Good Hope should be extended.—That an arc of the meridian should be measured in India, and the standard of English and Indian observations verified.—That observations should be made on the effect of refraction in the Himalaya mountains, and also in Bombay.—That magnetic observatories should be erected in India.—That, in continuation of the Ordnance Survey, the mines and mineral wealth of each district should

be in some way indicated on the map.—And that an office should be instituted for the preservation and collection of mining records.

The following researches were recommended:—

The best mode of systematizing meteorological observations.—The Fauna of Ireland, and the Salmonidæ of Scotland.—The natural history of the insects that attack pines.—The pulmonary diseases of animals.

When the recommendations had been adopted, the following regulations were, among others, passed unanimously.

That Section C. should be entitled the Section of Geology and Physical Geography.—That the Sections be divided whenever the number and variety of subjects before them renders such a course expedient.

Dr. Granville presented a requisition for the formation of an Agricultural Section, and gave notice that he would, at Birmingham, move the appointment of such a Section at the first meeting of the General Committee.

On Monday, the 27th, the members of the Association favourable to the cause of National Education, held their annual meeting in the rooms which, during the preceding week, had been occupied by the Statistical Section. The chair was taken by Mr. C. Bigge. Dr. W. C. Taylor explained the constitution, working, and results of the national system of education in Ireland, the nature of the difficulties it had to encounter, and its present prospects of success.—Mr. Simpson spoke at some length on the advantages of infant schools, and of the moral improvement which had resulted from their establishment in Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland.—Mr. Robert Owen briefly adverted to the benefits which would result from a judicious system of moral training.—Prof. Bache, of Philadelphia, described the principal national systems of education established on the Continent—and Mr. W. Cargill, the state of education in Newcastle and its vicinity.—Nothing new or very important was elicited, but it was the largest meeting which has yet been held, and was remarkable for the absence of all controversial discussion.

On the same day the Trinity House of Newcastle presented, in silver boxes, the freedom of their Corporation to Capt. Sir George Back and Capt. J. C. Ross, in testimony of approbation of their services in the Polar seas.

GEOLOGY OF YORKSHIRE.

At the late annual meeting of the West Riding Geological Society, at Wakefield, there was a numerous meeting of gentlemen from different parts of the Riding, anxious to hear the interesting details offered to the meeting on the subject of the Yorkshire coal strata. The chair was occupied by the Hon. W. S. Lascelles, M.P.

Many very curious fossil remains were exhibited, and much important information was communicated. It is gratifying to observe the growing taste for this department of science, which has displayed itself in this district, from which the most happy results may be augured, not only as it respects science, but what some will deem of far higher importance, a better knowledge of those coal strata upon which the prosperity of this populous and manufacturing district so mainly depends. There were many organic remains from the Yorkshire coal district presented to the Society, and two coloured representatives of two fossils found by Dr. Walker, of Huddersfield, one of which is remarkable for its singular appearance, resembling the breast-plate of some image. Indeed the spot where this was discovered, being in the neighbourhood of a Roman station, seemed to countenance the supposition. The marks of two oval scars, however, such as have sometimes been found in other specimens of coal fossils, remove all doubt on the subject. Besides, there are traces of carbonaceous matter, usually seen in coal fossils. The whole surface is covered with rhomboidal impressions; but what adds to the singularity of this

specimen, is the resemblance in shape to two lanceolate leaves, one on each side of the stone, the space between the edges of the leaf retaining the same reticulated appearance as the remainder of the surface. There is, in one of Professor Buckland's figures, (viz. *Ulodendron Stokesii*), a representation of oval scars, not unlike those in the specimen above alluded to, but nothing resembling in other respects the curious configuration that renders it so striking. There are many other organic remains, no doubt, equally remarkable, that will be brought to light by the additional researches now making. We trust that the exertions of the Society will be crowned with success, and that one of its first objects, the formation of a museum, will be properly supported. It is, at any rate, more especially desirable that this museum should consist as much as possible of the mineral treasures of the district. The general advancement of the science of geology would be far more effectually promoted by the attention of each district to its own subterraneous treasures, than by bestowing large sums for the purchase of distant productions. We hope the managers of the Wakefield museum will keep in view this policy, and make it their first and leading object to enrich their depository with specimens from the Yorkshire coal strata, that may lead to some useful result, and while they remove that ignorance that now prevails on the subject of those strata, may at the same time render more accessible those vast magazines of subterraneous wealth, so important to the comfort and welfare of the district.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF
NORMANDY.

The Society of Antiquaries of Normandy held, on Monday, Aug. 27, their annual meeting in the Great Hall of the College Royal at Caen, and were honoured by the attendance of most of the principal residents in the departments of Calvados, Orne, and La Manche.

M. Guizot presided on this occasion, and delivered a very eloquent address, in which, after congratulating the Society on the public sympathy so visibly testified for its labours, he declared that the impulse was not confined to that province, but diffused throughout the whole of France. After alluding to the labours of Robert Paterson, as recorded by Sir Walter Scott in his *Old Mortality*, M. Guizot remarked, "almost throughout France, gentlemen, we now find friends and ad-

mirers of the ancient times, who, I hope, travel a little more commodiously than Robert Paterson, and I trust will not die, like him, in a ditch; but who are, like him, incessantly occupied in bringing to light the recollections, the monuments, the old traditions of events, of places, of persons, in rescuing, in short, from the forgetfulness of men, the remains of that portion of national life which has not been able to survive the shocks of time. And I see every where, gentlemen, societies formed, and periodical meetings held, to encourage, to direct this zeal, to carry it even beyond researches purely historical and local, to bear upon studies of national interest, to bring together the lofty spirits which are occupied by these studies, and to procure them, at least, that recompense of their labours, often the only one, but also the most pure, the pleasure of in-

tellectual communication and moral sympathy, accompanied by a disinterested activity."

After M. Guizot, several other members also delivered their sentiments, and M. de la Sicotiere, a young advocate of Alençon, read an interesting essay on the stained glass of one of the most curious churches in the department de l'Orne.

However widely we may differ from most of the architectural antiquaries of France, with regard to the remote dates which they have assigned to some of their ancient buildings, we cannot refuse them praise for the zeal they manifest, and the exertions they are now making; or avoid expressing a hope that a similar spirit may every where become visible. It is very gratifying to know that the restoration of ecclesiastical buildings is generally going on, and is conducted for the most part with proper feeling.

The Society of Antiquaries of Normandy has now published ten volumes of its Transactions in 8vo. besides a book of plates.

RECORDS OF THE CISTERCIANS.

M. Maillard de Chambure, Conservator of the Archives of Burgundy, at Dijon, has recently made an interesting discovery of some documents, which will be duly appreciated by French and English antiquaries. Among the records of the Abbey of Cîteaux he has found the private correspondence during the 15th century of the Abbots of that monastery with the Cistercian monasteries of England, Scotland, and Ireland, dependent upon the original Abbey in Burgundy, as well as a great number of similar documents, of which the following are mentioned as the most interesting:—A.D. 1198. Grants from Richard Cœur-de-Lion and the Archbishop of York of various privileges to the Abbot of Cîteaux. —A.D. 1260. A notification of several presents sent by Alexander III. of Scotland to the Abbot of Cîteaux, with the grant of various privileges. —A.D. 1208. An amicable composition between the Abbot of Cîteaux and the Prior of Bridlington, in the diocese of York, concerning certain disputed rights. —A.D. 1476. A recognizance from John Abbot of Duns, of his acquittal of the Abbot of Melrose from certain sums due to him. —A.D. 1478. Accounts and expenditure of the College of St. Bernard, at Oxford. —A.D. 1479. Account of the sums paid by the Abbots of England and Scotland. —A.D. 1479. Letter from Walter, Abbot of St. Mary's at Dublin, to the Abbot of Cîteaux, touching the Colleges of Ireland. —A.D. 1479. Letter from the same to Lionel *Wildevil*, Chancellor of Oxford, con-

cerning the studies of that University. —A.D. 1498. A letter from the University of Oxford, touching the reformation of English monasteries. —A.D. 1499. Memorial from the Abbot of Melrose to the Abbot of Cîteaux. A careful examination is to be made of this valuable collection.

A PALIMPSEST CATHEDRAL.

We extract the following from an interesting report recently presented to the French minister of Public Instruction, by M. Didron, the learned and indefatigable secretary of the Historical Committee of Arts and Monuments.

"M. Varin, secretary of the Committee on Records, Chronicles, and Inscriptions, while turning over, in the course of his researches for the great work which he is putting the finishing stroke to upon the city of Rheims, all the MSS. that might by any possibility contain facts relating to that place, was surprised during a perusal of a necrological record of the 13th century, to find the text traversed by several half-effaced lines. He soon perceived that the numerous lineaments which crossed the page were not superposed to the writing, but that, on the contrary, the writing was of more recent date, and was superposed to the lineaments. The writing, however, was decidedly of the 13th century, and the last death inscribed in the roll was dated 1270; the drawings therefore indicated by these lines were at latest of the same century, either of the first half of it, or not coming down lower than the first two thirds. M. Varin also fancied that he could make out upon four leaves of the MS. the traces of a plan and the façade of a Cathedral. Having been informed of this fact by M. Varin, who entrusted the MS. to my keeping, I soon found that eighteen entire pages of the volume were more or less covered with these drawings; that they had been first of all spunged to get rid of the ink, and then scraped to efface the mark of the line which had bitten into the parchment. By exposing therefore the surfaces of the leaves to different degrees of light, I made out from them an entire front, numerous pointed arches with canopies, details of capitals and bases, pinnacles, crockets, and some ornamental foliage alternating with animals of fantastic design. Being desirous of clearly ascertaining these forms, which still appeared to me only as so many nebulosities, I begged of Mr. Lassus,* who has long been accustomed to

* One of the most distinguished French architects, in the pointed style, of the present day.

the drawing of plans and to the decyphering of Gothic tracings, to undertake to copy all those lines with transparent paper, and to reduce them with as much care as possible upon fair sheets. Light soon broke in upon us, and, under the intelligent hand and eye of this gentleman, the mist soon disappeared. At each succeeding minute I saw appear on the paper the different elevations of two portals of a Cathedral with their triple vaulted doorways, capped with triangular canopies, buttresses of five stages, copings admirably made out in the mouldings with square or octagonal crocketed pinnacles, windows and open battlement-work divided by clustered mullions. After these, appeared several projections laid down with much boldness, plans of piers and vaulting compartments, with reductions of the vertical parts; and the whole was completed by details, dispersed throughout several leaves of the MS., of all kinds of ornaments, fantastic animals, ornamented roof edgings, &c. After having obtained this satisfactory result, my first care was to determine whether these façades and plans had ever been carried into execution any where in France, or whether they were merely projects of buildings. It appears that there is a very great analogy between these drawings and the portals of the Cathedrals at Amiens and Rheims. This might be expected for the latter edifice, because the MS. came from Rheims; and yet neither of the façades contained in it are exactly the same as those of the Cathedral or of St. Nicaise in that city. We may without much improbability consider this MS. Cathedral as a kind of canon by which the other Cathedrals of the Rémois and of Picardy were modelled; in each of them the canon being modified according to circumstances. Should this conjecture prove to be well founded, our palimpsest cannot but be regarded as a most interesting document."

SEPULCHRAL REMAINS IN ESSEX.

MR. URBAN, *Springfield, Aug. 18.*

I send you an extract from the Chelmsford Chronicle.

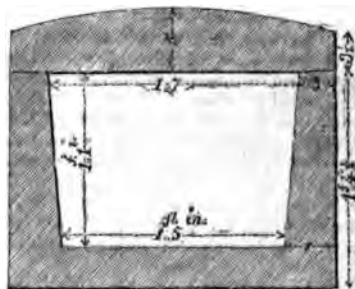
"*Ancient Remains.* On the 2nd April some labourers, whilst land-ditching in the middle of a field of 25 acres, upon Jenkin's farm in the parish of Hazeleigh, in this county, and in the occupation of Mr. Hart, of Woodham Mortimer Hall, discovered a stone coffin, about four feet from the surface. Impressed with a notion that it contained hidden treasure, they hastened to satisfy their curiosity by breaking the lid, but to their mortification it was found to contain the remains of a human body, which had in all proba-

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bility been interred in it centuries ago. Mr. Hart subsequently examined it, and found the skull and other parts of the skeleton; the coffin or box was 4 inches thick, and about 6 feet 9 inches long."

I was informed that the lid of the coffin was two feet below the surface of the earth. The coffin was placed east and west, containing a female skeleton.

I have examined the stone coffin, which is of shell limestone, but the bones &c. have disappeared, and no urns, but some small fragments were found outside, which from their forms, are undoubtedly Roman. I send you a section of the coffin, shewing the shape of the lid.



In the map of the Roman Roads by Andrews, 1797, I find a road from the neighbourhood of Widford, through Great Baddow, Danbury, and Woodham Mortimer to Maldon, commanding extensive views towards the north and south. From the high hill of Danbury, signals could be seen from Stock, Billericay, Langdon-hill, &c. An ancient British coin, supposed to be Boadicea, was found at Woodham Walter.

Some labourers in the employ of Mr. Joslin Bulwer, of Ramsden Bell House, whilst mole-ploughing in Stoney Hills Field, upon Woolshots farm, in that parish, about two feet from the surface, lately found a stone coffin, resembling the former, excepting that, in the absence of a lid, this appeared to have been arched over with flints. It contained the skull and other bones of a skeleton, with several teeth. A piece of lead was torn up by the plough near the spot, but no inscription was visible. The singular circumstance of two discoveries of the kind has excited an interest in the respective neighbourhoods, and has induced a great many persons to visit the spots, for the purpose of inspecting them.

J. A. R.

At a late meeting of the corporate body of Kidderminster, the large corporation chest was opened, and the ancient trea-

asures placed on the table. Amongst these relics was a very curious drinking cup, in imitation of gold, and very richly ornamented; several very ancient deeds, relating to charities, most of which are not now in existence; and, on the title-page of a very old edition of "Baxter's Saint's Rest," in his own handwriting, is the following:—"This book being devoted, as to the service of the church in general, so to the church at Kederminster, the author desires that this book may still be kept in the custody of the High Bayliffe, and entreateth them carefully to read and practice it, and beseecheth the Lord to bless it to their true reformation, consolation, and salvation."—Rich. Baxter."

OLIVER CROMWELL'S SWORD.

A descendant of Oliver Cromwell has presented to the United Service Museum the sword he wore at the siege of Drogheda, on the 10th of September, 1649. On this occasion his troops were twice repelled in mounting the breach; observing this, he led the troops himself to the third assault, and was victorious. It is a basket-hilted broad sword, and has been struck by two musket-balls on the blade.

"An interesting object of Celtic antiquity has been found near Valognes, in the Manche. It appears to be a mould for casting the bronze battle-axes of the Gauls, frequently found in those parts. It is of freestone, no doubt sufficiently hardened to stand the heat of the bronze in a state of fusion. It forms a companion to the one for casting dies found in the forest of Bricbec in 1827, and which is now in the library of Cherbourg. They are unique of their kind."—*French Paper*.

An inhabitant of the village of Villougon (Loir-et-Cher) lately discovered in a field by the road to Mer à Talcy, and near the ruins of an ancient Gaulish monument called *Chaise au roi*, a bronze vase full of Roman coins in billon. The vase was covered with a patera, also of bronze, and of a very thick fabric. The coins amounted to upwards of 900. The following list is the result of an examination of about two-thirds of the collection:

Septimius Severus.—Rare reverse. CONSECratio. An eagle with extended wings standing on a pedestal.

Pupienus, 2 varieties.—Rare reverses. AMOR MVTVS AVGG. Two hands joined. CARITAS MVTVS AVGG. A similar type.

Gordianus Pius, 3 var.—Rare reverse. IOVI CONSERVATORI. Jupiter standing; a small figure at his feet. MARTEM PRO FUGNATOREM. Mars marching.

Philipp (the father), 10 var.—Rare reverse. AETERNITAS AVGG. A figure on an elephant. VIRTVS AVGG. Two equestrian figures.

Otacilia Severa, 3 var.—Rare reverse. IVNO CONSERVAT. Juno standing.

Philipp (the son), 3 var.—Rare reverse. LIBERALITAS AVGG. III. the two Philippi seated on a curule chair. PIETAS AVGVSTOR. Instruments of sacrifice. PRINCIPI IVVENT. The Cæsar standing, holding in his hands a lance and globe; at his feet, a seated figure.

Trajanus Decius, 5 var.—Rare reverse. ADVENTVS AVG. The Emperor on horseback. DACIA. A female standing, holding in her hand a staff surmounted with an ass's head. PANNONIAE. Two females standing, holding a military ensign. VICTORIA AVG. Victory marching.

Etruscilla, 2 var.

Trebonianus Gallus.—Rare reverse. ROMÆ AETERNÆ.

Volusianus, 4 var.—Rare reverse. IVNONI MARTIALI. Figure of Juno in a temple.

Valerianus, senior. 6 var.—Rare reverse. DEO VOLKANO. Vulcan in a temple. ORIENS AVGG. The Sun naked and standing.

Mariniana.—Rare reverse. CONSECRATIO. The Empress carried on a peacock.

Gallienus, 21 var.—Rare reverse. DEO MARTI. Mars in a temple. LIBERO P. CONS. AVG. Panther. RESTITVTOR ORIENTIS. A female crowning the Emperor. SPES PVBLICA. Figure of Hope walking. VICT. GERMANICA. Victory on a globe, with a captive on either side. VOTA DECENNALIA. Victory writing.

Salonina, 3 var.—Rare reverse. DEAE SEGETIAR. Figure of the goddess in a temple.

Saloninus, 2 var.—Rare reverse. SPES PVBLICA. The Cæsar and Hope standing.

Postumus, 10 var.—Rare reverse. MINER FAVTE. Minerva walking. RESITIT GALLIARVM. The Emperor raising Gaul kneeling.

Claudian Gothicus, 3 var.—Rare reverse. ALVS AVG. r. Isis standing.

Tacitus, 1 var.

Probus, 2 var.

The Revue Numismatique also records the discovery of 3,000 Roman coins of small brass, at Maré-le-Bas, a village in the parish of Cervon, in the canton of Corbigny. They are of Constantine the younger, Claudius Gothicus, Gallienus, Postumus, Victorinus, Tetricus, and Salonina. The vessel in which these coins were deposited is of bronze, and covered with a beautiful patina. Its shape is simple, without handles, and ornamented

by circular bands of the trellis-work pattern, each square of which has a point in the middle, producing a very pretty effect. The cover or lid was of baked earth.

ROMAN VILLA NEAR FROME.

The remains of a Roman villa have recently been found on the estate of John Henry Shore, esq. at Whatley, near Frome, in the occupation of farmer Hill. Earth to the depth of three feet having been removed, a fine tessellated pavement was uncovered, consisting of two rooms con-

nected together, one of them being 32 feet by 20, and the other 22 feet by 14. The pavement is tolerably perfect, but has suffered damage in one part. It consists of two compartments, one circular, and the other oblong. The tesserae are not larger than dice, but of seven various colours, and forming different devices: in one part is a figure with a sceptre, and in another an elephant, with several fishes, vases, flowers, &c. Bones, coins, pottery, and a curious clasp-knife, have also been found.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On the 24th August, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans was happily delivered of a son and heir. It bears the names and title of Louis Philippe Albert, Count of Paris. The latter appellation is intended as a significant mark of the King's gratitude for the support afforded him by the good citizens of Paris since his accession to the throne. The municipal authorities have presented the infant Prince with a splendid sword.

The King made several promotions of general and other officers on the occasion. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans has ordered that a *lienet*, containing the receipt of 100fr. by the savings' bank, shall be delivered to all children of both sexes born in Paris on the same day as the Count de Paris. Her Royal Highness has given to the Maternal Societies of France, 12,000fr.; to the Orphans' Establishment founded by Mme. de Kercardo, 1000fr.; to the Working Establishment of St. Roch, 500fr.; to the Deaf and Dumb Establishment, 500fr.; and to the Poor Protestant Girls' School, 500fr.

An ordonnance has appeared, constituting the province of Algiers a Bishopric belonging to the Arch-diocese of Aix. The principal church of Algiers is erected into a cathedral, under the patronage of St. Philip the Apostle.

SPAIN.

The hopes lately entertained of a speedy termination of the struggle between the Queen and Don Carlos, are again disappointed. It is stated that, after having made a practicable breach in the walls of Estella, Espartero was compelled to raise the siege for want of provisions, and this while the road was open between the Spanish camp and Saragossa and Madrid. Intelligence has also been received that General Orma has

sustained a check before Morella. On the 18th and 19th of August, his troops, after having made two attempts to enter the town through practicable breaches, were repulsed with considerable loss, and were finally obliged to fall back on Monroyo, which is about four leagues distant from Morella, and in the province of Aragon. It is stated that they lost all the heavy artillery which they had before Morella; that considerably more than a thousand men were made prisoners; and that during the two assaults, as well as during an attack made by Cabrera, more than two thousand men, between killed and wounded, were put *hors de combat*. Don Carlos has conferred on Cabrera the rank of Lieutenant-General, and the title of Count of Morella. It is affirmed, that Don Carlos has received from the Emperor of Russia a remittance of 200,000l. just in time to prevent the intended desertion of most of his officers to Munagorri, and that his prospects have, in consequence, considerably brightened. The *Courier Français* confirms the rumour that an expedition in his aid was ready to sail from the Gulf of Spezzia, and that a considerable portion of the expense had been borne from the privy purse of the King of Sardinia, who had even contributed two vessels to the expedition. The ministry at Madrid is changed, and constituted as follows: the Duke de Friars, President of the Council; M. Ruiz de la Vega, senator, Minister of Justice; Marquis de Montevirgine deputy, Finance Minister *par interim*; Marquis de Valgardera, senator, Minister of the Interior *par interim*; General Aldarria, *par interim* Minister of War and Marine.

ITALY.

The Coronation of the Emperor of Austria as King of Venetian Lombardy took place at Milan on the 6th September.

ber, with great splendour. The pontifical mass was celebrated according to the Ambrosian rite. The Archbishop placed the iron crown on the Emperor's head, while the Cardinal Patriarch of Venice pronounced the solemn formula used on such occasions. The Cardinal Patriarch of Venice next placed the sceptre in his Majesty's right hand; and the Archbishop of Milan put the globe in his left. His Majesty then went and sat on the seat of the enthronisation, and the Grand Major Domo of the Lombardo kingdom, advancing, turned towards the people and cried aloud, "Long live Ferdinand our Emperor and King!" A banquet was afterwards given in the hall of the Cariatides, and the festivities were prolonged during many days. The Emperor has acquired much popularity by issuing a general pardon for all political offences.

CANADA.

From the Canadas the accounts received are, upon the whole, favourable. In the course of his brief tour in the Upper Province, Lord Durham received a great number of loyal addresses, and wherever he went was met by deputations of the principal inhabitants. While at Toronto, his Lordship entertained at dinner 200 persons, of whom 50 at least were citizens of the United States. Not only all the Canadians, but all the frontier journals which defended the rebellion, represent his Lordship as being already very popular.

WEST INDIES.

The abolition of the system of apprenticeship in the other West India Colonies has been followed by St. Lucia and Honduras, and last of all by the council of Trinidad, where an ordinance to that effect passed on the 26th of July, only six days before the appointed day, the 1st of August. Sir Lionel Smith issued a proclamation enjoining sobriety and good behaviour on the Jamaica negroes, who had a grand rejoicing, with balls, feasting, and fire-works, and discharges of artillery, at the dawn of the happy

day, the 1st of August. The general reports of the state of public feeling were satisfactory, although some of the labourers on particular estates at Barbadoes were stated to have shown symptoms of insubordination, and by advices from Jamaica to the 15th August, that island was in a state of some excitement, more particularly on the north side, through the disinclination of the negroes to work, and disputes with their masters about the rate of wages to be paid in future. Complaints were made in all the colonies of the scarcity of small change, and the necessity for a large supply to be provided by government from home, now that so much will be wanted for wages.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Peru.—Advices from Valparaiso state that Bulnes, the Chilean commander, had sailed for the coast of Peru at the head of an expedition of 5000 men. The squadron was already engaged in the blockade of Callao, but notice had been given to the commodore by the English that no such blockade would be regarded.

Mexico.—The first blood has been drawn between the French and the Mexicans. On the 22nd of July a Mexican vessel was pursued between Vera Cruz and Tampico, by a boat filled with armed men from the French squadron. She could not escape, and the crew abandoned her in their boats. The vessel drifted into the surf, and the French in taking possession of her were fired upon from the shore, and several of them wounded.

At Brazil the government forces had been defeated in a combat between them and the insurgents; it was effected by the rebels passing behind some mountains when least expected, and surprising the garrison of Pedra of 2000 men, who were put to the sword, and all, with the exception of a few cavalry and three generals, were killed by the insurgents. The affray took place at Rio Grande, the most southern province of the Brazils, and borders on the Oriental republic, of which Monte Video is the capital.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Aug. 16. The Consecration of the new Church of St. Peter's, Globe Road, Mile End, in the parish of Stepney, was performed by the Bishop of London. This Church, which is a remarkably neat and convenient structure, is situate at the north-east corner of the park belonging to Messrs. Charringtons, well-known ale brewers. The ground purchased from these gentlemen by

the managers of the Metropolis Churches' Fund, at a nominal price, and the expenses of the building, about 4000*l.* were entirely defrayed from that fund. The communion plate and books were furnished at the cost of the Bishop of London. The church contains sittings for 1300 persons, more than half of which are free and unappropriated.

Aug. 24. Another Church, one of

four lately erected in the same populous parish, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. St. James's Church is a neat Gothic edifice, capable of accommodating 1200 persons; one half of the sittings are to be free. It is situated on a plot of ground adjoining Butcher-Row, Broad Street, Ratcliffe. A sermon was preached by the Bishop on the occasion; and the sum of 57*l.* 15*s.* was collected towards the expenses of a new organ. The erection of this church has cost about 4500*l.* defrayed from the Metropolis Churches' Fund.

Aug. 29, 30. The second and last portion of the materials of the Royal Exchange was submitted to public sale by Messrs. Pullen and Son, by order of the Gresham committee, previous to clearing the ground for the new building. The sale included the lower part of the building, with all the shops on one side of Sweeting's Alley, which the recent Act of Parliament for re-building the Exchange empowered the committee to take down to enlarge the site. The statues of the Kings and Queens that were placed round the interior of the old building, and which were included in the catalogue, seemed to excite considerable interest, though sadly broken and mutilated. Queen Anne fetched 10*l.* 5*s.*; George II. 9*l.* 5*s.*; George III. and Elizabeth, 11*l.* 15*s.* each; Charles II. 9*l.*; and the others, 16 in number, similar sums. The portico entrance next Cornhill sold for 275*l.* and the sale altogether produced about 1700*l.*

Sept. 4. Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians landed at Ramsgate, where they were received by M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian minister, the Duke of Wellington, Sir William Curtis, &c. and on the part of Her Majesty by Lord Torrington, who conducted them to the Queen at Windsor. On the 18th his Majesty was present at a grand review in Windsor Little Park, at which the Queen appeared on horseback, attired in the Windsor Uniform, and wearing the ribbon and badge of the Order of the Garter, having on her right her uncle, King Leopold, in a Field Marshal's uniform, with the ribbon and badge of the same Order, and on her left Lord Hill, Commander of the Forces, in full regimentals. Next followed his Grace the Duke of Wellington in a Field Marshal's uniform, accompanied by Lord Palmerston in private clothes. The King and Queen took their departure from Windsor Castle on Thursday morning the 20th; on the following morning they re-embarked for Ostend.

Sept. 13. A new Synagogue, built on the site of the warehouses of the East

India Company, in Great St. Helen's, was consecrated with all the grandeur of the Hebrew ceremonial; by the principal Rabbi, Dr. Herschel, assisted by many other Rabbis. There was a vast deal of vocal and instrumental music, prayers, psalms, &c. in the Hebrew tongue. Almost all the higher classes of the Jewish nation were present; and the galleries were crowded with ladies. This edifice is of great beauty; far superior to any building consecrated to Jewish worship for many hundred years, and is highly creditable to the munificence of those who have paid for its erection, and also to the architectural skill of Mr. Davies, from whose plan it has been built.

Sep. 16. The whole length of the Railway from London to Birmingham was opened. The Duke of Sussex was conveyed by the train as far as Rugby. The directors arrived at Birmingham at three minutes past twelve, having performed the whole journey, including stoppages, in 4 hours and 48 minutes, and, exclusive of stoppages, in 4 hours and 14 minutes. This is unquestionably the shortest time in which the journey between London and Birmingham has ever been performed, being upwards of two hours less than the time occupied by Marshall Soult and attendants a few weeks ago.

The Duke of Cambridge has purchased *Coombe Wood*, near Kingston, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Liverpool, as a residence for Prince George. Lands in the neighbourhood of the seat have also been bought for the Royal Duke, who, it is stated, intends the Prince to have an establishment of his own in the course of the autumn.

The *Téméraire*, one of the oldest men-of-war in the Royal Navy, is now being broken up. She was in the actions of the Nile and Trafalgar, and took a most distinguished part in the last glorious victory. The *Téméraire* was a 98-gun ship. She has been stationed as a guardship, at Sheerness, for the last 18 years, and a few weeks since was sold to Mr. J. Beatson, a wealthy ship-broker and timber-merchant at Rotherhithe. She was towed up the river by two steam tugs; every vessel she passed appeared like a pigmy, and the steam-boat passengers were surprised as well as delighted at the novel spectacle of a 98-gun ship in the Pool. It was feared that there would not be water enough for her, her draught being upwards of 18 feet, but under the skilful management of the pilot she reached Rotherhithe without accident. She was a noble specimen of the wooden walls of old England.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 11. Joseph Allen, of Brighton, esq. to be one of the Gentlemen of her Majesty's Privy Chamber in Ordinary.

Aug. 13. Charles Shakeshaft, esq. to be one of her Majesty's Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

Aug. 24. Major-Gen. Sir E. Gibbs, K.C.B. to be Lieut.-Governor of Jersey.

Aug. 28. The Marquis of Clanricarde, K.P. to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of All the Russias.—P. Fraser, esq. to be Sheriff of Van Diemen's Land.—Brevet, Lieut.-Cols. H. Stapleton and T. Kennedy, to be Colonels in the Army; Majors T. R. Swinburne, R. S. Webb, and J. A. Butler to be Lt.-Colonels; Capt. W. Snow to be Major.

Aug. 31. 7th Foot, Capt. T. R. Baker to be Major.—53d Foot, Capt. H. S. Phillips to be Major.—76th Foot, Lieut.-Col. A. T. Macintosh to be Lieut.-Col.—Unattached, to be Lt.-Colonels by purchase, Majors Thos. Butler and Lord William Thynne.—Brevet, Lt.-Col. A. T. Macintosh to be Colonel.—Granville Penn, of Stoke Park, Bucks, esq. grandson and heir male of William Penn, esq. sometime proprietary of Pennsylvania, to bear the armorial ensigns following, that is to say, "a fess charged with three plates, and, on a canton of honourable augmentation, a crown, representing the royal crown of King Charles the Second;" and for a crest, "a demi-lion gorged with a collar, charged with three plates, and above an escroll, thereon the word 'Pennsylvania.'"

Sept. 3. The Poor Law Commissioners empowered to carry into effect the Act for the more effectual relief of the destitute Poor in Ireland, are the same as the English Board, and the Assistant Commissioners Edw. Gulson, esq. Rich. Earle, esq. W. H. T. Hawley, esq. and W. J. Voules, esq.—Edw. Senior, esq. is appointed an Assistant Commissioner of Poor Laws.—John Gervas Hutchinson Bourne, esq. to be Chief Justice of the Island of Newfoundland.

Sept. 4. Mary-Anne, wife of William Adams, of Thorpe in Chertsey, esq. LL.D. second surviving dau. and coh. of the Hon. W. Cockayne, to have the same precedence as if her father had lived to succeed to the dignity of Viscount Cullen.

Sept. 6. Isaac Preston, esq. of Stanfield-park, Norfolk, Recorder of Norwich, to take the surname of Jermy only.

Sept. 7. 29th Foot, Major Hon. C. A. Wrottesley to be Major.—90th Foot, Major John Singleton to be Major.—95th Foot, Major John Walter to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. Samuel Spooner to be Major.

Sept. 11. Lt.-Col. James Johnston, 99th foot, to accept the insignia of the Tower and Sword, conferred by the Queen of Portugal for his services in the Peninsular war.

Sept. 14. 3d Dragoon Guards, Major Geo. Mansell to be Lieut.-Col., Capt. T. Arthur to be Major.—The Hon. S. T. Carnegie, Comm. R.N. to accept the order of San Fernando, conferred by the Queen of Spain for his services from the siege of Bilbao in June 1835 to the 4th May 1837.

Sept. 17. The Hon. C. F. Clements, Wm. J. Hancock, and John O'Donoghue, esq. to be Assistant Commissioners of Poor Laws.

Mr. John Wood, (now Chairman of Stamps and Taxes) to be Chairman of the Excise Board, in the room of Sir F. Doyle.—Mr. Hart

Davis, a Commissioner of Excise, to be Deputy Chairman of Excise, in the room of Mr. Plunkett, deceased.—Mr. Stephenson, late Commissioner for the investigation of the Slave Compensation Claims, to be Commissioner of Excise.—Mr. Wickham, Private Secretary to Lord Althorp, and afterwards one of the Excise Inquiry Commissioners, to be Chairman of the Board of Stamps and Taxes.—Mr. Spring Rice, jun. to be Commissioner of Customs, *vice* Mr. Binning, superannuated.—Richard Bourke, esq. (eldest son of Richard Bourke, K.C.B.) to be Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in place of Mr. Rice, jun.—Major Jarvis to be Surveyor-General of India.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Capt. Robert Russell to the *Actæon*; Comm. T. M. Symonds to the *Rover*.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.
Yarmouth.—William Wiltshire, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. Huntingford, to be a Canon Residentiary of Hereford.
Rev. Sotherton Backler, Blatherwick R. Northamptonshire.
Rev. Josiah Bateman, Marlborough St. Mary V. Wilts.
Rev. C. Bedford, Denton R. Sussex.
Rev. R. Brickell, Shireshead P.C. Lanc.
Rev. W. C. Burges, Osmotherley V. Leic.
Rev. F. Burton, Old Kent-road new ch.
Rev. H. Chaplin, Ryhall with Essendine V. Rutland.
Rev. C. R. S. Cocks, Wolverley V. Worc.
Rev. C. H. Collins, D.D. Farringdon R. Devon.
Rev. J. E. Comins, Little Wakering V. Essex.
Rev. G. W. Crauford, Burgh with Winthorpe V. Lincoln.
Rev. J. Dawson, Llangar R. Merioneth.
Rev. J. V. Franklin, St. Kevin V. Ireland.
Rev. J. Hayward, Kensing with Seal V. Kent.
Rev. Copinger Hill, Badley P.C. Suffolk.
Rev. Edw. Holmes, Thornbury R. Devon.
Rev. S. R. Hughes, Bodewryd P.C. Anglesey.
Rev. E. Kirkness, Kennerleigh R. Devon.
Rev. R. Lee, Darley Dale C. co. Derby.
Rev. Wm. Lees, St. Peter's Ch. Oldham.
Rev. T. Lindsay, Kilrea R. co. Derry.
Rev. George Mingaye, Wilby R. Suffolk.
Rev. W. Nind, Cherry Hinton V. Camb.
Rev. Hewitt O'Brian, St. James's ch. Heywood, Lancashire.
Rev. Brownlow Potchett, Great Pantan R. Lanc.
Rev. Wm. Price, Llanarth with Bettwys V. Monmouthshire.
Rev. A. Sampson, Mocosquin R. co. Derry.
Rev. Cornelius Thompson, Elkesley V. Notts.
Rev. W. Tomkins, Lavenodon with Brayfield V. Rutland.
Rev. C. Townley, Hadstock R. Essex.
Rev. J. A. Trenchard, Stanton Fitzwarin R. Wilts.
Rev. C. R. Tyler, Llantrissant V. Glam.
Rev. — Ward, Blacktoft P.C. co. York.
Rev. J. B. Webb, Templetrina R. co. Cork.
Rev. J. H. Woodward, St. James's P.C. Bristol.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. G. Alderson to the Duke of Leeds.
Rev. H. W. B. Daubeney to the Earl of Waldegrave.

Rev. W. J. Edge to the Earl of Westmoreland.
Rev. Thomas Herve to be her Majesty's Resident Chaplain at Frankfurt, in the room of the Rev. Samuel Lindsey, promoted to the Chaplaincy at Genoa.

Rev. John H. Pratt to be Chaplain to the East India Company, and to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Rev. Edw. Whitehead, to the Veprey church, Madras, and the charge of the Missionary College.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. L. Richards to be Rector of Exeter College, Oxford.

Rev. J. Heavside to be Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Haileybury College.

Rev. John Young to be Head Master of Houghton le Spring Grammar School.

Rev. Daniel Butler, M.A. (Assistant Master of King's College School, London,) to be Second Master of Coventry Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

July 20. At Rothley Temple, Leic. the wife of C. Trevelyan, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, a son.—23. In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. the Lady Robert Grosvenor, a son.—24. At Welcombe House, Warw. the wife of C. T. Warde, esq. a dau.

Aug. 3. At Sanwell, Staff. the Countess of Dartmouth, a dau.—12. In the Close of Salisbury, the wife of the Rev. Canon Fisher, a son.—13. At Cossington, the wife of Edw. B. Lennard, esq. a son.—15. At Dittisham, Lady Henry Kerr, a son.—The wife of P. B. Hoare, esq. a dau.—16. At Little Hampton, the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, a son.—17. At the rectory, Chelmsford, the Hon. Mrs. C. St. J. Mildmay, a dau.—18. At Beddington Park, the wife of P. A. Browne, esq. a dau.—19. At Redgrave Hall, the wife of G. St. V. Wilson, esq. a dau.—20. In Northumberland, the Hon. Mrs. Coulson, a son.—21. At Shelbrooke Park, Lady Louisa Cator, a son.—At Geneva, the Hon. Mrs. Woodmass, lady of C. Woodmass, esq. a son.—At Eden Hall, Lady Musgrave, a son.—22. At Conington Castle, Huntingdonsh. the wife of J. M. Heathcote, esq. a dau.—24. At Brighton, the Marchioness of Abercorn, a son and heir.—At Gorbunbury, the Countess of Craven, a son and heir.—At Westbrook, Lady Georgiana Ryder, of twin daughters.—25. At Brussels, the wife of Sir Hamilton Seymour, a son.—27. At Berkswell-hall, the house of her father Sir E. Wilmot, Bart. the widow of George G. Blackwell, esq. of Ampney Park, a dau.—At Shroton, Dorset, the wife of Capt. Ryves, R.N., C.B., a dau.

Lately. At Leuknor Vicarage, Lady Caroline Garner, a son.—At the Oaks, Surrey, Lady Grey, a dau.—At Wilton Castle, Mrs. Chas. Lowther, a dau.—In Bryanstone-sq. Lady Henniker, a dau.—At Park-crescent, Portland place, the lady of Baron Alderson, a dau.—At Hackwood House, the seat of Lord Bolton, the wife of the Rev. Lovelace B. Wither, a dau.—At Hampton Court Palace, the wife of Col. Sir James Reynett, a dau.—In Lower Brook-street, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Duncombe, a son.

Sept. 1. At Hoddesdon, Herts, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Baker, a son.—3. At Bognor, the lady of Sir Henry Durrant, Bart. a son and heir.—At Breadsall Rectory, the wife of the Rev. H. H. Crewe, a dau.—6. At the Vicarage, Cam, Glouc. the wife of the Rev. George Madan, a son.—7. At Bath, the wife of Chas. Penruddocke, esq. barrister-at-law, a dau.—

In Upper Brook-st. Lady Ashley, a son.—8. At St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of Sir C. E. Carrington, a dau.—12. At the dowager Lady Arundell's, the Hon. Mrs. Neave, a dau.—13. In Upper Brook-st. the Lady Mary Farquhar, a son.—At Grosvenor-place, Lady Mahon, a son and heir.—15. At Wellington, Derby, the wife of William Fitz-Herbert, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

July 10. At Walcot, Bath, the Rev. Henry Hodges Mogg, eldest son of the Rev. H. H. Mogg, Vicar of High Littleton, to Harriet, dau. of Alexander Haig, esq.—The Rev. Alex. Bath Power, M.A. Curate of Crossstowait, Keswick, to Louisa Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Capt. W. Bath, 78th reg.—11. At Crayford, John, son of John Allnutt, esq. of Clapham Common, to Elizabeth Harriot, third dau. of J. F. Burnett, esq. of May-place, Kent.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, by the Lord Bp. of Hereford, the Rev. Tho. Philipps, Vicar of Dewsal, Heref. to Penelope, fifth dau. of John Biddulph, esq. of Ledbury.—John Latimer Nichol, esq. of Camberwell, to Caroline, third dau. of Edw. Latimer, esq. of Headington, Oxf.—12. At Newton, Camb. the Rev. Harvey Vachell, son of the Rev. John Vachell, late Rector of Littleport, Isle of Ely, to Eleanor Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Pemberton.—At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Saml. Gurney Fry, esq. fourth son of Joseph Fry, esq. of Upton-lane, Essex, to Sophia, third dau. of the Rev. Dr. Pinkerton.—At Trinity church, Marylebone, E. L. Witts, esq. of Champion-hill, to Ann, dau. of the late R. Parrott, esq. of Old Quebec-street.—Henry Wolley, esq. son of the late Vice-Adm. Wolley, of Clifton, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, sixth dau. of the late J. S. Biscoe, esq. formerly of Hempstead, near Gloucester.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. S. T. Cutbert, esq. to Frances Harriet, fourth dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Scott, of Southampton.—14. At Clifton Campville, Staff. Capt. F. C. Barlow, 20th Reg. only surviving son of the late Lieut.-Gen. J. J. Barlow, to Mary Emily, second dau. of the Rev. R. Taylor, M.A. Rector of Clifton Campville.—17. At Christ church, Marylebone, S. H. Beckles, esq. of the Middle Temple, son of the President of Barbadoes, to Susannah-Beckles, dau. of the late William Henry, esq. of the same Island.—At Tor, Devon, Digby Pilot Starkey, esq. to Isabella-Rosa, widow of Thomas Kelly, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. John Jephson, Prebendary of Armagh.—At St. Mary's, Dublin, the Rev. James Annesly Beers, M.A. youngest son of the late Wm. Beers, esq. of Ballyway Lodge, co. Down, to Alice-Eliz. second dau. of Capt. J. Banks, R.N.—John Gibbons, esq. eldest son of Sir John Gibbons, Bart. of Stanwell-place, Middx. to Susannah, eldest dau. of the Rev. A. Cotton, Rector of Giron, Camb.—18. At St. Bartholomew-the-Less, George Trollope, esq. of Christ's Hospital, to Alicia, dau. of W. W. Wilby, esq. of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—At Fobbing, Essex, the Rev. Samuel S. Greathead, Fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb. to Margaret, third dau. of the Rev. W. R. Stephenson, Rector of Corringham.—At Tiverton, Capt. Charles Rumley, eldest son of Gen. Rumley, of Ascot House, near Sidmouth, to Frances Harriet, only dau. of Andrew Hutchinson, esq. M.D.—19. At Duffield, Derby, the Rev. J. H. Evans, Fellow of St. John's college, Camb. and Head Master of Sedburgh School, to Kate, youngest dau. of the late Leonard Pickering, esq. of Winterborn Abbas, Dorset.—At Charlton King's, Henry J. Clifford, eldest son of H. C. Clifford, esq. of Frampton

Court to Marianne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. James Phelps, Rector of Alderley, Glouc.—At Middlewich, co. Chester, the Rev. Wm. Hodgson, D.D. Master of St. Peter's College, Camb. to Charlotte, third dau. of the late Thos. Tarleton, esq.—At Islington, the Rev. Septimus Ramsay, M.A. Minister of St. Michael's, Burleigh-st. youngest son of the late Robert Ramsay, esq. of Thearn Cottage, co. York, to Anna-Maria, second dau. of the late James Fisher, esq. of St. Martin's-lane.—21. At Kennington, Thomas Southam, esq. of Peterborough, to Annie Gee, granddaughter of the Rev. John Mitchell, Rector of Kingston Bagpuze, Berks.—Berkeley Addison, esq. second son of the late Rev. Joseph Addison of Weymouth, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late J. Pollett, esq.—At Trinity church, Sloane-st. Wm. A. Hynch, esq. of Evesham, to Frances Elizabeth, only dau. of Jacob Phillips, esq. barrister-at-law.—23. At Kirkstall, Yorksh. R. Hobson, M.D. of Leeds, to Caroline, only surviving dau. of the late P. Rhodes, esq.—24. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. J. Harneby, esq. M.P. of Brockhampton, Heref. to Susan, eldest dau. of H. Elwes, esq. of Colesborne, Glouc.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Earl of Cavan to the Hon. Caroline Littleton, dau. of Lord Hatherton.—At Charlton, J. H. Shirreff, M.D. of Deptford, to Mary, only dau. of G. Teer, esq. of Blackheath.—At Wethersfield, Essex, the Rev. Robert Leman Page, M.A. only son of the Rev. R. L. Page, Rector of Panfield, Essex, to Louisa Emily, second dau. of the late John Lay, esq.—At Camberwell, J. P. Neville, esq. only son of G. Neville, esq. of Skelbroke-hall, Yorkshire, to Louisa-Mary-Grant, dau. of F. R. G. Dalton, esq. of Ingoldisthorpe-hall, Norfolk, and Shanks-house, Somersetsh.—At Dublin, Charles J. Freeman, esq. son of the late Rev. Keelinge Freeman, of Pedmore-hall, Worc. to Maria, dau. of the late Wm. Richardson, esq. of Athy.—At Wigginton, the Rev. John Weighell, M.A. of Pembroke coll. Camb. Vicar of Marworth, Herts. to Anne, eldest dau. of Mr. Woodman, of New Ground, Herts.—At Bath, the Rev. E. Whitehead, M.A. to Maria-Letitia, second dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Perry, of Waddesden, Bucks.—25. At Hammesmuth, Major Griffiths, of the Queen's Hays, only son of Col. Griffiths, of Southampton, to Lucy, only dau. of the late Alex. Copland, esq. of Gunnersbury Park, and Great George-street, Westminster.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. and at the Catholic Chapel, Chelsea, Mons. Leon Du Parcq, of the Royal Marine Audit Office, Paris, to Sophia, dau. of Henry Newnham, esq. formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.—At Walcot church, Bath, Charles, only son of the late Hon. and Rev. James St. Leger, to Jane Robina, dau. of Wm. Hawkesley, esq. of the Circus, Bath.—At Buckingham, the Rev. E. A. Uthwatt, of St. John's coll. Camb. to Jane-Lucy-Hutton, dau. of the Rev. James Long Long, Rector of Malsmoreton, Bucks.—James Auston, esq. Embro House, Upper Canada, to Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. W. R. Boyer, of Swepston Rectory, Leic.—At Manchester, Major Wm. Warde, E. I. Service, to Catharine, third dau. of the late Edw. Hawkins, esq. of Court Herbert, Glamorganshire.—28. At Marylebone Church, Lieut.-Col. P. W. Pedler, of Longfleet, Dorset, to Frances, eldest dau. of John Durant, esq. of Poole.—At St. Peter's, Thanet, Lieut. Alexander Brown, R.N. to Honor, youngest dau. of Sir Richard Burton, of Sacketts Hill House.—31. At Bath, C. Crawford, esq. late of 33d Reg. to Christina, youngest dau. of J. Morgan, esq. of Bath.—J. H. Steele, esq. eldest son of Sir R. Steele, Bart. of Dudding, to Elizabeth-Ann Graves, of Mickleton Manor-house, Glouc. eldest dau. of the late J. Graves, esq.—At Grantham, Camb. the Rev. J.

Jenkin, Rector of Wootton, Beds. to Augusta, eldest dau. of Mr. Twiss, of Cambridge.

Aug. 1. At Halifax, Arthur Dawson, esq. of Beverley, son of the late Rev. Major Dawson, Rector of Rand, Linc. to Marianne, dau. of the late John Walker, esq. of Watercrough.—2. At Marylebone church, the Rev. H. Kynaston, M.A. High Master of St. Paul's School, second son of R. Kynaston, esq. to Elizabeth-Selma, second dau. of H. Kennedy, esq. of Cultra, co. Down.—At Kingston-upon-Thames, Capt. R. D. Dunn, 2d Dragoon Guards, to Isabella-Pallmer, fourth dau. of the late J. H. M. Dawson, esq. of Ballinacoute, Tipperary.—Capt. the Hon. A. Hood, only son of Viscount Bridport, to Lady Mary Hill, second dau. of the Marquis of Downshire.—At Tipton, near Birmingham, the Rev. E. Serjeantson, Vicar of Kirby Stephen, Westm. to Emma, second dau. of S. Walker, esq. of Dinan, France.—At the Mote, Kent, Capt. E. Fletcher, 1st Life Guards, A. D. C. to the General Commanding-in-Chief, eldest son of Edward Fletcher, esq. of Corscock Galloway, N.B., to Lady Frances Marsham, second dau. of the Earl of Romney.—At Marlborough, Henry Woodman, esq. of Stinchcombe, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Meyler, Rector of Maulden, Beds.—George Pownall, esq. of Bedford-row, to Harriet Alice, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Pett, of Clapton.—Matthew Knapp, esq. of Little Linford House, Bucks, to Mary-Leigh, dau. of the late R. L. Spencer, esq.—At Ightham, Kent, T. Selby, esq. of Oldbury Park, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of R. Foster, esq. of Durham.—6. In the chapel of Lambeth Palace, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. G. B. Moore, eldest son of the Rev. G. Moore, of Wrotham, Kent, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. J. E. Boscawen, and niece to the Earl of Palmouth.—At St. George's chapel, Edinburgh, Lord Ellikbank, to Emily-Maria, only dau. of Mr. A. Montgomery, of Whim.—7. At All Soul's, Marylebone, C. R. Freeling, of Weymouth-st. esq. youngest son of the late Sir F. Freeling, Bart. to Georgiana, eldest dau. of H. H. Oddie, of Portland-place, esq.—At Trinity church, Regent-st. Lord T. Cecil, brother to the Marquis of Exeter, to Lady Sophia Lennox, sister to the Duke of Richmond.—8. At Abingdon, the Rev. James Hazel, B.A. Curate of Long Sutton, Linc. to Eleanor-Rabone, eldest dau. of the late James Dewe, esq. of Sutton Courtenay, Berks.—At Shircock, Cavan, the Rev. Charles Claudius Beresford, nephew of the Bishop of Kilmore, to Anna-Maria, only dau. of the Rev. Frederick Fitzpatrick, of Loch Scillan glebe, Cavan.—At Ryde, Isle of Wight, John Cary Marriott, esq. of Narborough, Norfolk, to Maria Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. Cary, of Farmhurst, Sussex.—At Penmark Church, Glam. the Rev. J. Montague Cholmeley, M.A. to Rosa Antonia, youngest dau. of the late Major-General Oliver T. Jones.—At St. Nicholas, near Cardiff, the Rev. R. T. Tyler, Rector of Llantrithyd, youngest son of the late Adm. Sir Chas. Tyler, to Isabel, fourth dau. of John Bruce Pryce, esq. of Duffryn.—10. At Southwick, Hants, J. P. B. Chichester, esq. M.P. of Arlington Court, Devonshire, to Caroline, dau. of T. Thistlethwayte, esq.—13. At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Col. J. W. Woolridge, son of the late Capt. W. Woolridge, R.N. to Marianne Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. S. H. Linzee.—Joseph Aronold, esq. M.D. of White Cross, Berks, to Fanny Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, rector of Escombe, Herts.—14. At Wandsworth, Algernon Holt White, only son of T. H. White, esq. of Enfield, to Emma Louisa, only dau. of the late T. Harrison, esq. of Stratham Park.

OBITUARY.

EARL ANNESLEY.

Aug. 25. At his residence, Oriel Lodge, Cheltenham, aged 66, the Right Hon. William-Richard Annesley, third Earl Annesley (1789), fourth Viscount Glerawly, co. Fermanagh (1766), and Baron Annesley, of Castle Wellan, co. Down (1758).

He was born July 16, 1772, the eldest son of Richard the second Earl, by Anne, only daughter and heiress of Robert Lambert of Dunleddy, co. Down, esq. and succeeded his father in the title, Nov. 9, 1824.

His Lordship was twice married; first, on the 19th May 1803 to the Lady Isabella St. Lawrence, second daughter of William second Earl of Howth, and by that lady, from whom he was divorced by Act of Parliament in 1820, and who died in 1827, he had issue an only daughter, Lady Mary, married in 1828 to William-John M'Guire, esq. His Lordship married secondly, July 15, 1828, Priscilla-Cecilia, second daughter of Hugh Moore, esq. and had issue six sons, of whom the eldest, William-Richard, born in 1830, is now Earl Annesley; and the third died two days after his birth in 1833.

SIR W. B. CAVE, BART.

Aug. 22. At his seat, Stretton en la Field, Derbyshire, in his 74th year, Sir William Browne Cave, the ninth Baronet (of Stanford, co. Northampton, 1641).

He was born Feb. 19, 1765, the eldest son of John Cave Browne, esq. (who inherited the estate of Stretton from his maternal grandfather and assumed the name of Browne) by his second wife Catharine, daughter of Thomas Astley, esq. of Westminster. He succeeded to the title of Baronet on the 21st March 1810, on the death of his second cousin the Rev. Sir Charles Cave, being the great-grandson of Sir Roger the second Baronet from his second marriage with Mary, daughter of Sir William Bromley, of Baginton.

Sir W. B. Cave was universally esteemed by his neighbours and dependants; and was the supporter of every useful and benevolent public undertaking. He subscribed 200*l.* towards the new church at Donisthorpe, Leicestershire, which was consecrated a few days after his death.

Sir William married, Jan. 4, 1793, Louisa, fourth daughter of Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, of Chaddesden, co. Derby, Bart. and sister to the present Sir Robert Wilmot, and by that lady, who

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died in July 1819, he had issue six sons and two daughters: 1. William, who died an infant in 1794; 2. Harriet, married in 1832, to William Booth, of Beighton, co. Derby, esq.; 3. Louisa-Catharine, who died in 1810; 4. Sir John-Robert Cave, who has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1798, and married in 1821 Catharine-Penelope, youngest daughter and coheiress of William Milles, of Barlaston-hall, co. Stafford, esq. and has several children; 5. the Rev. William Astley Cave, who has been twice married and has two children; 6. Thomas Cave, esq. who married in 1827 Anne, eldest daughter of J. Walker, of Broomhouse, co. Lancaster, esq. and has issue; 7. Wilmot Cave, esq. who has been twice married, first to Miss Eccles, of Eccles, co. Lanc. and secondly to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Westmoreland, Vicar of Great Sandal in Yorkshire; and 8. Edward Sacheverell Cave, esq. who married in 1830 Mary, only daughter of John Fanside Watson, of Bilton Park, co. York, esq. and has issue.

SIR WILLIAM MAXWELL, BART.

Aug. 22. At Montreath, co. Wigton, in his 60th year, Sir William Maxwell, the fifth Baronet of that place (1681), and late M.P. for the county.

He was born on the 5th March 1779, the eldest son of Sir William the fourth Baronet, by Catharine, daughter and heiress of David Blair, esq. of Adamtown. His aunt Jane was the first wife of Alexander fourth Duke of Gordon, and he was consequently cousin-german to the late Duke, the Duchesses of Richmond, Manchester, and Bedford, &c. He was formerly an officer in the army, and in 1809, when Lieut.-Colonel of the 26th or Cameronian regiment, he commanded that regiment at the battle of Corunna, and there suffered the loss of his left arm. Shortly after, he retired from the service.

He had previously been returned for Parliament for the county of Wigton, on a vacancy which took place in March 1805. He was re-elected in 1806, but in 1807 gave way to Colonel the Hon. William Stuart, who had previously represented the county. On a vacancy in 1821 he was elected again, and re-chosen in 1826, but finally retired in 1830.

He succeeded to the family title and estates, on the death of his father, Feb. 17, 1812.

Wherever he was known, Sir William

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Maxwell was highly esteemed for the kindness of his heart and the suavity of his manners.

He married April 23, 1803, Catharine, youngest daughter of John Fordyce, esq. of Aytown; and by that lady, who died in 1832, he had issue three sons: 1. Sir William Maxwell, now Bart. a Lieut. in the 14th dragoons; 2. Eustace; 3. Edward; and five daughters: 1. Catharine-Anne, married to Hugh Hathorn, of Castle-Urgg, esq.; 2. Jane-Elizabeth-Norah; 3. Louisa-Cornwallis; 4. Charlotte-Queensberry; and 5. Georgiana-Gordon.

SIR G. W. LEEDS, BART.

July 19. In Paris. Sir George-William Leeds, of Croxton Park, co. Cambridge, Bart. Esquerry to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex.

He was created a Baronet by patent dated Dec. 31, 1812. He was twice married; first on the 5th of Jan. 1797, to Maria, daughter of the Rev. William Sanderson, of Morpeth; and by that lady, who died in 1817, he had issue four sons and five daughters. The sons were: 1. Sir Joseph-Edward Leeds, who has succeeded to the title,—born in 1798, and married in 1822 to Marian, daughter of William-Thomas Stretton, esq.; 2. Edward-William; 3. George; and 4. Samuel, who died in 1826, in his 18th year. The daughters were: 1. Elizabeth, married in 1819 to the Rev. Robert Elliot Graham, of Hendon, Middlesex; 2. Maria; 3. Anne, married in 1823 to William-Augustus Montague, esq. Capt. R.N., and C.B.; 4. Georgiana; and 5. Emily.

Sir George married secondly July 38, 1819, Eleanor, second daughter of Ousley Rowley, esq. of the Priory, St. Neot's, and had issue a son, Augustus-Frederick, born in 1820.

CAPT. SIR J. S. PEYTON, K.C.H.

May 20. At his lodgings in Somerset-street, Portman-square, aged 52, Sir John Strutt Peyton, Knt. Capt. R.N. and K.C.H.

He was the third son of the late William Peyton, esq. of the Navy-office, Somerset-house, by Phillis, daughter of Capt. Lobb, who died in command of the Kingfisher sloop on the American station, and sister to the late Commissioner Lobb. His paternal grandfather, Adm. Joseph Peyton (son of Commodore Edward Peyton) married a daughter of Commodore Strutt, and had four sons: William, above-mentioned; Rear-Adm. Joseph Peyton; Rear-Adm. John Peyton, who commanded the Defence 74, at

the battle of the Nile; and Thomas, who died in command of the Monarch 74.

The subject of this memoir entered the navy in 1797, on board the Emerald frigate, Capt. T. M. Waller, with whom he served three years. He was subsequently in the San Joseph 120, and St. George 98, the latter bearing the flag of his patron, Lord Nelson, in the expedition sent against the Northern confederacy. He afterwards successively joined the Revolutionnaire, Phoebe, and Endymion frigates.

In 1804, Mr. Peyton was again received on board Nelson's flag-ship, the Victory of 100 guns, in which he served as master's mate, until his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, about Sept. 1805. On that occasion, he was appointed to the Canopus 80; but Lord Nelson soon removed him to the Ambuscade frigate, commanded by Capt. W. D'Urban, which was actively employed in checking the French arms on the Adriatic.

In July 1807 Lieut. Peyton was wounded in the right arm by a musket-ball, whilst destroying an enemy's vessel which had run ashore near Ortona; being obliged to submit to an amputation above the elbow, he shortly afterwards returned to England as an invalid. He was promoted to the rank of Commander on the 1st Dec. following, and was appointed to the Ephora brig. In that vessel he accompanied the expedition to Valcheren, and was subsequently employed in the river Elbe, at Lisbon, and at Cadiz, during the siege of l'Isle de Leon.

His next appointment, about Feb. 1811, was to the Weazle of 18 guns, stationed in the Archipelago, where he captured a new privateer, le Roi de Rome, of 10 guns. Previously to that capture, the Weazle had conveyed the Archduke Francis from Smyrna to Sardinia; and his Royal Highness, in return for Capt. Peyton's attentions, presented him with a gold snuff-box, set with brilliants. He was afterwards invited to dine with the King and Queen of Sardinia at Cagliari; and in return gave a ball on his own sovereign's birth-day on board the ship, at which her Majesty did Capt. Peyton the honour to dance with him.

He was posted into the Minstrel of 20 guns, Sept. 26, 1811, and was employed on the coasts of Valencia and Catalonia until near the end of the war. He commanded the Thames frigate at the reduction of Col de Balaguer, and after the raising of the siege of Tarragona, he received a letter of thanks from Rear-Adm. Hallowell, which, with fuller anecdotes of his services, will be found in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography,

Suppl. Part II. pp. 438—444. He subsequently conveyed Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Murray to Alicante, and then proceeded with despatches to England. The Thames was put out of commission at Sheerness, in Sept. 1813.

Sir John Peyton's last service was as Commodore of the West Indian squadron, where his ship was the *Madagascar* 46. He returned home in extreme ill-health a few weeks before his death.

Sir John Peyton married Oct. 1814, a daughter of Lieut. Woodyear, R.N. of the island of St. Christopher, and sister to Major Woodyear R. Art. who died Sept. 1, 1813, in consequence of a wound received at the battle of Vittoria. They had issue two sons and three daughters.

GENERAL ONSLOW.

Aug. 21. At Huntingdon, General Denzil Onslow, of Great Staughton House in that county.

He was fifth in descent from Sir Henry Onslow, of Drungewick in Sussex, knt. younger brother to Sir Arthur Onslow, the first Baronet of the name, and uncle to the Speaker, Sir Rich. Onslow, who was created Baron Onslow in 1716. He was the eldest son of Middleton Onslow, esq. by the only daughter of Trevor Barrett, esq. and grandson of Denzil Onslow, esq. by Anne Middleton, sister to Mary Viscountess Molesworth, and a granddaughter of the first Lord Onslow above mentioned, through his daughter Elizabeth the wife of Thomas Middleton, of Stansted in Essex, esq. (See a pedigree of this branch of the Onslow family in Dalway's *Rape of Arundel*, Cartwright's edition, p. 376.)

He was a Lieut.-Colonel, receiving full pay, in the late 97th foot, May 29, 1794. On the 1st Jan. 1800 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the army; in 1805 to that of Major-General; in 1812 to that of Lieut.-General; and in 1825 to the full rank of General.

General Onslow was twice married; first on the 7th Aug. 1796, to the Hon. Anne-Catharine Petre, daughter of Robert-Edward ninth Lord Petre, which lady died without issue on the 23d Sept. 1796; secondly, on the 20th Sept. 1800, to Sophia, third daughter of Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart.

LIEUT.-COL. DUMARESQ.

The late Lieut.-Colonel Henry Dumaresq, whose death, with the dates of his principal preferments, was recorded in our August number, p. 230, entered the army at the early age of sixteen, and, as detailed in an official record of his services at the *Horse-Guards*,

"He served in eight campaigns; of which six were in the Peninsula, one in Canada, and the last that of Waterloo. He was present in the thirteen battles for which medals were bestowed, besides many affairs of outposts, of advance and rear guards; also at the sieges of Badajos and Burgos, and at the assault of the forts of Salamanca. On the two former occasions he served as a volunteer with the engineers, and on the latter (again a volunteer) being the foremost person in the assault of that redoubt, he received from the officer in command of the Vittoria Convention the terms of his capitulation, which document he delivered to the Duke of Wellington. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel after nine years' service, and was gazetted to that grade in June 1817 for services in the field. He was employed on the Staff upwards of eighteen years, and out of twenty-six years' service he was employed upwards of twenty-two years abroad. He was twice dangerously wounded."

At the battle of Waterloo he was on the staff of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Byng, now Lord Strafford, and was shot through the lungs at Hougoumont; but being at the time charged with a message for the Duke of Wellington, he, in spite of such a wound, reached the Duke and delivered his message before he fell—being the officer of whom the anecdote is told by Sir Walter Scott in "Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk," as follows: "Amid the havoc which had been made among his immediate attendants, his Grace sent off an officer (Captain Dumaresq) to a General of Brigade, in another part of the field, with a message of importance; in returning he was shot through the lungs, but, as if supported by the resolution to do his duty, he rode up to the Duke of Wellington, delivered the answer to his message, and then dropped from his horse, to all appearance a dying man." He is also mentioned in "Booth's Anecdotes of the Field of Waterloo." The ball was never extracted, and is considered to have been the eventual cause of his premature death, by an unfavourable change of position in the neighbourhood of some vital part, inducing paralysis, which finally carried him off at the age of 46, on the 5th of March last, at the establishment of the Australian Agricultural Company in New South Wales, in the management of whose large concerns, as Chief Commissioner, he succeeded a most distinguished member of the sister profession, Capt. Sir Edward Parry, R.N. and repeatedly received the thanks of the Directors for his able and zealous conduct in the superintendence of the affairs of the company.

In private life, his talents, various merits and acquirements, and his many highly-endearing qualities, won for him the regard and esteem of a very numerous circle of attached friends, and secured the affections of his immediate relations. He was married in the year 1828 to Elizabeth-Sophia, daughter of the late Hon. Augustus-Richard-Butler Danvers, son of Brinsley second Earl of Lanesborough, and has left his widow and seven young children to lament his irreparable loss.

ROBERT HOLFORD, Esq. F.R.S.

Aug. 14. At his marine villa, Undercliff, Isle of Wight, aged 80, Robert Holford, esq. F.R.S.

This gentleman was the eldest son of the late Peter Holford, esq. a Master in Chancery, and great-grandson of Sir Richard Holford, of Weston Birt, in Gloucestershire, also a Master in Chancery; and was descended from a very ancient and respectable family of the same name, long resident in Cheshire. The subject, however, of this notice required not the aid of birth to justify his claim to respect and admiration. In all the relations of consanguinity, he was eminently generous. The first act of this kind was on the death of his father, who was thought to have left to his youngest daughter, then married to a gentleman of high respectability, less than she was entitled to, and less than he meant to have given her; this was no sooner known than remedied, by the generous brother presenting the husband of his sister with an estate in the north of England, valued at 50,000*l*.

Mr. Holford was educated at Westminster, and thence entered as a gentleman commoner at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1780, and where he commenced his acquaintance with his most valued friend, Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart. now living; with whom, in early life, he traversed on foot the lofty mountains and beautiful vallies of Switzerland.

In the alarming times of the French revolution, Mr. Holford was an active member of the London Light Horse Volunteers; in which, although the discipline was extremely severe, he discharged all the duties of a private with undeviating attention.

He was never in Parliament; had he, however, been at all anxious for senatorial honours, the borough of Malmesbury (contiguous to their estates) was, during his father's lifetime, and since, open to receive him. In politics he was perfectly independent, and little attached to party;

Tierney and Wilberforce were his intimate friends, but he had no feelings of congeniality with the present Government, whose measures he considered hostile to the true interests of the country. In theology, he was strictly of the Established Church; constant and cheerful in the performance of his religious duties, neither gloom nor excitement made any part of his existence. Mr. Holford was a member of the Royal Society, the Royal and London Institutions, and other learned and literary institutions. His reading was extensive, particularly in French literature, to which he was much attached; and he spoke and wrote the language with all the ease and correctness of an educated Parisian. He resided for the last few years principally at Niton, where only a few months since was laid the first stone of a new lighthouse, on ground given by him to the Trinity House for that object; but he still kept up and occasionally visited his other establishments at Kingsgate Castle, in the Isle of Thanet; and at Old Lands, in Sussex; as well as his town residence, in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Much of his time was spent on the sea, to which he was greatly attached; and his yachts, the *Traveller* and the *Greyhound*, were well known from the North Foreland to the Land's End. His health had, till within the last two or three years, been generally good, and he was neither unmindful nor unthankful for the blessing; but in 1836 he began to feel the pressure of old age and its attendant infirmities; which he thus alludes to in a letter, dated in the November of that year, and addressed to the writer of this biographical sketch, whom he had long honoured with his confidence and esteem:—"It is now, I think, three weeks that I have been confined to the upper floor of my house, which you know is the pleasantest for an invalid, as affording a ready access to my books, and employment to my telescope. My complaint is rather inconvenient than painful; and, mindful as I am and ought to be, of the many comforts and advantages which with me accompany and lighten the miseries and infirmities incidental to old age, I am thankful to Providence, and hold myself prepared to leave this world, and to submit meanwhile to those evils which flesh is heir to." During the late severe winter, his health began seriously to decline, and for the last few months he was almost entirely confined to his room; the sentiments, however, expressed above enabled him to bear his long illness with the fortitude and resignation of a Christian.

As a landlord, Mr. Holford was ever

abating his rents, and generously forbearing to his tenants, though often years in arrear. As a master, he was kind and considerate; and, did the true character of a man depend upon the testimony of his servants (as is the opinion of Dr. Johnson and St. Evremond), no one could stand this test with more advantage. As a philanthropist, his bounty was constant and extensive; of course he was often imposed upon; but his observations on these occasions have generally been—"Well, 'tis so; but perhaps it is better that I should have given to two worthless objects than have left a deserving one unrelieved." The flow of his benevolence was never stopped, nor his heart deadened to the cry of distress. The charitable institutions of the metropolis have to regret the loss of an old and liberal supporter. As an encourager of literature and patron of the arts, his extensive and valuable library, and splendid collection of prints and paintings, amply testified his taste and liberality. He was never married, and his large possessions will therefore be inherited by his only brother, George Peter Holford, esq. formerly Member of Parliament for Queenborough; and his son, Robert Stainer Holford, esq. of Weston Birt, Gloucestershire, where, in the family-vault, his remains were interred.

THOMAS JERVIS, ESQ. Q. C.

Aug. 6. At Beaumaris, the residence of his son John Jervis, esq. M.P. aged 69, Thomas Jervis, esq. Queen's Counsel, Recorder of Lichfield, and a Benchet of the Middle Temple, formerly Chief Justice of Chester.

He was a grandson of Matthew Jervis, esq. of Trowbridge, Wilts, one of the uncles of the illustrious Admiral, John Earl of St. Vincent.

He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Jan. 23, 1795. Whilst his cousin the Earl of St. Vincent was First Lord of the Admiralty, he acted as his counsel; and he was also one of the commissioners of bankrupts, on the eleventh list, and for many years a leading counsel on the Oxford circuit.

At the general election of 1802 he was returned to Parliament for the Admiralty borough of Great Yarmouth; and he took a leading part in conducting the legal business of the Navy in the House of Commons. He sat in the house until the dissolution of 1806.

Mr. Jervis received a patent of precedence in Hilary term 1806, and was appointed a King's Counsel in Trinity vacation 1830. He enjoyed a pension of 1100*l.* a-year.

His second son, John Jervis, esq. of Beaumaris, a barrister at law, and author of some valuable legal works, is now M.P. for Chester on the extreme liberal interest. He married in 1824 Catharine, daughter of Alexander Mundell, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.

REV. JOHN JAMIESON, D.D.

July 12. At his house in George-street, Edinburgh, aged 80, the Rev. John Jamieson, D.D. F.R.S. Edinb. and F.S.A. Sc.

This gentleman was formerly minister to a congregation of Seceders from the church of Scotland, at Forfar, where he resided for many years; but for the last forty-three years he officiated in a church of the same persuasion at Edinburgh.

He first came forward as an author in 1789, in "The Sorrows of Slavery, a Poem, containing a faithful statement of Facts respecting the Slave-trade." His only other poetical work is "Eternity, a Poem, addressed to Freethinkers and Philosophical Christians," 1798.

In theology and religious matters he published, "An Alarm to Britain; or an inquiry into the causes of the rapid progress of Infidelity," 1795; "Vindication of the Doctrine of Scripture, and of the primitive Faith concerning the Divinity of Christ, in reply to Dr. Priestley's History of Early Opinions," 1795, two vols. 8vo.; "Remarks on Rowland Hill's Journal," 1799; "The Use of Sacred History," 1802, two vols. 8vo.; "Important Trial in the Court of Conscience," 1806, 12mo.; "The Beneficent Woman, a sermon," 1811; "The Hopes of an Empire reversed, or, the night of pleasure turned into fear, a Sermon on the death of the Princess Charlotte," 1818; "Three Sermons, concerning Brotherly Love," 1819.

His great and excellent work, "An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," was published in two volumes 4to. 1808, 1809. It illustrates the words in their different significations, by examples from ancient and modern writers; shows their affinity to those of other languages, and especially the Northern; explaining many terms which, though now obsolete in England, were formerly common to both countries, and elucidating national rites, customs, and institutions, in their analogy to those of other nations. It has been long out of print, but he made an Abridgment of it in 1818, in one volume 8vo.

In 1811 he published "An Historical Account of the Ancient Culdees of Iona, and of their settlement in England, Scot-

land, and Ireland;" in 1814 "Hermes Scythicus, or the radical affinities of the Greek and Latin languages to the Gothic," 8vo.; and in 1818 "A Grammar of Rhetoric and Polite Literature."

In 1817 he contributed to the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions, a paper "On the origin of Cremation, or Burning of the Dead."

NATHANIEL BOWDITCH, LL.D. F.R.S.

Lately. At Boston, in America, Nathaniel Bowditch, LL.D. F.R.S. President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

From a "Discourse on the Life and Character" of this distinguished philosopher, published at Boston by the Rev. Alexander Young, the clergyman of the church of which he was a member, we derive (through the medium of the *Athenæum*) the following particulars.

Dr. Bowditch was considered by the Americans as their greatest scientific man since Franklin, whose fellow citizen he was. He rose, like Franklin, from humble life, and was an illustrious instance of a self-educated man. All the little school education he ever had was received ere he was ten years old. He then went into a ship-chandler's employment, in which he soon distinguished himself by his figuring. After going to sea at an early age, he endeavoured, in the intervals of his voyages, to pick up a little knowledge of navigation, and, as preparatory to that, to acquire the elements of geometry. It so happened, that an elder brother of his, who likewise followed the sea, was then attending an evening school for the same purpose. On returning home one evening, he informed him that the master had got a new way of doing sums and working questions; for, instead of the numerical figures commonly used in arithmetic, he employed the letters of the alphabet. This novelty excited the curiosity of the youthful navigator, and he questioned his brother very closely about the matter; who, however, did not seem to understand much about the process, and could not tell how the thing was done. But the master, he said, had a book, which told all about it. This served to inflame his curiosity; and he asked his brother whether he could not borrow the book of the master and bring it home, so that he might get a sight of it. (It should be remembered that, at this time, mathematical books of all sorts were scarce in America.) The book was obtained. It was the first glance that he had ever had at algebra. "And that night," said he, "I did not close my eyes." He read it, and read it again, and mastered its contents, and

copied it out from beginning to end. Subsequently he got hold of a volume of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, which he treated pretty much in the same summary way, making a very full and minute abstract of all the mathematical papers contained in it; and this course he pursued with the whole of that voluminous work. He was too poor to purchase books, and this was the only mode of getting at their results, and having them constantly at hand for consultation. These manuscripts, written in his small neat hand, fill several folio volumes.

It is a curious fact that he derived, in early life, very valuable and timely aid in his pursuits from a fine library belonging to the celebrated Dr. Kirwan, which was captured in the British channel, by an American privateer, during the revolutionary war.

In 1800, when only twenty-three years of age, he first published his "Practical Navigator," which is now universally used in American ships, and to a considerable extent in those of Great Britain. He had, before that time, made several long voyages in various subordinate situations. Mr. Young remarks, that "the French mathematician, Lacroix, acknowledged to a young American that he was indebted to Mr. Bowditch for communicating many errors in his works, which he had discovered in these same long India voyages;" he also taught himself several languages during the same opportunities of study. It was in undertaking to correct Hamilton Moore's well-known "Navigator" for fresh publication, that Dr. Bowditch took up the idea of making one of his own. His qualifications for such a work may be judged in some degree, from the fact, that in the two editions of Moore's which he published, he corrected more than 8000 mistakes. Some of these were highly important—there is no kind of scientific labour, indeed, in which accuracy is equally indispensable. Several ships were known to be lost by one of Moore's blunders. In the summer of 1802, at the age of twenty-nine, his ship lying wind-bound in the port of Boston, Bowditch went to Cambridge to attend the exercises of Commencement Day; and whilst standing in one of the aisles of the church, as the President was announcing the honorary degrees conferred that day, his attention was aroused by hearing his own name called out as a Master of Arts. The annunciation came upon him like a peal of thunder; it took him wholly by surprise. He has been heard to say that that was the proudest day of his life; and that of all the distinctions which he

subsequently received from numerous learned and scientific bodies, at home and abroad, (among which may be mentioned his election as a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, an honour to which few Americans have ever attained,) there was not one which afforded him half the pleasure, or which he prized half so highly, as this degree from Harvard.

The great scientific work, however, which gave to Dr. Bowditch his higher and more lasting fame was his translation of the "*Mécanique Céleste*" of La Place, accompanied by an extensive explanatory comment. It was completed in four quarto volumes, of about 1,000 pages each, excepting merely the final revision of a few sheets of the last volume, of which Mr. Young says, "he persevered to the last in his labours upon it, preparing the copy and reading the proof-sheets in the intervals when he was free from pain. The last time I saw him, a few days previous to his death, a proof-sheet was lying on his table, which he said he hoped to be able to read over and correct." We are not aware that any other translation of this great work has been made into any language. A sort of acknowledgment of the propriety of attempting such a labour has, in this country, appeared in the shape of three partial efforts, never followed up to any show of completion. The *Edinburgh Review*, when Dr. Bowditch's first volume appeared, some ten years since, remarked, that there were, probably, not a dozen men in Europe who could even so much as read it understandingly. The *Quarterly* called it a work "savouring of the *gigantesque*" in design, and adds, of the execution, "it is, with few and slight exceptions, just what we could have wished to see—an exact and careful translation into very good English—exceedingly well printed, and accompanied with notes appended to each page, which leave no slip in the text of moment unsupplied, and hardly any material difficulty either of conception or reasoning unelucidated. To the student of 'Celestial Mechanism' such a work must be invaluable, and we sincerely hope that the success of this volume, which seems thrown out to try the feelings of the public, both American and British, will be such as to induce the speedy appearance of the sequel. Should this unfortunately not be the case, we shall deeply lament that the liberal offer of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, to print the whole at their expense, was not accepted."

Regarding this offer of the Academy (of which Dr. Bowditch became the President in 1829) Mr. Young's Discourse

exhibits the Doctor's character in an admirable point of view. He knew there "was not sufficient taste in the community for such studies to justify an enterprise which would involve a great outlay, and, as he thought, would bring him under pecuniary obligations to others. I recollect (says Mr. Young) conversing with him once on this subject, when he said to me, in his usual ardent way, 'Sir, I did not choose to give an opportunity to such a man (mentioning his name) to point up to his bookcase and say, 'I patronised Mr. Bowditch by subscribing for his expensive work,'—not a word of which he could understand. No. I preferred to wait till I could afford to publish it at my own expense. That time at last arrived; and if, instead of setting up my coach, as I might have done, I see fit to spend my money in this way, who has any right to complain? My children I know will not.'"

Mr. Young speaks elsewhere of the Doctor's good fortune in his second wife, "who, by her entire sympathy with him in all his studies and pursuits, lightened and cheered his labours, and by relieving him from all domestic cares, enabled him to go on, with undivided mind and undistracted attention, in the execution of the great work, on which his fame, as a man of science, rests. He has been heard to say, that he never should have accomplished the task, and published the book in its present extended form, had he not been stimulated and encouraged by her. When the serious question was under consideration as to the expediency of his publishing it at his own cost, at the estimated expense of ten thousand dollars (which it actually exceeded), with the noble spirit of her sex, she conjured and urged him to go on and do it, saying that she would find the means, and gladly make any sacrifice and submit to any self-denial that might be involved in it. In grateful acknowledgment of her sympathy and aid, he proposed, in the concluding volume, to dedicate the work to her memory—a design than which nothing could be more beautiful or touching. Let it still be fulfilled." This expensive independence and liberality will be better appreciated, when it is known, that even at his decease the Doctor's personal property amounted to little more than 30,000 dollars.

In his private character this great man was distinguished by his sincerity—his simplicity—his temperance—his method—his sound, quick common sense—his fidelity to every engagement—his warm love of domestic quiet—and his firm attachment to public order and law. In a remarkable degree he united the practical man with the scholar. There never was

a more accurate, devoted business mind than his; he could be all business one day, and all science the next. He died having the universal esteem and respect of his countrymen; and a monument is to be erected to his memory in the cemetery of Mount Auburn.

MR. FREDERICK ACCUM.

Lately. At Berlin, aged 69, Mr. Frederick Accum, formerly a distinguished operative chemist in London.

Mr. Accum was a native of Buckelburg in Westphalia. He first came forward in London as an assistant to Dr. Garnett, the first professor at the Royal Institution, who always spoke highly of Mr. Accum's talent. He soon after opened a shop in Compton-street, where, by experiments and public courses of lectures on Experimental Chemistry, he acquired a very considerable reputation. He afterwards lectured for many years at the Surrey and London Institutions; until at length his career was prematurely closed by its having been discovered that, to save himself the trouble of transcription, he had mutilated many valuable books at the latter establishment. He was then obliged to quit the country.

The following is a list of Mr. Accum's publications, most of which passed through several editions, and many of them were translated into the German, French, and Italian languages.

A System of Chemistry. 1803, 2 vols. 8vo.

Essay on the Analysis of Minerals. 1804, 12mo.

Manual of Analytical Mineralogy. 1808, 2 vols. 12mo.

Elements of Crystallography after the method of Haüy. 1813, 8vo.

A Practical Treatise on the use and application of Chemical Re-agents and Tests. 12mo.

A Practical Treatise on Gas Light, exhibiting a summary description of the apparatus and machinery for illuminating streets, houses, and manufactories, with Coal Gas. 8vo. 1815.

Chemical Amusement, comprising a series of curious and instructive experiments in Chemistry. 12mo.

A Guide to the Chalybeate Spring of Thetford. 12mo.

A description of the process of manufacturing Coal Gas, with elevations, sections, and plans of the apparatus now employed at the Gas-works in London.

A Treatise on adulterations of Food and Culinary Poisons. 12mo. This, on a subsequent republication, attained great popularity under the title of "Death in the Pot."

Treatises on Brewing; on making

Home-made Wines; and on making Bread. 12mo.

Mr. Accum also made translations of some foreign chemical works; and communicated many papers to Nicholson's Journal, and other periodical publications.

MR. SAMUEL TERRY.

Lately. At Sydney, New South Wales, Mr. Samuel Terry, who was transported as a convict about fifty years ago. The *Sydney Gazette* gives the following account of his funeral and vast accumulated property.

"The funeral of the late Mr. Samuel Terry took place on Sunday morning. The deceased was followed to the grave by a large number of his friends; and at his particular request was buried with masonic honours. The band of the 50th regiment headed the procession, playing the Dead march in Saul. Mr. Terry's will was brought yesterday from the Bank of New South Wales (where it had for a considerable time been deposited), by Mr. Black, the cashier, to the residence of the deceased in Pitt Street, where it was read by Mr. Unwin in the presence of the executors and all the members of the family. Three codicils have been added to it. By the will it appears that the Sydney rental of upwards of 10,000*l.* a-year has been left to Mrs. Terry for her life, and after her decease to his son, Edward Terry, for his life, and to the heirs of his body; and in case of his death without lawful issue, to the children of John Terry and Mrs. John Hosking, as tenants in common. The bulk of the landed property, estimated at 150,000*l.*, has been left to Edward Terry, his son, for life, and to the heirs of his body, and in case of his death without lawful issue, as in the case of the Sydney property. The personal estate, valued at 250,000*l.*, is left, one moiety to Edward Terry, and the other moiety to John Terry, of Box-hill, Mrs. Terry Hughes, and Mrs. John Hosking, share and share alike. Specific legacies are bequeathed to a considerable amount, among which is 10,000*l.* to Mrs. John Hosking, his daughter, and 5,000*l.* to Mrs. Terry Hughes, and one hundred guineas to each of his executors. All his charitable subscriptions are desired to be kept up ten years from the date of his decease, and various annuities are bequeathed to his relatives in England. The dwelling house in Pitt Street, and all his household furniture, carriages, &c. are left to Mrs. Terry. The whole estate is valued at half a million. Mrs. J. Norton, T. W. M. Winder, J. Terry Hughes, and Mrs. Terry, have been appointed executors and executrices, and Mr. Unwin solicitor to the estate."

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 13. At Wincanton, the Rev. *William Carpendale*, Perpetual Curate of that parish, and Rector of Silton, Dorset. He was the youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Carpendale, of Armagh; and was presented to Wincanton in 1829 by Messrs. Messiter; to Silton, we believe, more recently.

At Ovingham, Northumberland, aged 40, the Rev. *James Birkett*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of that place, to which he was presented in 1834 by C. W. Bigge, esq.

Aug. 15. The Rev. *John Barlow Seale*, D.D. Rector of Stisted, Essex, and of Anstey, Herts. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Christ's college, Cambridge, where, in 1770, he was elected to one of the Craven scholarships; he graduated B.A. 1774 as seventh Wrangler; obtained in that year the second Chancellor's medal; in 1775 one of the Middle Bachelors' prizes; and in 1776 one of the Senior Bachelors' prizes; and he proceeded M.A. 1777, D.D. 1789. He for some time acted as Deputy Regius Professor of Divinity in the absence of Bishop Watson. He was collated to Stisted in 1792, by Archbishop Moore, and presented to Anstey in 1806 by his college.

Lately. At Dover, aged 42, the Rev. *William Theophilus Blackburne*, M.A. He was a son of the late William Blackburne, M.D. of Cavendish-square, and afterwards of Eastcot house, near Wells.

The Rev. *Thomas Browne*, late Second Master of the Grammar School, Christ's Hospital. He was educated at that institution, and thence elected to Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, in 1825.

At the Cape of Good Hope, the Rev. *Thomas Browning*, of White's Hall, near Stroud.

At his glebe, aged 43, the Rev. *Eris Davis*, Rector of Raheny, co. Limerick.

The Rev. *C. Dumaresq*, Rector of St. Mary's parish, Jersey.

Aged 61, the Rev. *N. Dunscombe*, Rector of Kilcolly, co. Cork.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

June 28. In Connaught-terrace, aged 60, Major-Gen. Sir George Matthias Cox, Bart. of the Bombay army. He succeeded to the title (conferred on his ancestor, Sir Richard Cox of Dunmanway, co. Cork, in 1706), on the death of his brother Sir John Cox, Dec. 23, 1832, (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. cii. ii. 654.)

GENT. MAG. VOL. X.

July 14. At Hampstead, Elizabeth, relict of Jonathan Henry Key, esq. whom she survived nine weeks (see the *Magazine* for June last, p. 666). She was the eldest dau. of Lionel Lampet, esq. of Bridgenorth, and was married Nov. 5, 1817, but had no family.

July 31. Robert Joseph Rookwood, esq. of Coldham-hall, Suffolk, uncle to Sir Thomas Gage, of Hengrave, Bart. He took the name of Rookwood in 1799, having succeeded to the estates of that ancient family (see the *Collectanea Topog. et Geneal.* vol. II. p. 147). He married 1st, in 1804, Mary, dau. of Thos. Worswick, of Lancaster, esq. and 2ndly in 1809 Eliza, only child of Count Manus O'Donnell, a General in the Austrian service; but, having died without surviving issue, is succeeded in his estates by his only surviving brother John Gage, esq. F.R.S. Director of the Society of Antiquaries.

Aug. 7. At Pimlico, Edward, youngest son of the late Rev. George Bass Oliver, Vicar of Belgrave-cum-Birstal, Leicestershire, and of Glynde, Sussex.

Aug. 14. Aged 27, Edward Gray, esq. of Haringay House, Hornsey.

Aug. 16. At Blackheath, aged 78, Margaretta Ann, wid. of John Bridges, esq. Capt. John Newman Wyld, half-pay 56th regiment, son of the late Rev. S. L. Wyld, of Burrington, Wilts. This officer received a grape shot in the left side, which shattered his hip-bone, whilst gallantly leading the grenadiers of the 56th into the breach at Ciudad Roderigo, from which wound he never recovered.

Aug. 17. In Guildford-st. aged 29, William John Pitt Goodrich, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, and late of Oriel College, in which Society he entered as Commoner in 1828, but did not proceed to a degree. He was the eldest son of Wm. Goodrich, esq. of Matson House, near Gloucester.

Aug. 18. At Hammersmith, aged 80, John Frederick Buhl, esq.

At his mother's house, aged 53, James Watson, esq. stockbroker, of Throgmorton-street.

In consequence of an accident, aged 54, Wm. F. Blick, M.D. of Walthamstow, Essex, brother of the Rev. Chas. Blick, of St. John's coll. Cambridge.

At Blackheath Park, aged 68, Elizabeth Ann, widow of Robt. Sowerby, esq.

Aug. 21. In his 65th year, Mr. Henry Fox Cooper, many years connected with the London press, and formerly editor of the *John Bull* newspaper.

Aug. 22. Aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of Timothy Stansfield, esq. of Field House, New Cross.

Aug. 23. Roger Parry, esq. of Islington.

Aug. 24. In Great Coram-st. aged 72, Richard Bromley, esq. of Plymouth.

Aug. 25. At Kentish Town, aged 20, Samuel Montague Champneys, esq. scholar of Brazenose coll. and brother of the Rev. W. W. Champneys, M.A. late Fellow of that Society. He had just sat down to dinner when he was seized with a fit, and, falling back in his chair, he expired in five minutes without a struggle.

Aug. 26. The wife of W. Hall, esq. of Bayswater-terr. elder dau. of the Rev. H. Harvey, of Bridekirk, Cumberland, and relict of the Rev. F. Fallows, Astronomer Royal of the Cape of Good Hope.

Aug. 27. At Pentonville, aged 45, the Rev. Samuel Bradshaw, late of Manchester.

Aug. 28. Anne Elizabeth, wife of Wm. H. Good, esq. of New Burlington-street.

In Eaton-sq. aged 62, the Right Hon. Emily Countess of Abingdon. She was fifth dau. of the late Gen. the Hon. Thos. Gage, brother of the first Viscount Gage. She was married on the 27th Aug. 1807, and of a family of eight children, the issue of this union, five survive their lamented mother.

At Mile-end, aged 73, W. Tomlinson, esq. of St. Helen's-place.

In Bedford-place, Henry Toulmin, esq. of Furnival's Inn.

Aug. 29. Captain H. Stone, of the Bengal military service.

Aug. 30. At Dulwich, aged 47, T. S. Withington, esq.

In Craven-st. aged 64, Charles Holland, esq.

In Henrietta-st. Cavendish-sq. Matilda, wife of Rev. John Hobart Caunter.

Sept. 3. At Clapham-common, aged 63, Mrs. David Fernandez.

Sept. 4. In Chapel-st. Belgrave-sq. aged 38, the Lady Barbara Crauford, sister to the Earl of Coventry. She was the sixth dau. of Geo.-Wm. seventh and late Earl, by his second wife Peggy, 2nd dau. and coh. of Sir Abraham Pitches; she was married in 1818 to the late Col. Alexander Charles Crauford, son of Sir James Crauford, of Kilburney, Bart.

Sept. 6. In New Inn-buildings, aged 24, Esther-Maria, only dau. of John P. Binham, formerly of Exeter, one of the people called Quakers.

Sept. 7. Aged 75, George Howe Browne, esq. Secretary of the Westminster Fire Office, in the service of which society he passed upwards of 62 years.

Sept. 8. At York-terr. Regent's-pk. aged 85, William Sturch, esq.

At Lower Tooting, aged 63, John Roberts, esq.

At Herne Hill, aged 70, Judah Cohen, esq.

Sept. 13. At Norwood, aged 57, Francis C. Aberdein, esq. of Lloyd's.

Sept. 15. At his house, in York-terr. Regent's-pk. aged 61, in consequence of having been knocked down by a cart in the New Road, William Kay, esq. of the Mains, Cumberland, and Tring Park, Hertfordshire.

Sept. 16. At Montague House, Portman-sq. aged 26, George Herbert, esq. of the Coldstream Guards, son of the late Hon. and Rev. George Herbert, and cousin of the Earl of Carnarvon. His death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood vessel.

Sept. 17. At Camberwell, aged 84, Thomas Fynmore, esq.

At Stamford-hill, aged 83, John Treacher, esq.

Sept. 18. In Guildford-st. Hannah, widow of John Cowley, esq.

Sept. 19. At her son's, Fulham, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of Joseph Roe, esq. of Fulham.

BEDS.—*Aug. 21.* At Leighton Buzzard, Mary, relict of Wm. Rose Wulbier, esq. formerly of Dean's-yd. Westminster.

BERKS.—*Aug. 29.* At Marcham, aged 56, Mary, wife of the Rev. Herbert Randolph, M.A. vicar of that parish, dau. of P. D. Burridge, esq. of Stoke St. Mary, Somerset.

Lately. At Wickhill House, the relict of Sir John Sewell, D.C.L.

Sept. 4. At Reading, Thomas Bigg, a highly esteemed member of the Society of Friends, some years ago a resident of Bristol.

Sept. 5. At the residence of her niece, Reading, aged 73, Mrs. Margaret Bean, relict of the Rev. Peter Bean, of Tottenham.

BUCKS.—*Lately.* At Ashendon, aged 105, Elizabeth Toms; she retained her faculties till within a few days of her death, and never had a pair of spectacles in her life.

Aug. 15. Aged 21, Lieut. William Howard Vyse, 2d Life Guards, third son of Col. Vyse, of Stoke, near Windsor. Being suddenly seized with a fit while fishing, he fell into the water, and was drowned, though it was only three feet deep.

Sept. 13. At Eton College, aged 30, Charles Wilder, esq. M.A. a Lay Fellow of King's coll. Camb.

Robert Gray, esq. of Buckingham.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Lately.* Cheetham Mortlock, esq. of Cambridge.

July 29. At Denny Abbey, in her 75th year, Mary, relict of John Turner, esq. of Cadbury, co. Devon.

CORNWALL.—*Aug. 31.* At Liskeard, Sarah, relict of Edward Lyne, esq.

DERBY.—*Aug. 28.* At the residence of her son at Walton-upon-Trent, Caroline Isabella, relict of Rev. Edw. Cooper, Rector of Hamstall Ridware, and of Yoxall, Staff. only dau. of the late P. L. Powys, esq. of Hardwicke House, Oxfordshire.

DEVON.—*Aug. 7.* The wife of Wm. H. Tanner, esq. of Exeter.

Aug. 17. At Lympstone, Capt. Henry Harkness, late of the Hon. East India Company's military service in Madras, and recently Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society.

Aug. 19. At Raleigh House, Plymouth, aged 37, Harriett, wife of Commander Edward Blanckley, R.N. She was the fourth dau. of the late George Matcham, esq. by Catharine, daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Nelson, M.A. Rector of Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, and sister to Lord Viscount Nelson.

Latel. At Torrington, Mary, widow of Richard Tapley, chemist, &c. dau. of the late Rev. Richard Lewis, of Honiton, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Devon and Somersetshire.

Sept. 2. Elizabeth, relict of William White, esq. of Exminster.

Sept. 3. At Landcombe, near Dartmouth, at her son's residence, in her 90th year, Mrs. Oldrieve, relict of Lewis Oldrieve, esq. of Street.

Sept. 8. At Bideford, (from grief, occasioned by the loss of her sister on the 10th July,) Mary, the surviving child of Vice-Adm. Corbet.

Sept. 13. At Exeter, aged 35, Ann, wife of George Hitchcock, esq. of New Bridge-st. Blackfriars.

DORSET.—*Aug. 20.* At Brownsea Castle, the seat of Sir Charles Chad, Bart. aged 50, the Lady Isabella-Elizabeth Turnour, dau. of the late Edw.-Garth second Earl of Winterton, aunt of the present (the fourth) Earl of Winterton, and sister of the late Lady Chad.

Aug. 30. At Poole, aged 69, James Seager, esq. one of the magistrates for the borough. He had attended the funeral of the late B. L. Lester, esq. and was returning to his own residence, when he was suddenly seized in the street, and in a few hours he was a corpse. He was a member of the old corporation, and had frequently been Mayor.

Aug. 30. At Hyde-house, Robert Radclyffe, jun. esq.

Latel. At Hay, near Lyme, the

widow of Wm. Cornish, esq. formerly of Stamford Hill, Middlesex.

At Shaftesbury, aged 32, Mr. Peter Rideout, eldest son of the Rev. P. R. Rideout, M.A. of Wadham College.

Sept. 10. At General Gore Browne's, Weymouth, Mary, wife of Colonel Melville Browne.

DURHAM.—*Aug. 29.* At Durham, Mrs. Davison, mother of the Rev. John Davison, B.D. Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral.

GLOUCESTER.—*Aug. 16.* At the residence of his brother, Clifton, aged 41, Captain Harford, late of the 34th regt.

Aug. 27. At Cheltenham, Col. Crowder, of Brotherton, co. York.

Laura Jane, wife of the Rev. John Bryant Clifford, Incumbent of St. Matthew, Kingsdown.

Aged 74, at Cheltenham, Thomas Edwards, esq. of Prestbury, formerly of Bristol.

Latel. At Clifton, aged 16, Emily Isabella, fourth dau. of John Hugh Smyth Pigott, esq. of Brockley Hall.

Sept. 4. At Clifton, Barbara, wife of Chas. Edw. Bernard, M.D.

At Highnam Court, near Gloucester, in her 85th year, Eleanor, relict of Valentine Baker, esq. of Bristol.

Sept. 6. At Bristol, at an advanced age, Peregrine Stockdale, esq.

Sept. 8. At Clifton, Juliana, relict of Col. Yorke, dau. of the late John Dodd, esq. of Swallowfield Park, Berks.

HANTS.—*Aug. 19.* At the residence of Lady Holmes, Newport, Dr. Bedeke, of Westover Cottage, I. W.

Aug. 28. At Kitlocks, near Botley, Frances Elizabeth Peake, wife of Mr. Thomas Peake, of Liverpool, and niece of the late John Fawcett, esq.

Aug. 31. At Bitterne, near Southampton, aged 62, Dorothy Price, relict of James Horner, esq.

In the Close, Winchester, aged 51, Charlotte Sophia, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel.

Latel. At New Village, I. W. aged 79, George Young, esq.

Sept. 3. At Southampton, aged 59, Charles Maule, esq. for many years an eminent surgeon of that town.

At Portsmouth, aged 66, Miss Alcott, sister of John Alcott, esq. formerly storekeeper of Portsmouth Dock-yard.

At Hoddington House, in her 15th year, Anna Maria, eldest dau. of Wm. Lumley Slater, esq.

Sept. 4. At Woodlands, Charles Short, esq.

Sept. 9. Elizabeth, relict of James Brown, esq. of Bedhampton-park.

At the Elms, near Lymington, aged 8, Lewis-William-Mulcaster, second and youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Pringle Taylor.

Aug. 16. At Southampton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Susan Biddulph, daughter of Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart. of Bichury Hall, Warw.

Sept. 18. At Southsea, George Quicke, esq. late Captain in the King's Dragoon Guards, 6th and youngest son of the late John Quicke, esq. of Newton House, Devon.

HEREFORD.—Aug. 9. At her brother's house, in the Close, Hereford, Anne Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Hugh Morgan, D.D. formerly Canon Residentiary.

Latly. At Hereford, aged 71, Capt. A. Baker, formerly in the cavalry service of the Hon. E. I. C.

At Calverhill, aged 80, James Whitney, esq. Lieut.-Col. of the North Herefordshire Militia, and many years Major of the County Regular Militia.

Sept. 13. At Kingston, G. Collis, esq. formerly of Birmingham, and late of Worcester and Leamington. He was visiting his brother-in-law, J. Muscott, esq. of Weston Bury, near Pembridge, and had driven in the morning into Kingston, when, on his return, he fell dead from the box of his carriage.

HERTS.—Aug. 29. Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of Francis Sapte, esq. of Codicote-lodge.

Sept. 13. At her residence, Lockleys, aged 73, Elizabeth Maria, widow of Sir George Shee, Bart.

KENT.—Latly. At Canterbury, aged 52, Robert Chisholm, esq. M.D.

Sept. 3. At Ramsgate, aged 61, Diana, wife of George Snowden, esq. youngest dau. of the late Silvanus Grove, esq. of Woodford, Essex.

Sept. 11. At Tunbridge Wells, in her 50th year, Sarah Marianne, wife of Thomas Poynder, esq. of Wimpole-st.

Sept. 13. At his residence, Turkey Mills, Boxley, aged 77, Finch Hollingworth, esq.

LANCASTER.—July 27. At the house of J. K. Heron, esq. Swinton Park, Manchester, aged 46, the Rev. R. S. M'All, LL.D. He was educated for the ministry at Hoxton Academy. In 1815 he was called to be the pastor of a congregation meeting in the Macclesfield Sunday School, and in a few years it was found necessary to build a large chapel for the accommodation of his congregation. His ordination took place there; the venerated William Roby and other Independent Ministers taking part on the

occasion. He remained twelve years in Macclesfield, and removed to Manchester in 1827. No death amongst Dissenting Ministers has occasioned so deep a sensation since that of the lamented Mr. Spencer, of Liverpool.

Aug. 20. At Manchester, suddenly, of apoplexy, aged 54, Richard Smith, esq. of Rusholme. He left his home in perfect health to walk to his warehouse in Piccadilly. He was one of the brothers of a very large family left by Mr. Smith, of the old-established and opulent house of Smith and Ingle, the well-known paper makers. His father died in a similar way about twenty years ago. He has left a son and two daughters.

Aug. 23. At Penketh Hall, Wavertree, the residence of her son-in-law John Woolright, esq. in her 60th year, the wife of Wm. Tuppen, esq. of Reading.

Sept. 6. At Oldham, aged 75, Mr. John Knight, a well-known advocate of Radical Reform. He was a prominent supporter of the views of Hunt and his party in the eventful period of 1819, and was twice imprisoned for his share in the political transactions of that unhappy period. In his latter days he became an extensive dealer in political publications, and about six months ago was appointed treasurer of the poor-rates of the township of Oldham.

Sept. 8. Aged 38, Anne, wife of William Marshall, esq. of Penwortham Lodge.

LINCOLN.—Aug. 10. At Brantingthorpe rectory, aged 23, George Lionel Bridges Freeman, esq. B.A. of Caius college, Cambridge.

Sept. 3. At the vicarage, Morton, near Bourn, in her 82d year, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Samuel Hopkinson.

MIDDLESEX.—Sept. 1. At Hadley, aged 58, Mrs. Vere, of Berkeley-square, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lucas, and aunt to the Rev. R. Lucas, of Edith-weston, Rutland.

Sept. 3. At the rectory, Isleworth, aged 74, Miss Mary Douglas.

MONMOUTH.—Mrs. Henry Talbot, wife of the Rector of Mitchell Troy.

SALOP.—Aug. 31. At St. John's hill, Shrewsbury, aged 21, Henry Beck, esq. son of the late Peter Beck, esq.

SOMERSET.—Aug. 13. At Upton, near Bath, Lawson Hurleston, esq. of a family long known and respected in the West of England, but now nearly extinct.

Aug. 19. At Bath, aged 82, Mrs. Mary Gray, the last-surviving sister of the Right Rev. Dr. Gray, late Bishop of Bristol, and of Mr. Gray, of Castle Cary.

Aug. 20. At Bath, aged 82, John Hooke Green, esq. late of Reading, and formerly of Fisherton-Anger, Salisbury.

Aug. 29. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 78, Michael Burke, esq. of Ballydugan, co. Galway.

Sept. 2. At Lyncombe, Bath, Mostyn Jones, esq. son of the late Rev. Thomas Jones, of Redland, D.D.

Sept. 13. In her 93rd year, Lætitia, relict of James Sparrow, esq. of Flax Bourton.

Sept. 14. At Garston House, Frome, aged 43, John Charleton Yeatman, esq. surgeon.

SURREY.—*Aug. 23.* At Earl Soham, aged 82, Sarah, wife of C. Wishaw, esq., formerly of Gray's Inn.

Aug. 30. At New House, Pakenham, the residence of the Rev. Spring Casborne, aged 83, Mrs. Martha Hatch, daughter of the late Henry Emlyn, esq. Architect, F.A.S. of Windsor, and widow of the Rev. George Avery Hatch, Rector of St. Matthew's, Friday-street, and sister of the late Mrs. Loft, of Troston Hall.

Latelly. At Walton, aged 85, Eliza, wife of the Rev. W. Cantlow, of Stretford, Camb.

SURREY.—*July 11.* At Brockham-lodge, Dorking, in his 93rd year, Capt. Charles Morris, the celebrated lyric bard. Many of his convivial songs will live, and much that he ought not to have written is already forgotten. He was an agreeable companion, whose society in early and middle life was much coveted and relished by those who had the opportunity of its enjoyment.

Aug. 15. At Addleston, aged 74, Mr. William Ridley, for 25 years an inhabitant of that village, formerly an eminent engraver.

Aug. 21. At Mortlake, aged 28, Juliana, wife of George Tyrrel, esq. youngest dau. of the late Thomas Porteus, esq. of Parkbury-lodge, Herts.

Sept. 17. At Richmond, aged 26, Frederick Richard, only son of Richard Halley, of Berners-st.

SUSSEX.—*Aug. 26.* At Brighton, Charlotte, widow of Lieut-Col. Fitzgerald, and dau. of the late Sir Chas. Holloway, R.E.

Latelly. At West Wittering, Anna Maria, wife of Lieut. Macnamara, R.N., dau. of the late Gabriel Wynne Aubrey, esq. formerly of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, and late of Bath.

At Brighton, Emma, widow of the Rev. T. R. Hooker, D.D. Vicar of Rottingdean.

Sept. 6. At Brighton, Peter Lock,

esq. late Principal Surveyor of the Customs in the port of London.

Sept. 6. At the Rev. Richard Constable's, Cowfold, aged 51, William Newbery, esq.

Sept. 15. At Brighton, aged 70, Samuel Townsend Wright, esq. formerly of Clover-hill, co. Cork.

Sept. 16. At Brighton, in his 17th year, Cecil-Henry-Francis, third son of Sir Henry and Lady Frances Calder.

WARWICK.—*Aug. 11.* Aged 63, Edward Wright, esq. of Edgbaston, late of Birmingham.

Aug. 14. At Baddesley Clinton, aged 18, Henrietta Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lady Harriet and the late Edward Ferrers, esq.

Aug. 20. At Leamington, Agnes, relict of the late celebrated Dr. Fletcher, of Edinburgh.

Latelly. At the house of her brother-in-law Mr. Boulton, of Studley, Miss Holyoake.

WORCESTER.—*Aug. 14.* At Great Malvern, Mrs. Marianne Harrington, of Clifton, third and last surviving daughter of the late Sir James Harrington, seventh Baronet, and great-aunt of Sir John Edward Harrington, the present and tenth Baronet.

Latelly. George Collis, esq. of Wich-enford, Worcestershire, formerly of Birmingham.

WILTS.—*Sept. 10.* At Salisbury, aged 57, Caroline, widow of Alexander Denmark, M.D., R.N.

YORK.—*Aug. 7.* At Carleton Hall, near Middleham, aged 60, Miss Yarker, eldest dau. of the late Rev. L. Yarker, of Fingall, and of Leyburn Hall.

Aug. 14. Aged 55, William Pilkington, esq. of Thorne, for many years an eminent commissioner and land-surveyor.

Aug. 19. The wife of the Rev. James Geldart, D.C.L., Rector of Kirk Deighton.

Sept. 8. At Scarborough, aged 64, John Stephenson, esq.

SCOTLAND.—At Brawlbin, co. Caithness, Mr. Donald Mackay, or Crombach, at the patriarchal age of 108. He served in the Reay Militia so far back as the year 1745, (the memorable one of the rebellion), and was one of those engaged in the capture of the money which had been forwarded from the Continent for the use of the unfortunate Prince Charles Stuart. He was the intimate friend of the celebrated Rob Doun, the bard of Lord Reay's country, some of whose favourite songs he was in the habit of chaunting within a few days of his death. He was a man of exceedingly sober habits.

During the last part of his life he was employed in selling cattle and horses, and visited the Beaulieu Market for this purpose so late as the year 1832.

Aged 75, Archibald Campbell, esq. of Blytheswood, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Renfrew.

IRELAND.—Aug. 25. At Cork, in his 42nd year, John Musson Ashlin, esq. of Carrigrenane, co. Cork, and of Mark-lane, London.

Lately. At Dublin, aged 82, the widow of Capt. W. Southwell, uncle to the late Viscountess Combermere, and great-uncle to the Countess of Hillsborough.

In Limerick, Mrs. Colopy, relict of Mr. J. Colopy; of the same family, it is said, from which sprung Lord Lyndhurst, whose father changed the name to Copley.

Sept. 11. In Dublin, Stephen Moore, esq. of Sapperton, Waterford.

EAST INDIES.—Nov. 14. At Jubbulpoor, Lieut. Thomas Mountstevens Bremer, Adjutant of the 33rd Bombay N.I. He was the son of the late Commander James Bremer, and grandson of Capt. James Bremer, R.N. He was originally a Midshipman in the Royal Navy, and afterwards a Lieutenant in H.M. 53rd reg. A monument has been erected over his remains at Jubbulpoor, by his brother officers, to mark the high estimation in which he was held during the ten years he had been Adjutant of their regiment.

WEST INDIES.—June 26. At Bybrook, Jamaica, Mrs. Letitia Cox. By her own account she was a grown-up young woman at the time of the destruction of Port Royal by an earthquake, and must therefore have been upwards of 160 years of age. She declared she never drank anything but water during her whole life.—An old black woman, at Holland estate, died 18 months ago, 140 years old. She also declared she never drank anything but water.

July 5. At Demerara, aged 23, Theophilus Pellatt Richmond, M.D. son of the late Rev. Legh Richmond, Rector of Turvey, Beds.

Aug. 1. At Trinidad, in the 23rd year of his age, Lieut. P. G. Need, of the 89th regiment, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Need of Fountain Dale, Notts.

ABROAD.—April 22. At sea, off Cape Ortegal, aged 17, Henry John, eldest son of Henry Robt. Pearson, esq. of Brompton.

July 12. At Prince Edward's Island, Caroline, wife of Henry Shearman, esq. third dau. of James Bate, esq. of Exeter.

July 21. At his seat, Beauport, near Quebec, aged 77, the Hon. H. W. Ry-

land, brother of the late Rev. Dr. Ryland, of Bristol.

July 27. On her passage from Bombay to England, Miss Parrott, youngest sister of J. Parrott, of Dundridge, esq. M.P. for Totnes.

Lately. On his passage from Demerara to England, Thomas Southey, esq. Commander R.N. brother to the poet laureate. He was twice wounded in action; first, when serving as midshipman on board the Mars 74, at the capture of the Hercule, April 21, 1798; and again, when Lieutenant of the Bellona 74, at the battle of Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. He obtained the rank of Commander in 1811.

Drowned by the swamping of a boat, with Capt. Blenkinsopp and two men, Sir John William Jeffcott, the judge of the new colony of South Australia. He was a M.A. of Trinity College, Dublin; was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Feb. 10, 1826; and knighted May 1, 1833, on being appointed Chief Justice at Sierra Leone. Just before his departure from England, his name was brought before the public in a melancholy way, having been challenged to a duel by Dr. Hennis, of Exeter, who fell in the contest; and it is remarkable that the news of Sir John Jeffcott's death arrived in that city on the 18th May, the anniversary of that of Dr. Hennis.

At Paris, Count Anatole de Talleyrand, the son of M. de Talleyrand, Ambassador of France in Naples in the reign of Louis XVI.

At Nice, William Woodley, esq. Commander R.N. He passed his examination in March 1812, and was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1816, after serving in the Royal Charlotte yacht, in attendance on the Princess Charlotte of Wales, at Weymouth.

Aug. 2. At Boulogne, Frances-Mary Venetia Digby, dau. of K. H. Digby, esq. cousin to Earl Digby.

At Boulogne, Augusta, eldest dau. of Christ. Richard Nugent, esq.

Aug. 3. At Paris, John Channon, esq. of Park-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Aug. 4. At Boulogne, aged 40, Philip Thomas Gardner, esq. of Conington-house, Cambridgeshire; whither his body was brought for interment.

Aug. 6. At Zante, Stephen Dawson, of Albemarle-st. esq. youngest son of the late Wm. Dawson, of Turnham-green, esq.

Aug. 14. At New York, Mr. Lewer, the publisher of the American edition of the English Magazines and Reviews. He was one of the original proprietors of the London Athenæum, and we believe of the Sphinx newspaper and the Orien-

tal Magazine. During his residence in America, he has been employed in the re-publication of the English Magazines, and had reduced that business, with the aid of steam-presses and steam-navigation, to so well-ordered a system, that the public have received these periodicals within a month of their original appearance in Great Britain.

Aug. 23. At Boulogne, aged 50, Thos. 2nd son of Thos. Prichard, esq. of Ross, Herefordshire.

Sept. 2. At Nice, aged 45, Thomas Pickering Robinson, esq. eldest son of the late John Robinson, esq. formerly of Hull, and afterwards of Field House, near Burlington.

Sept. 3. At Brussels, aged 51, Ralph Nicholson, esq. of Wyndham-pl. Bryanstone-square.

Sept. 9. At Milan, aged 43, Lady Elizabeth, wife of George Granville Harcourt, esq. M.P. for Oxfordshire. She was the eldest child of the present Earl of Lucan, by Lady Elizabeth Bellasyse (previously Duchess of Norfolk); was married in 1815, and had issue an only child, now Lady Norreys. Her ladyship, in company with her brother, Lord Bingham, and his lady, had been present at the coronation in the Duomo, and on her return to her hotel she was attacked by fever, under which she sank, after only two days' illness.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Aug. 28 to Sep. 25, 1838.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	812	Males	643	Between	2 and 5 151
Females	839	Females	655		5 and 10 69
					10 and 20 60
					20 and 30 87
					30 and 40 122
					40 and 50 123
					50 and 60 123
					60 and 70 122
					70 and 80 77
					80 and 90 28
					90 and 100 1
Whereof have died under two years old...331					

Whereof have died under two years old...331

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Sep. 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
72 2	33 11	23 10	38 6	40 8	37 5

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Sep. 22.

Kent Pockets 3*l.* 0*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*—Sussex 3*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Sep. 22.

Smithfield, Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.* 4*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 3*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Sep. 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*b*s.*

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Lamb.....	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Sep. 21.	
Veal.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	945 Calves 209
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep & Lambs	2,872 Pigs 317

COAL MARKET, Sep. 21.

Walls Ends, from 18*s.* 0*d.* to 24*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 56*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 54*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 221. — Ellesmere and Chester, 80. — Grand Junction, 200. — Kennet and Avon, 26½. — Leeds and Liverpool, 670. — Regent's, 164. — Rochdale, 104. — London Dock Stock, 60. — St. Katharine's, 106. — East and West India, 108. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 200. — Grand Junction Water Works, 62. — West Middlesex, 95. — Globe Insurance, 143½. — Guardian, 35½. — Hope, 5½. — Chartered Gas, 54½. — Imperial Gas, 49½. — Phoenix Gas, 22½. — Independent Gas, 48. — General United Gas, 29. — Canada Land Company, 29. — Reversionary Interest, 133.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 26, to September 25, 1838, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	62	70	60	30, 06	fair	11	51	62	50	30, 48	cloudy, fair
27	68	74	64	, 08	fair	12	57	68	52	, 40	fair
28	60	78	66	29, 97	do. cloudy	13	59	66	54	, 24	do. cloudy
29	58	62	50	, 96	cloudy	14	62	66	60	, 10	cloudy
30	55	66	56	30, 13	fair	15	59	68	58	, 04	do. fair
31	41	71	57	, 10	do.	16	58	70	58	, 00	do. do.
S. 1	60	66	58	, 08	do.	17	61	68	57	, 04	do.
2	60	69	57	, 10	cloudy, fair	18	57	62	57	, 00	cloudy
3	60	69	54	, 14	fair, cloudy	19	54	60	56	29, 90	do. rain
4	59	69	60	29, 90	do. do.	20	57	64	52	, 80	do. fair, do.
5	64	72	62	, 57	do. do.	21	54	62	47	, 80	fair
6	60	67	59	, 28	do. rain	22	54	64	55	, 90	do.
7	63	68	54	, 30	do. clod. do.	23	60	68	56	, 88	do. cloudy
8	52	56	46	, 70	cldy, high w.	24	50	55	56	, 70	rain
9	52	59	50	30, 20	do.	25	50	57	50	, 80	cloudy
10	54	62	49	, 34	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From August 29 to September 26, 1838, both inclusive.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	208½	94½	94½	102½	101	15½	105½				72 pm.	72 74 pm.
30	208½	94½	94½	102½	101	15½					74 72 pm.	72 74 pm.
31	208½	94½	94½	102½	101	15½					74 pm.	74 72 pm.
1	208½	94½	94½	102½	101	15½				264½	74 72 pm.	72 74 pm.
3	208½	94½	94½	102½	101	15½					74 pm.	71 73 pm.
4	208½	94½	94½	102½	101	15½				264½		71 73 pm.
5			94½		101						74 pm.	71 72 pm.
6			94½		101					265	72 74 pm.	73 71 pm.
7			94½		101							73 71 pm.
8			94½		101						71 73 pm.	71 73 pm.
10			94½		101							71 73 pm.
11			94½		101					265½		73 71 pm.
12			94½		102						73 pm.	73 71 pm.
13			94½		102					265½		71 73 pm.
14			94½		102						73 pm.	72 70 pm.
15			94½		102						71 73 pm.	72 70 pm.
17			94½		102					265½		72 70 pm.
18			94½		102						70 pm.	
19			93½		101					264½	72 pm.	70 72 pm.
20			93		101					264	69 pm.	70 69 pm.
21			94		101						69 70 pm.	70 71 pm.
22			94		101						69 71 pm.	71 69 pm.
24			94		101						70 71 pm.	71 69 pm.
25			94		102						69 pm.	69 71 pm.
26			94		102						69 71 pm.	71 69 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill.
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. J. ARNULL AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

A 10x10 grid of dots where the number 10 is formed by black dots. The '1' is a vertical column of 10 dots in the 4th column from the left. The '0' is an oval shape formed by dots in the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th columns, with a height of 8 dots. The rest of the grid is empty.

Once May 1851 Nov 1851



HÔTEL DE CLUNY. — Paris. France.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. NOVEMBER, 1838.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a view of the HÔTEL DE CLUNY, PARIS; &c.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,

Hull, Oct. 6.

I HAVE this moment perused the letter of your Correspondent Mr. James Crossley, in the last number of the Gentleman's Magazine, and would beg through you to refer him to the volume of your work for the year 1825, April and July, where are to be found some extracts from the very curious and interesting volumes which he mentions. They are there communicated by Mr. W. Hamilton Reid, but that gentleman does not state the source whence he derived them. Some of these extracts have also been transferred from your pages to those of the Youth's Magazine, which may be deemed an additional evidence of the interesting nature of the volume.

I would state for the satisfaction of such of your readers as may not be able to obtain a sight of the original work, which is extremely scarce, that the larger and by far the more interesting portion of the work was republished with notes and observations by the late Rev. John Scott of Hull, under the title of "Narratives of Two Families exposed to the Great Plague of London, A.D. 1665; with conversations on religious preparation for Pestilence." Seeley, 1832. This passed through two editions in the same year. It was my impression that Mr. Scott had stated it as his opinion in his preface to the "Narratives," that Defoe was the author of the work. I find, however, that he has not. I have more than once heard him state that such was his conviction.

I have by me the copy of the work which the late Mr. Scott possessed, and I have seen another copy in a private library in London, which had evidently belonged to the family of Defoe; two of their names appearing on the title-page with the date (I believe) of the very year in which the work was published.

Yours, &c. JOHN SCOTT.

INQUISITOR cannot discover, either in the British Museum, at the Bodleian, or in other public libraries, a copy of the book quoted in White's Discovery of Brownism, (1605, 4to.) and entitled, in the margin of p. 13, "*A Discourse of Certain Troubles and Excom. &c.*" by "G. J." The author was GEORGE JOHNSON; and the tract relates to the English refugees at Amsterdam. As there is not a copy even in the Dissenters' libraries at Cripplegate and Finsbury, the tract must be very rare; but, if in existence, he requests to be informed.

W. of Darlington communicates the two following curious English inscriptions on the bells of Gainford Church, co. Durham, inquired for in our vol. V. p. 2:—

1st bell. + SAYNT CWTBERT SAF WS
VNOWERT [unhurt?]

2^d bell. ++ HELP MARJ QWOD ROGER
OF KYRKEBY."

This Roger of Kirkby was instituted Vicar of Gainford in 1401. The following is a more correct copy of his epitaph than that above referred to:—

Hic jacet humatus Roger Kyrkby uocatus
Templi p'latus erat istius intitulus
Oret quisq' deo memor ut sit eius miserendo
Crimina tergende p'cat ubiq' reo.

The third bell is modern, made by "S. S. Ebor. 1715," and inscribed with the names of the churchwardens of that date.

Mr. MANGIN remarks:—"The quantity of Roman coins exhumed in Britain, is, literally, incalculable in some parts of the west of England, as well as in the north; so great, that the pieces have no price. I wish to inquire, How came they to be thus disposed of? Some have imagined that they were flung down as offerings to the shades of the dead: some, that they were lost by the owners through accident, or let fall in the hurry and perplexity attending the enforced departure of the Romans from Britain! They have been supposed, by others, to be the contents of shop-tills, or of the money chests of mercantile persons. Likewise it has been thought that they were thrown away as being useless, and no longer currency at the commencement of each new imperial reign. But were this the fact, surely the material of which they are chiefly composed might (and, no doubt, would) have been recast. I have often put these queries and positions to various reflecting and deeply learned persons in Bath, especially to Mr. HARRIS, so widely known for an extensive acquaintance with classic antiquity, and his magnificent cabinet of ancient coins; but to no purpose. I, accordingly, beg leave to repeat my earnest request for the favour of a satisfactory explanation."

By an unintentional omission, we neglected to notice that the Roman bronze head, lately found at Winchester, and represented in the plate in our last number, is in the possession of Mr. Drew, jun., cutler, of that city, who has made some perfect casts of it for sale. In our next number we hope to give some further account of the recent Roman discoveries at Winchester.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Works of Art and Artists in England. By G. F. Waagen, Director of the Royal Gallery at Berlin. 3 vols. Murray, 1838.

WE consider this work, as relates to the fine arts in England, and particularly to painting, to be one of the most important which has been published. The author, Dr. Waagen, as his translator observes, unites a profound knowledge of the subject, with such an accuracy of judgment, refinement of taste, and nicety of discrimination, as claim the highest respect for his opinions, delivered as they are with a conscientious impartiality, and an enthusiastic love and admiration of all that is beautiful and noble in the whole domain of the fine arts. Dr. Waagen also derives no small advantage from his being a foreigner, coming to the critical survey of our possessions in art, with a mind totally uninfluenced by the force of long received and established opinions; and without any prejudices to mislead, any caprices or fashionable opinions to submit to, or any fear of giving offence to the possessor, which so often impairs our confidence in the judgment of the critics of our own country. Dr. Waagen confesses that, though Mr. Smith proves himself, in his excellent *Catalogue Raisonné*, to be a refined connoisseur, yet that many of his opinions on pictures to which he cannot assent, proceed *more from regard to their possessors*,* than from want of better judgment. We must add also, that all the judgments in Dr. Waagen's letters were formed on the spot, and committed to paper before the freshness and force of the impressions were impaired. Dr. Waagen brought to this country such recommendations, from the hand of royalty itself, as to ensure the civility of the "surly porter," and to throw back the hinges which too reluctantly open to the amateurs of our own country, and reveal the noble treasures which princely wealth has collected, with a yet more princely and enlightened munificence and liberality; assuredly to more than one of our nobles, may be applied the praise which that fine scholar P. Victorius applies to Cosmo de Medicis, the Duke of Florence.—"*Supellectilem illam egregiam relictam sibi a maioribus, suis diligenter servare, et semper aliquos studiosè conquisitis et magnis sumptibus paratos, ipsis addere, multosque et omnium lectissimos illi civibus suis, cupiditatis hujus recitissimæ explendæ desiderio flagrantibus passim dari.*" We trust that in England our picture galleries, the knowledge of whose treasures are not only gratifying to the curiosity of the public, but necessary to the improvement of the student, will not be liable to a sarcasm, similar to that which called the libraries of some wealthy Italians, not *βιβλιοθήκας* but *βιβλιοθήφους*. To the possessors themselves, the admission of scientific and enlightened persons to view and judge of their collections, will always be of the highest value. No individual judgment, however estimable or renowned, is implicitly to be trusted, in matters requiring such delicacy of feeling, accuracy of eye, and extension of knowledge. We all know

* *Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of the most eminent Dutch, Flemish, and French Painters. 8vo. 7 vols. By John Smith.*

the extraordinary evidence given by Mr. Payne Knight, at once a scholar and virtuoso of the first rank, on the Elgin Marbles; we know the mistake of the Gem engraved by Pistrucci, and purchased as an antique by the same person; we know that the authority of the two greatest painters in England, induced Mr. Angerstein to give a large price for a *pseudo-Corregio*; and that the most extensive and longest experience will not secure the critic from partial errors, to which, as Dr. Waagen justly observes, the frame of mind, and more or less leisure in viewing a work of art, and even the light and situation in which it is placed, will have great influence in the formation of an opinion. Dr. Waagen possesses the true character of German frankness and simplicity; he seems always actuated by the love of truth, as alone leading to the advancement of art; and we are pleased to find that when he gave, as his principles obliged him to do, an unfavourable character of a picture, previously highly esteemed by its possessor,—when he plucked the borrowed splendour of the plumage from it,—when he erased the long-cherished name from the catalogue,—his knowledge and his impartiality secured him from offence. From more than one, whose galleries he visited, he seemed to receive the same honest and plain avowal which Henry the Fourth of France made to the great Casaubon, when he appointed him librarian. —“*Qu'il voulait qu'il fut en sa librairie, qu'il verroit ses beaux livres, et lui dirait ce qui étoit dedans, où il n'entendait rien.*”

The chief object of Dr. Waagen's inquiry and observation in England, was in our collections of pictures; but his observations on the kindred arts of sculpture and architecture are equally worthy of attention. We will therefore in the first place show our readers how the later architecture of our metropolis appears through the prism of the foreign critic, whose eyes had been accustomed to the classical buildings of Berlin and Munich.

“The outside of the brick houses in London is very plain and has nothing agreeable in the architecture, unless it be the neat and well-defined joints of the brick-work. On the other hand, many of the great palace-like buildings are furnished with architectural decorations of all kinds, with pillars and pilasters, &c. There are, however, two reasons why most of them have rather a disagreeable effect. In the first place, they are destitute of continuous simple main lines, which are indispensable in architecture to produce a grand total effect, and to which even the richest decoration must be so far subordinate. Secondly, the decorative members are introduced in a manner entirely arbitrary, without any regard to their original meaning, or to the destruction of the effect. This absurdity is carried to the greatest excess in the use of columns: these originally supporting members, which are placed in rows in the buildings of the ancients, produce the combined effect of a pinnacled wall, which bears one side of a space beyond, are here ranged in numberless instances, as wholly unprofitable servants directly before a wall. This censure ap-

plies in an especial manner to most of the works of the deceased architect Nash. In truth, he has a peculiar knack of depriving masses of considerable dimensions of all effect, by breaking them into a number of little projecting and receding parts; but in the use of the most diverse forms and ornaments, he is so arbitrary, that many of his buildings—for instance, the new palace of Buckingham House, and some in the neighbourhood of Waterloo Place, look as if some wizard enchanter had suddenly transformed some capricious stage-scenery into sober reality. This architect is even more capricious in some of his churches: for instance, All Souls, in Lougham Place, is a rather building in two stories, with Ionic and Corinthian columns, surmounted by a pointed sugar-loaf. But what's all we say to the fact, that the English, who first made the rest of Europe acquainted with the immortal models of the purest and chastest taste in architecture and sculpture of ancient Greece in all their refinement, when it was resolved, a few years ago, to erect a monument to the late Duke of York, produced nothing but a bad imitation of Trojan's pillar. This kind of monument,

we know, first came into use among the Romans, a people who, with respect to the gift of invention in the arts and in matters of taste, always appear, in comparison with the Greeks, as half-barbarians. The very idea of insulating the column proves that the original destination, as the supporting member of a building, was wholly lost sight of. Besides this, the statue placed on it, though as colossal as the size of the base will allow, must appear little and puppet-like compared with the column; and the features, the expression of the countenance, the most important designations of the intellectual character of the person commemorated, are wholly lost to the spectator. In Trajan's pillar, the bas-reliefs on the shafts give at least the impression of a lavish profusion of art; but this

Duke of York's column, with its naked shaft, which, besides, has not the advantage of the Entasis, has a very mean, poor appearance. If the immense sums expended in architectural abnormities had always been applied in a proper manner, London must infallibly have been the handsomest city in the world. I must, however, add, that several buildings are honourable exceptions; among the older ones, I would only mention Somerset House, which, by its simple proportions, corresponding with its great extent, produces the effect of a regal palace; and of modern buildings, the new Post-Office, built by the younger Smirke, the exterior and interior of which, in elegant Ionic order, has a noble effect."

We have said that we conceive Dr. Waagen's taste and connoisseurship to be of a very high order: his eye very quick and discriminating, and knowledge of art extensive and profound. It would therefore be unpardonable were we to pass over without extract some parts of his observations on the Elgin Marbles, though at the expense of other specimens of art: but the modern receptacles of art possess nothing approaching to these divine works, the bright consummate flow of the finest genius of the most refined and mature æra. In these wonderful sculptures, of the higher imaginative and abstract nature, the *ideal* is seen in its true character and perfection, in all the wisdom of form, purity of taste, and flow of grace, beauty, and elegance. Here the mind of the spectator is addressed by the grandeur of the thoughts, and the simple energy of the expression; here may be seen all that ancient art could combine, and modern has not been able to effect;—purity without dryness, grace without affectation, nobleness without pomp, and richness of invention that is inexhaustible. Indeed, in these and works like these, which baffle all analysis, criticism has nothing but to admire, and art to emulate.

Κρίνειν οὐκ ἐπεόλκε θεῖα ἔργα βροτοῖσι
Πάντα γὰρ ἴσα ταῦτα καὶ ἀδία.

" 'Thus, then,' said the admiring artist as he traversed that awful vestibule which contains the gigantic crystallisation of primeval civilisation, where we either shew the granite statues of the Memnonium, and the colossal monuments of the age of Sesostris, and of the ancient capital of Egypt,—'thus, then, I behold, face to face, those monuments which came from the work-room and many from the hand of Phidias himself, which the ancients themselves most highly extolled, of which Plutarch says they exceeded all others by their magnitude, and by their beauty and grace were inimitable. The thought that the greatest and most accomplished men of antiquity, Pericles, Sophocles, Socrates, Plato, Alexander the Great, and Cæsar, dwelt with admiration on these works, diffused over them, in my eyes, a new charm,

and heightened the enthusiastic feeling with which I was penetrated. * * * * I never, perhaps, found so great a difference between a plaster cast and a marble as in these Elgin Marbles. The Pentelic marble, of which they are formed, has a warm yellowish tone, and a very fine and at the same time a clean grain, by which these sculptures have extraordinary animation, and peculiar solidity. The block, for instance, of which the famous horse's head is made, has altogether a bony appearance, and its sharp flat treatment has a charm of which the plaster-cast gives no notion. It produces the impression, as if it were the petrified original horse that issued from the hand of the God, from which all real horses have, more or less, degenerated, and is a most splendid justification of the reputation which Phidias

enjoyed among the ancients as a sculptor of horses. This head, as well as all the statues from the two pediments of the Parthenon, of which, partly from the importance of the place they occupy, partly from the beauty of the work, it may be assumed, with the greatest probability, that they are from the hand of Phidias himself, stand in a long line in the middle of the hall, in the order [in] which it is partly conjectured they were originally ranged. As the window is immediately over them, they unfortunately do not afford any contrast of decided masses of light and shade. The statues from the Eastern pediments, in which the birth of Minerva was represented, follow from the angle of the left of the spectator, rising to the centre in the following manner:—Hyperion with two horses of his car, rising from the Ocean; the statue of the reposing Theseus, of muscular form, full of youthful energy and healthy vigour; the two sitting divinities called Ceres and Proserpine, extremely noble in the contour, attitude, and drapery; a female figure in rapid motion, called Iris, of which no cast has yet been taken—the momentary effect of motion in the *funica* and flying mantle is wonderfully natural and bold; the torso of a Victory, of which likewise no cast has been taken; the folds of the drapery, which is closely fitted, are of finer materials than in all the others. At this place, where the height of the pediment was the greatest, were the two principal figures of Jupiter and Pallas, who had just sprung from the head of Jupiter, and that of Hephestion; all of which are entirely lost. Several of the statues belonging to the other half of the pediment are likewise wanting, for here immediately follow the fine group of the three *Parcæ* reposing, and the celebrated horse's head which belonged to the Car of Night sinking into the Ocean. * * * * *

The peculiar excellence which distinguishes the works of the Parthenon from almost all other sculpture of antiquity arises chiefly, in my opinion, from the just balance which they hold in all respects between the earlier and later productions of Art. Sculpture was in Egypt, as well as in Greece, a daughter of Architecture. In Egypt, the mother never released her from the strictest subordination, the greatest dependence: in Greece, on the other hand, Sculpture, after a very similar long education, which was very favourable to her growth, was at length past her nonage; yet, notwithstanding her acquired independence and liberty, she was never entirely alienated from the mother, even to the latest period of antiquity;

but in the earliest time she still clung to her with the greatest filial attachment. To this period the sculptures of the Parthenon belong; the general arrangement is still determined entirely by the architecture, and even the several groups correspond, as masses, with architectural symmetry; but in the execution of them there is the greatest freedom in manifold diversities and contrasts of the attitudes, which are so easy, unconstrained, and natural, that we might believe that the architecture had been adopted as a frame for the sculptures, and not, on the contrary, the sculptures suited to the architecture. Nor was it only in the local arrangement, but also in the conception of the subject, that architecture had an influence; for in all circumstances, even in those which occasion the most lively expression of passion and reflection, as, for instance, in the combats of the Greeks and Centaurs in the Metopes, these requisites are most delicately combined with a certain calm dignity and solemnity. It is in this prevalence of the element of architecture as the predominating law in general, with the greatest freedom and animation in the single parts, that the peculiar sublimity of these monuments consists. But they derive their highest charm, like the poems of Homer, from their simplicity. As the authors of them, by the enthusiastic endeavour to treat their subjects with the greatest possible perspicuity and beauty, had attained the most profound study of Nature, and an absolute command of all the means of representing their ideas, and had thereby thrown aside every thing conventional in earlier art, it never occurred to them to use these advantages except for these objects. Nothing was more remote from their minds than, as in subsequent times, to display and make a show of them for their own sake. Hence all the characters of the bodies are so perfectly adapted to the subjects; hence in all the motions such simple natural grace. Equally rare is the refined manner in which the imitation of Nature, of which the noblest models have everywhere been selected, is combined with the conditions necessary to produce the due effect in Art. The execution is so detailed, that even the veins and folds of the skin are represented, by which the impression of truth to nature is produced in a very high degree; yet all is so subordinate to the main forms, that the effect is imposing, and represses every thought of their being portraits. Thus these works are in a happy mean between the too individual forms of earlier times (for instance, the statues of Eginæ), and the mostly too

general ones of later ages. The healthy energy and life which these forms breathe, have, besides, a particular foundation in the decided contrast of the management of the more solid and the softer parts. Where veins and sinews are seen under the skin, they are indicated with the

greatest sharpness and precision: where, on the contrary, the larger muscles appear, they are kept, indeed, stiff and flat, but at the same time their softness and elasticity are represented in the most surprising manner."

These observations, we think, are very profound and just, and formed upon a wide and accurate knowledge of the whole history of Art; and it well may be a subject of national congratulation that we possess, however mutilated, such monuments of, perhaps, the noblest art invented by man, in the æra of its very highest perfection, when a knowledge of what was attainable by Art was fixed, and a power of execution added; when, correcting the mistakes of an earlier age, it was known that it is the province of Art to imitate "*non res, sed similitudines rerum*;" when it discerned that through resemblances and analogies, instead of bare copies and imitations, all the moral qualities and all the intellectual ideas might be rendered sensible; and as the bee by its own talent elaborates its nectar from the flower, so the sculptor must aim at reaching from their various individual forms that perfect model, which Nature, however thwarted, is always endeavouring to attain, and must sacrifice an illusion of the senses to the approbation of the reason and the judgment. The theories which the Greeks formed on the essential nature and capabilities of their art were perfect; and perfect, as far as human genius extends, were the productions which distinguished their happiest and earliest days:—but there was marble in the quarry, and that of æthereal texture, even in their later days: thence sprung "*the statue that enchants the world*," and thence that one of rival excellence, and of severer and more majestic beauty, gazing on which, the spectator feels as if something of the grace, the grandeur, the divine character had passed within him; as if he could sympathise with the indignant anger of the God, and partake of his triumphant joy.

"ὦ Πόλλων οὐ παντὶ φαίνεται, ἀλλ' ὅτις ἐσθλός

"Ὅς μιν ἴδῃ, μέγας οὗτος,——

We must extract a few words on the subject of the Metopes in the same collection:

"These Metopes have a very surprising effect in the strong light which falls obliquely upon them from above. The article '*Basso Relievo*' in the Penny Cyclopædia published here, the author of which manifests the most acute knowledge of the art, contains the best accounts of these metopes, as well as of the bas-reliefs of the cella of the temple, that I have met with, so that I have found my own observations confirmed and completed. I will therefore extract some remarks from it. 'The representation of combats, which here, as in most other instances, are chosen for the ornament of the metopes, afforded the advantage of producing for the most part diagonal lines, thus forming a contrast with the vertical lines of the triglyph and the horizontal lines of the cornice and of the architrave, and at the same time a medium between

both. Such a group, too, very completely filled the space allotted to it in a natural manner. As these sculptures were connected with the great members of the outer pillars and entablature, it was necessary that they should produce a strong effect. This was attained by giving them a very high relief approaching to the round, for by the strong shadow which fell upon the back-ground, they were decidedly brought forward. At the same time it was a point of importance that the figures themselves should receive the light as unbroken as possible, and therefore such positions were avoided as would have thrown cross shadows on the figures, and thus injured the distinctness of the forms. It is worthy of remark, that the Greek artist retained in the metopes, longer than in the other parts, a certain antique rigour, because they were the most

intimately connected with the architecture. This is evidently true, when we compare them with the figures in the pediments." "

Of the delicately-elaborate and beautiful frieze, the author's remarks are no less distinguished for their justness and feeling:

"I could not be satiated with admiring the richness, the animation, the beauty and the delicacy of the divers attitudes. My attention was equally attracted by the excellency of the workmanship. As this frieze was at the top of the wall in the vestibule of the temple, it was certainly in the shade, and received the strongest light by reflection from the floor. To produce distinctness under these circumstances, the abovementioned author observes, very correctly, 'It was necessary to adopt a contrary course to that chosen for the metopes.' As a plain surface receives the light in an uniform mass, but every projection breaks it more or less, Phidias, in order to make the most of the scanty light, has chosen a very low relief. But here again all depended on making the figures decidedly stand out from the back-ground, which receives an

equally strong light. Phidias has intuitively attained this object, by not making his figures decrease in relief from the middle, and so gradually blend with the back-ground, but stand in the whole of their height in right angles to the back-ground, from which they are by this means detached. In this manner a dark shadow was produced along the external outline, so that the figures were very strongly marked: the outlines of such parts of the figures as fell within the surface thus raised were, in order to break this surface as little as possible, rather engraved than rounded; and by this means, through the mass of light which the surface receives uniformly, they appeared very distinct from below, and in the *chiaro-oscuro* even produced the effect of greater relief."

In noticing the National Gallery of Great Britain, Dr. Waagen does justice to the collection so judiciously formed, and so rapidly increasing through the munificence of individuals; and his observations on the *two masterpieces* of the Gallery, are worthy of attention. Of the Leonardo da Vinci, bequeathed by Mr. H. Carr, he says,—

"This picture certainly bore the name of Leonardo da Vinci in the Aldobrandini Collection at Rome, where it was before the Revolution; but no reliance is to be placed on such designations of early times, unless they are founded on respectable authorities, such as that of Vasari, Malvasia, &c. Before the Revolution, and especially before the appearance of Lanza's work, by which the many masters of the second rank have become generally known, and have obtained due honour and regard, the assigning of names to pictures was made very easy, by classing them under a few collective names. Thus, for instance, what was in the known style of A. del Sarto, was ascribed to him: what was by Luini, Salza, Cesare del Sesto, Uggione, Boltressio, Salario, and the many other disciples and followers of L. da Vinci, was, without further inquiry, ascribed to Leonardo himself. So it has happened with this work, in which nobody who has viewed with attention the works of that excellent Milanese master can fail to recognise a work of Bernardino Luini. In what authenticated work of Leonardo, I would ask, do we find this warm glowing colour of the flesh, in all these parts, those pure full local colours of blue and red in the draperies? But however beautiful the features of Christ are, much as

they bear in general the well-known schooltype of Leonardo, and though the expression of a tender melancholy is very attractive, yet they have not the deep seriousness, the great meaning, which Leonardo gave to his countenances. Lastly, the rounding off, the perspective of the drawing throughout, are much below him, as may be seen in spite of the unfortunate repairs which this fine picture has suffered. For in the fashion of many Italian restorers, the flesh parts have been stippled over with glazed colours, and thus unmeaning smoothness and inanity have been produced, which indeed deceive the multitude, but excite the most painful feelings and the most lively indignation in the true friends of the art, who seek in vain the original masterly touches of the pencil. The forehead, the cheeks, and hands of Christ are thereby made to appear very poor. Michael Angelo is undoubtedly far more worthily represented, and I do not hesitate to pronounce this picture the most important that England possesses of the Italian school. * * * * Vasari speaks of it in comparison with Raphael's Transfiguration, and says, 'Both pictures were infinitely admired, and though the works of Raphael, on account of their supereminent grace and beauty, had no equals, yet the performances of Sebastian

were universally praised.' This will still appear very natural to every body who knows the two pictures; for it was not Sebastian alone, but the great M. Angelo with him, who on this occasion entered the lists against Raphael. Even if Vasari did not certify it, the first glance would teach us, that many parts, especially the figure of Lazarus, could be drawn by no other than M. Angelo, so entirely in his spirit are the attitudes, so grand and thoroughly understood are the forms. Nay, I go so far as to affirm, that the whole composition was given by M. Angelo, though perhaps only in a small drawing. I cannot, however, assent to the opinion of highly esteemed judges, for instance, Mr. Ottley, that M. Angelo himself painted the figure of Lazarus.* Vasari, the intimate friend and pupil of M. Angelo, relates that the latter was vexed that the partisans of Raphael praised in his paintings, besides the drawing, the beautiful colouring in particular, and affirmed that he had no advantage except the admirable drawing. When he, therefore, had remarked the fine Venetian style of colouring of Sebastian, who came from Venice, it occurred to him, that if his designs were executed in that style of painting, such pictures would surpass those of Raphael, for which reason he from that time assisted Sebastian with his designs in his historical pictures. How then can it be imagined that M. Angelo, who had little practice in oil painting, should have undertaken to paint the principal figure in the picture of one of the greatest oil-painters of his age, and thus to deprive himself of the principal advantage which he proposed to obtain through Sebastian? If M. Angelo had really painted this picture himself, Vasari would certainly not have omitted to mention this circumstance, as he loves to bring forward every thing that tends to the honour of his master; and as M. Angelo, who, when Vasari published the first edition of his work in 1550, was still alive, was very jealous in asserting what belonged to him. But even in this edition Vasari only says that Sebastian executed the picture—*' sotto ordine e disegno in alcune parti per M. Angelo.'* Lastly, the manner of laying on the colours and drawing in the

figure of Lazarus does not differ in any respect from the other parts of the picture. It is very possible, however, that M. Angelo assisted Sebastian, who was not strong in the anatomy of the naked parts, with a contour for this figure, which was the most important part of the picture. The transition from death to life is expressed in Lazarus with wonderful spirit, and at the same time with perfect fidelity to scripture. The grave-clothes by which his face is thrown into deep shade, vividly excite the idea of the night of the grave, which but just before enveloped him; the eye looking eagerly from this shade upon Christ his Redeemer, shows us, on the other hand, in the most striking contrast, the new life in its most intellectual organ. This is also expressed in the whole body, which is actively striving fully to relieve itself from the bonds in which it was fast bound. His whole expression is, 'My Lord and my God.' The attitude of Christ, whose figure and expression are noble and dignified, is likewise very striking. With the left hand he points to Lazarus, with the right to heaven, as if he said—'I have raised thee by the power of Him who sent me,' which again wholly coincides with scripture. It would lead me too far to detail how in the many other figures, gratitude, astonishment, conviction, doubt, are expressed in manifold gradations. A very poetical landscape bounds the horizon, which is very high. We see that Sebastian has in every respect done his uttermost, for the execution is throughout careful and substantial; the colouring of great depth and fulness of tone. Yet the general effect of the picture is now rather spotty, for many shadows have become very dark. Many bright colours are now too prominent; and, besides this, the whole surface is covered with a thick coat of varnish and dirt. By a careful cleaning the picture would gain extremely; yet a reasonable hesitation is felt at touching such a masterpiece. But it must be deplored by every friend of art that this fine picture has been for years gnawed by worms, attracted by the paste used in transferring it to canvass, *without any thing having been done by the directors to remedy this evil.*†

* "The world has nothing to show of the preternatural in painting, transcending the figure of Lazarus bursting his grave-clothes, in the great picture at Angerstein's. It seems a thing between two beings. A ghastly horror at itself struggles with newly apprehending gratitude at second life bestowed. It cannot forget that it was a ghost. It has hardly felt that it is a body. It has to tell of the world of spirits."—See Elia, p. 178.

† It appears that Mr. Angerstein purchased this picture, when it came to England with the Orleans gallery, for 3,500 guineas; and that Mr. Beckford offered 20,000*l.* for
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Those who have what Lord Bacon calls "a delicate and diligent curiosity" concerning the masterpieces of ancient art, will find in this work some observations that will well pay the perusal, on the fine Corregios in the same National Gallery, and on the Cartoons at Hampton Court; besides this, Dr. W. visited nearly all the choicest private collections in England, and has entered minutely and feelingly into their separate beauties. By his great familiarity, also, with the style of the several painters, he has been enabled to rectify many mistakes, and restore pictures to their proper masters. Of the old drawings he has a critical knowledge, as may be seen by his observations on those in the Knight and Cracherode collections in the British Museum. Among the bronzes, however, we are surprised to find that he has not noticed the Mercury—the most beautiful of all,—and which cost its late possessor a thousand pounds. Another branch of art, in itself highly curious, but less generally known, excited much of Dr. Waagen's attention, which is the illuminated Manuscripts with Miniatures, extending from the seventh to the fourteenth century; and the difference between the Anglo-Saxon and Byzantine paintings is observed and described. Of the several fine collections of Etruscan Vases in England, Dr. Waagen has taken notice; as also of the engraved Stones and Gems, in which beautiful branch of ancient art, however, the Continental museums far outstrip us. Dr. Waagen did not see the famous collection which has been engraved under the title of the Marlborough Gems,* nor some in private hands.

It was not to be supposed that Dr. Waagen's curiosity on all branches of the pictorial art, should not have made eager researches into the qualities which distinguish the English school; accordingly we find him entering into the subject, when he first meets with some specimens of its greatest masters in the National Gallery. He observes, that the English School of Painting arose at the time when the *original* schools of Italy and Germany had long lost their peculiar character, and there had succeeded a manufacture of cold monotonous pictures formed upon academic rules and the precepts of art; even the tradition of the technical part had been lost. Under this twofold deficiency, our author considers English art to labour. This hollow and empty idealism was first broken through by Hogarth, who had an eminent talent for catching what was characteristic in nature, and applying it to dramatic representations; and this moral-humorous department is the only one in which the English have enlarged the dominion of painting. Dr. Waagen places our Portrait-painting in the next rank; and that a high one, even when compared to other schools. Next to this are the painters of every-day life, what the French call "*pièces de genre*." The Landscape he considers far lower in the scale; but the Historical-painting, where inventive and creative fancy is most called for, he pronounces, and justly, to be the weakest of all. In Drawing he considers the English artists as wanting in correctness and precision; and their colouring, though rich and brilliant, charms the eye at the expense of fidelity to nature, and of delicately-balanced harmony.† The English school,

for it: probably the largest sum that was ever offered for a single picture. Dr. Waagen considers that 3,500*l.* paid by Sir R. Peel for the *Chapeau de Paille* was the highest sum ever paid for a half-length portrait.

* The ancient gems and engraved stones in the British Museum are placed so deep in the cases, and so badly situated as regards the light, that but few of them can be distinctly seen. This ought to be remedied by bringing them up nearer to the glass.

† How both these faults are seen united in the pictures of Mr. Etty; yet united to great genius and knowledge of his art!

unlike the Italian, *began* with great freedom of handling ; which soon degenerated into flimsiness and negligence ; while from the want of traditional knowledge in the technical part of the art, the rules which they endeavoured to establish for themselves were unsuccessful, and consequently the colours and surface of their pictures have become more or less decomposed. Of West's pictures Dr. Waagen speaks the same language as, we should hope, all persons who ever felt the spirit of the art, would use. He looks on him as the real model of an academical president, and his works the very *caput mortuum* of the artificial plan which he pursued.* Dr. Waagen looked eagerly in our exhibitions for the pictures of Turner ; but he could scarcely trust his eyes, he says, when he found in them such looseness of treatment, and total want of truth as he had never before met with. We cannot pretend to inquire into the various causes which may have induced this great painter (for such he is) to indulge in such capriccios—such crude, misty layers of opposing colours, and such abortive and shapeless forms ; but we partly account for it from the desire which all professors of art feel, to enlarge the boundaries, and enrich the domain of their own art, by annexing what they can acquire from the arts similar to theirs. Painting and Poetry and Sculpture have many principles and many purposes common to them all. This union, when judiciously and rightly made use of, seems mutually to assist and enrich them ; but as each is an art, also, having its own separate and distinct principles, these could not be carried over from one to the other, or indiscriminately used, without their unfitness for their altered situation being seen. The French painters of the school of David erred in this way, we think, by bringing from the sister art of Sculpture the forms, models, principles, character—nay, the very light and colour belonging to Sculpture ; and Mr. Turner has, we think, conceived that he may produce the strongest *poetical* effects on the mind, without adhering to the established principles of the art on which he ingrafts them, and independent of that mechanical precision, and finished and complete form which painting requires. He is sacrificing his own art, by the false attempt to make it altogether poetic. In Dr. Waagen's second volume, we find some sound observations on Barry's pictures at the Adelphi, as well as on the general character of Mr. Martin's landscapes, for which, though we feel "*vivorum censura est difficilis*," we must extract a few lines, as highly corroborative of the opinions we have always entertained on the same subject. After entering into some details on the plan and subject of the pictures, he says,

"I now perfectly understand the extraordinary approbation which Martin's pictures have met with in England ; for they unite in a high degree the three qualities which the English require above all in a work of art—effect—a fanciful invention, inclining to melancholy—and topographic historical truth. In no work of art that we have hitherto seen is the contrast between the more modern and antique way of conception in the arts so striking as these. The conception is

essentially that of a landscape, and the impression made by them is chiefly produced by their effect as landscapes ; for among the countless figures, it is only in those of the foreground, and even in these, in consequence of their small size, but insufficiently, that the intended moral effect can be produced. In the conception of the ancients the human figure every where prevails ; and that in such a manner, that even scenes in which in reality many thousands took part,—for

* "Presque tous les artistes (says Voltaire) sublimes ou ont fleuri avant les établissemens des Académies, ou ont travaillé dans un goût différent de celui qui regnait dans ces sociétés."—See *Siècle de Louis XIV.* "Il y a une fatalité dans la Académies ; aucun ouvrage, qu'on appelle académique, n'a été encore un ouvrage de génie," &c.

instance, the taking of Troy,—are represented by a comparatively small number of persons. This effect is obtained by their being all placed in an architectonic-symmetrical order in the foreground, so

that in their attitudes and characters, the expression of the whole moral intention of the subject can be clearly manifested. The relations of space, the scenery are but generally intimated.”*

Assuredly some astonishment must be felt that the opportunities of studying the principles and execution of ancient art, in the rich importations which we are for ever adding to our galleries and museums, should have produced so little effect upon our English school of painting, and give life to such few specimens of high excellence. But we know that a great love of art, and knowledge of its cause of excellence, and admiration of its beauties, may exist without a corresponding power of creation—without a kindred genius; and we may be now in painting in England, what the schools of Alexandria were of old in literature—we may admire and store up with care and curiosity the productions of former genius, but we may fail altogether in emulating their excellence.

A writer of considerable knowledge of art, and who himself was no mean proficient in it, tells us, in one of his works, that when the French commissioners took the famous St. Jerome of Corregio from Parma, the Duke offered 80,000*l.* to be allowed to keep it. The general in chief said, that it would remain a proud distinction to the French capital, and *would produce other chef-d'œuvres of the same kind*. Vain hope! not a ray of the sentiment of beauty contained in this picture dawned upon a French canvas, during the twenty years it remained there, nor ever would to the end of time. A collection of the works of art is a noble ornament to a city, and attracts strangers: but works of genius do not beget other works of genius, however they may inspire a taste for them, and furnish objects for curiosity and admiration. Corregio, it is said, scarcely ever saw a picture. Parma, where his works had been treasured up and regarded with idolatry for nearly three hundred years, had produced no other painter before him. A false inference has been drawn from works of science to art, as if there could be a perpetual addition and progression both in one and the other; but science advances because it never loses any of its former results, which are definable and mechanical; whereas art is wholly conversant with undefinable and evanescent beauties, and can never get beyond the point to which individual nature and genius have carried it. The accumulation of models, and the multiplication of schools, after the first rudiments are conquered, and the language is, as it were, learnt, originate indolence, distraction, pedantry, and mediocrity. No age nor nation can ever ape another: the Greek sculptors copied Greek forms; the Italian painters embodied the sentiments of the Roman Catholic religion. How is it possible to arrive at the same excellence without seeing the one or feeling the other? True, that when men begin to borrow from others instead of themselves, and to study rules instead of nature, the progress of art ceases. In Italy there has not been a painter worthy of the name for the last hundred and fifty years. It was not amiss, in one point of view, that the triumphs of human genius should be

* See C. Lamb's *Last Essays of Elia*, “On Barrenness of the Imaginative Faculty in the Productions of Modern Art,” p. 166, for some most solid reflections on the subject, expressed with great justness and eloquence. His observations on Mr. Martin's *Belshazzar's Feast*, and similar pictures, and contrast with the design and style of the old masters, are in full accordance with Dr. Waagen's sentiments.

collected together in the Louvre as trophies of human liberty, or to deck out the stern form of the republic, which was declared incapable of maintaining the relations of peace and amity, with the richest spoils of war. Otherwise, these works would make most impression, and are most likely to give a noble and enthusiastic impulse to the mind, in the places which gave them birth, and in connexion with the history and circumstances of those who produced them :—torn from these, they lose half their interest and vital principle. Besides, the French love nothing but what is French. Barbarism and rusticity may, perhaps, be instructed, but false refinement is incorrigible. They have no turn for the fine arts, music, poetry, and painting. They have, indeed, caricatured and ill-copied the Greek statues, as they have paraphrased the Greek drama ; but that is all. This people are born to converse, to write, and live with ease ; but they are qualified for nothing that requires the mind to make an arduous effort, or to soar beyond its ordinary flight. Give them David's * pictures, and they are satisfied, and no other country will ever quarrel with them for the possession of the prize.†

We must reluctantly close our observations on this very entertaining and instructive work, with a remark, we trust not misplaced, on a passage which occurs in Dr. Waagen's description of his visit to Sir Thomas Baring's, at Stratton.

"At table, he says, the conversation turned on the mode of treating religious subjects in works of art, and the propriety of admitting such works into the Churches. The clergyman was very decidedly opposed to both, and gave it as his opinion that art usually excited only *unworthy ideas* on such subjects. I would willingly have broken a lance with the reverend gentleman on this head ; but as I proceeded awkwardly with the English as an old horse

in broken ground, I merely said that I could not find that Raphael in his celebrated cartoons, excited an unworthy‡ idea of the Apostles. Satisfied that my opponent did not venture to deny this, I left the further defence of religious art to Mr. Collins (the painter), who conducted it with zeal, and was seconded by Sir Thomas, who is, however, very strict in his religious opinions."

Dr. Waagen then gives us the reasons on paper, which he was unable to *anglicise* at table, with which he would oppose one of the favourite common-places, that the Protestants, by their religious doctrine, are excluded from the exercise of the fine arts on religious subjects. If this were really the case, he says, they would labour under a great disadvantage ; for the arts, far from desecrating religion, *afford one of the most important means of exciting a religious feeling in the largest circles, and in the most worthy, impressive, and intelligible manner*. He adds that it affects such an excitement by means of a dignified representation of religious subjects, exercising a very general and powerful influence in cultivating the sense of beauty, and thus contributing decisively to the improvement of the human race.

* This celebrated artist, looking at some fine Caraccis no longer in the Louvre, said to a friend who was with him, "Don't you remember the time when we were sufficiently absurd to admire these daubs ?"—his own works now fill up the vacancy.

† See Hazlitt's *Life of Napoleon*, vol. i. p. 439, &c.

‡ What would Dr. Waagen say to a picture of Rubens which we have seen at Antwerp, over the altar of the Dominicans. Jesus Christ is represented between two persons of the Trinity, as having pronounced condemnation on the world, and as preparing to execute his judgment. He stands in the attitude of Jupiter, ready to launch the avenging thunderbolt. The Virgin and many Saints standing near Christ intercede for the world, but in vain ; but St. Dominic covers the world with his cloak and rosary : Does not this give what the clergyman meant by *unworthy ideas* ?

He then shews that Protestants would not in fact labour under any disadvantage from their choice of subjects being limited, by mentioning, that in Germany, of late, the cultivation of *religious art* has been awakened as well in the Protestant as Catholic Church; and the spirit manifested in the religious pictures of both are nearly of equal excellence, and prove that both possess the talent nearly in equal degree. He thinks that in England this new union of religion with the arts will in time be better understood and confirmed, and that it must not be refused nourishment, when it may find the most elevated gratification, namely, in the Church.

Now, as regards the first proposition, the propriety of admitting religious pictures within our churches, we should say that it has been conceded by universal consent; for painted windows have always been considered a desirable ornament to Protestant Churches; so much so, that the Continent has been ransacked to procure the finely stained glass of France and Flanders; and we should suppose no one would consider that the material on which a picture is formed, whether glass, or wood, or canvas, would affect the question of the propriety of its admission; or that the production of Mr. Williment's fine taste and genius—"his genial alchemy's creative heat,"—should find admission, when a work from Mr. Hilton's or Howard's pencil would be rejected. Where are the strict principles of the Protestant religion more carefully preserved than in the Universities? and yet the subject of the Nativity was expressly painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, to adorn the chapel of one of the Colleges. And there is scarcely a new church or chapel erecting, in which some painted window does not cast its "dim religious light" upon the floor. That pictures therefore are admitted into Protestant Churches, cannot be a subject of doubt or dispute. But we must hesitate as to the second proposition; that by their representations of beauty and holiness, they may so influence our imagination as to enforce our religious feelings and contribute to our improvement. If the walls of our churches are to be decorated, let it be on the same principle as the windows are—for the rich and beautiful effects which they produce—for the dark illuminations which they fling around,

'Twixt light and shade the transitory strife,
And features blooming with immortal life—

and not for any assistance they can lend to the inculcation of virtuous principles, or the improvement of religious faith.

For in the first place, we think that in this kind of *food for religious luxury*, there may be danger, lest all but the strong-minded and the really devout may be detained by the instrument from the worthier end and purpose, and an abuse may arise of so extensive a nature, as to overpass the presumed utility. The learned and refined spectator will look at the picture with the eyes of the critic and connoisseur, while the vulgar will be sure to admire the *naturalness* of the representation, and this would be a sad interruption to the growth of any religious impressions. Secondly, supposing that strong religious feelings are generated and encouraged by such representations, yet, being unconnected entirely with real duties, and leading necessarily to no active exertion,—they will soon die away and disappear. You gaze with admiration at a picture of Christ feeding the Multitude, but do you leave it with a heart yearning to exercise a similar beneficence, or a hand more open than before to melting charity? Generally speaking, do not the effects produced on the mind by a picture, like

the scenic effects of a play, terminate soon after you withdraw? The mind is amused, employed, moved, affected; but such emotions and affections may exist without the slightest thought of bringing them into action: in the same way that you hear the inhabitants of a village or town praise the clergyman for his generosity and kind attentions to the poor and sick, without the slightest attempt on their parts to imitate the virtues they commend with their lips. Lastly, pictures, from the very purpose and intent of the art, must keep out of view all that is common, disgusting, and repulsive; and must select everything that can ennoble and dignify their subjects. A picture cannot represent the truth of nature,—it can only give the truth of art, and this art stands on the very summit of all imaginary refinement and elegance; but Christian duties are not so to be learned. The enchanting forms and ideal beauty of Parmigiano and Corregio, will not tend to make more pleasing the intercourse with "coarse complexions," vulgar manners, and forms and minds ignorant, sensual, and low. One might gaze with ever growing rapture on the heavenly painting of Raphael's Madonnas, till we become disgusted and shocked at our descent into the grossness of ordinary life. The best of our preachers would be poor indeed in comparison to the great Apostle standing on the hill of Mars, with all the learning of Athens listening at his feet. What useful connexion is there, we may ask, between the gorgeous procession of the Eastern Kings arrayed in all their Asiatic magnificence, and the simple offering of the three Wise Men at the manger? What have the marble columns and arcades, the golden ewers and flaggons—*vasa coelata*—the black Ethiopian slaves and dwarfs of grotesque dress and stature—the fountains, the Persian greyhounds and birds of foreign plume—all borrowed from the rich corridors and luxurious palaces of Venice and Verona, to do with the solemn, simple, and affecting scene of the farewell supper in the village of Bethany? The Massacre of the Innocents would be a scene in reality too horrible for nature to bear; the picture of Le Brun in the Louvre may move the mind, and perhaps excite a momentary compassion, but leaves behind no importunate sorrow nor abiding affliction. "It is beautiful in a picture (says a writer of the purest and truest feeling) to wash the Disciples' feet, but the sands of the real desert have no comeliness in them to compensate for the servile nature of the occupation."* Let those, then, who advocate the admission of paintings into religious edifices, do it on the single ground of encouragement to art. Let them, if they please, observe that it is the only one of the fine arts that is excluded, (except in the partial instance above mentioned), from being one of the handmaids of devotion. To Poetry is entrusted the record of departed worth, and the memorials of affectionate regret; Music is called in to swell the harmony of praise, and elevate the mind with its sublime emotions; while the sister art of Sculpture is permitted to embody in stone the varied allegories and emblems of Heathen mythology. On what grounds Painting should be excluded, it is not easy to say; but the benefit to be derived from its admission is another question.

* See Newman's Sermons (xxx. on the feast of St. Luke), p. 414.

ON PARADOXES.

..... "I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain
Begot of nothing but vain phantasy."
(*Romeo and Juliet*, act 1. sc. 4.)

MR. URBAN, Cork, Sept. 26.

OF the various modes and multi-form schemes suggested by the intemperance of vanity, or aberrance of mind, to court notoriety and signalize a name, few, I believe, if any, can exceed, in extravagance of devices, the maintenance of literary paradoxes, or assertion of sentiments in abrupt collision with the regulated and prescriptive judgments of the literary world. The list of those who have thus fastidiously swerved from the beaten path, and, disdaining a subserviency to established opinions, have pursued an eccentric course, is by no means inconsiderable; far less so, it will be found on examination, than could be supposed or credited; and if Sophocles repelled the imputation of insanity by the production of one of his noblest compositions,* many, I apprehend, are the authors, against whose integrity of reason the most decisive evidence would be furnished by their own writings. To enumerate and pass in illustrative review all those whose names would emerge in this inquiry as conspicuous for the assumption, or swayed by the delusion, of singularity, would demand a larger occupation of your pages than I should feel warranted in claiming, or probably than the result would adequately requite; nor, independently of this consideration, would I descend to notice or stain your columns with a reference beyond the warning titles to such works, as *Le Système de la Nature*, *L'Homme Machine*, and other monstrous emanations of the Atheistical school, whose excess of perversion must sufficiently counteract, in every rational mind, their malignity of purpose—

"Mais l'audace est commune, et le bon sens est rare;
Au lieu d'être piquant, souvent on est bizarre."

My intention, therefore, after a rapid advertence to those remoter examples of waywardness of doctrine or fancy, which may be presumed more or less known to your readers, is to select a few of modern occurrence, and, as I conceive, of attractive novelty, for ampler but still brief detail.

The first professed work on paradoxes that I am acquainted with is that of Cicero, containing six short essays, addressed to Brutus, on certain moral and antithetical apophthegms of the Stoic school. To these he applied the Greek expression, which he elsewhere (*Quæst. Acad. lib. iv. cap. 44*; and *De Finibus*, iv. 27) renders in Latin, *mirabilia* or *admirabilia*, and which Quintilian (*lib. ix. cap. 1*) more literally interprets, *inopinata*. These brief dissertations are usually appended to Cicero's moral treatises, *De Officiis*, *De Senectute*, and *De Amicitia*, and, like them, have been the fertile grounds of cumbrous annotations. The best, however, are allowed to be those of the two *Aldi*, Paulus Manutius, and his son Aldus Nepos, the last of a name to which classical literature is immeasurably indebted, and who, in 1581, published an edition of these treatises, which he dedicated to our *Admirable Crichton*, in a strain of the highest, though, it would seem, not of overcharged eulogy. This record of the accomplishments of that extraordinary young man is, I believe, the most authentic document we possess of that happy, and almost unexampled, combination of the numerous gifts of mind and body, which have entitled him to the epithet by which he is distinguished. In his commentary on the fourth paradox,† Aldus introduces, rather forcibly indeed, two compositions of his friend, which certainly evince, as likewise does an ode prefixed to Cicero *De Senectute*, in the same volume, no inconsiderable mastery of the

* Οιδίπους ἐπὶ Κολωνῷ.

† "Οτι πᾶς ἄφρων μαίεται"—a bitter invective against Cicero's mortal enemy, Clodius, and apparently, as the critic Scipius maintains, only a fragment of a more extensive article.

metre and language of Rome. But Johnson, in the *Adventurer*, No. 81, Kippis, in the *Biographia Britannica*, and Messieurs Fraser Tytler and W. H. Ainsworth, respectively in history and romance, have exhausted this theme; one, I may add, not devoid of interest, whether contemplated in a national, literary, or even philosophical view.

In the ancient schools of sophists and rhetoricians, which were frequented by the most eminent orators and statesmen for the cultivation of eloquence or exercise of wit, many of the debateable questions might well be classed in this category of paradoxes, as the *Μελέται Ἀγῶνες σχολαστικῶι* of the Greeks, and the *Contraversiæ* and *Declamationes* of the Latins, will show. Of the latter we have still the works of the elder Seneca and of Quintilian, which, to the reader of the present day, are mere rhapsodies or puerile amplifications; nor are what remain of the Greeks, in Lucian, Libanius, Aristides, &c. much superior in character; and the possessor of the Aldine collection (1503, folio) will be seldom tempted to soil the volume, precious for its rarity, by too frequent perusal. Yet the institutor of these scholastic contentions, Gorgias Leontinus, the contemporary of Pericles and Plato, and remarkable for having attained the extraordinary age of one hundred and seven years, was held in such high estimation, that the unprecedented honour of a statue, not gilt, as was customary, but of solid gold, was paid him.—“Cui tantus honos habitas est à Græciâ, soli ut ex omnibus, Delphis, non inaurata statua, sed aurea statueretur.” (Cicero de Oratore, lib. iii. 32.)

The philosophers of Greece, (or those who assumed the more modest title of *lovers* rather than that of *possessors* of wisdom, arrogated by the sophists,) were, however, in general, not less prepared to uphold the most anomalous opinions, and thus, as the elder Cato thought, to unsettle or confound the

principles of truth and demarcations of justice. Accordingly, when (U. C. 597) the Athenians, in deprecation of the penalty imposed on them by the Senate, for having pillaged the town of Oropus, despatched three philosophers, Carneades the Academic, Diogenes the Stoic, and Critolaus the Peripatetic, to plead their cause, Cato, on being apprized of the doctrines promulgated by them, insisted on their expulsion from the city. (Plutarch. in Cat. Maj. cap. 44.) Carneades, the most eloquent of them it appears, would one day deliver an attractive discourse in favour of justice, and the next day argue with equal ability against it.* “*Ἦγε δ' οὖν καὶ οὗτος, καὶ ἀπέφερεν*—he built and destroyed. This chief of the third Academic School even denied the fundamental axiom of all reasoning,—“that two substances equal to a third must be equal to one another.” “Carneades ne illud quidem, quod est omnium evidentissimum, concedit esse credendum, quod magnitudines uni cuipiam æquales, sint etiam inter sese æquales.” And yet the system of the *Academy*, or, as expressed by Cicero (*De Naturâ Deorum*, lib. i. cap. 5), “ratio contra omnia disserendi . . . profecta a Socrate, repetita ab Arcesila, confirmata a Carneade,” was only a modification of the Pyrrhonian doctrine—“*οὐδὲν ἐπιζῶ*,—I determine nothing.”

After the restoration of letters in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, several writers, such as Erasmus, Heinsius, &c. exercised their wit and beguiled their leisure in paradoxical or ironical panegyrics. Among these, the *Encomium Moria*, or Praise of Folly, is justly pre-eminent; and other *jeux d'esprit*, collected by the Elzevirs, (1629, in 24mo.) are not without the merit of ingenuity or power of amusement, as the readers of the *Encomium Neronis*, the *Laus Asini*, &c. will find.

It would not be difficult to extend this catalogue of eccentric works, or prove that strange theories have sway-

* It is similarly related of Cardinal Perron that, after eloquently expatiating against Atheism, he offered to take its defence; but this is one of the apocryphal stories of the *Ana*, in resentment, probably, of his triumph, at the conference of Fontainebleau, over Duplessis Mornay, which his enemies wished to represent rather as the result of talent than of conviction.

ed every æra of philosophy and literature. No inconsiderable portion of the questions agitated by the schoolmen of the middle ages, Peter Lombard, Abelard, Scotus, &c. partook of this character; and few, I apprehend, are the schemes of metaphysics that do not involve some paradox. The most startling, probably, is the immaterial system of my countryman, Berkeley, difficult alike of belief or confutation, unless, perhaps, by the *argumentum ad calcem* of Dr. Johnson.* In a conversation which I once had on this subject with the late Richard Kirwan, President of the Royal Irish Academy, &c. he told me that, on completing his collegiate studies under the Jesuits, he proceeded to Paris, where he was introduced by his cousin, the Chevalier d'Arey, a member, though an Irishman, of the Academy of Sciences, to D'Alembert, then in active superintendence of that heterogeneous compilation, *L'Encyclopédie*, to which he contributed a splendid preface—"un vestibule digne de l'edi-

fice," as it was fitly called, and the literary dictator of the French metropolis. During the interview, which occurred in 1762 (I think), Kirwan, with the unhesitating confidence of youth, applied some disparaging epithets to his countryman's theory; for which he was paternally, as he expressed it, though warmly reproved by D'Alembert, and in words that equally regulated his future conduct, and remained uneffaced on his memory. "Gardez vous bien, jeune homme, de hasarder des jugemens sur ce qui dépasse, de nécessité, la portée actuelle de votre intelligence. C'est un terrible adversaire, un redoutable joueur, pour me servir du mot des Montaigne, que votre compatriote; et, sans me ranger de son avis, je ne me sens pas de force à entrer en lice avec lui, ou à lui disputer son terrain; mais, à coup sûr, il faudrait une tête plus forte, et une plume plus exercée qu'il n'est donné à votre âge d'avoir, pour renverser ce système, tout paradoxal qu'il paroisse."†

* "Striking his foot with mighty force against a large stone, till he (Johnson) rebounded from it. I refute it (Berkeley's system) thus."—(Croker's edition of Boswell, vol. i. p. 484.) Boswell adds, that Burke would have undertaken the refutation, had not politics interrupted his philosophical pursuits. It would have been a noble contest.

† On the same occasion this gentleman, one of the most generally learned I ever met, showed me a letter in answer to one which he had addressed to the celebrated Lavoisier, who from pressure of time had delegated the reply to his wife. She nearly filled the entire sheet, only leaving room for her husband to add, "Je n'ai pas le tems de relire cette longue lettre de ma femme; mais ne croyez pas un mot de ce qu'elle vous écrit,"—a strange conclusion, though of course in pleasantry, but sufficiently significative, as Mr. Kirwan thought, of the inherent frivolity of the national character. This letter, which I saw in 1797, was dated, I think, in 1793, not long anterior to the great chemist's execution, which took place the 8th May, 1794,—"*Il n'a fallu qu'un moment pour faire tomber cette tête, et cent années, peut-être, ne suffiront pas pour en reproduire une semblable*," mournfully remarked Lagrange, the first of modern geometricians. A prisoner then myself, no comfortable position under the rule of Robespierre, and in the days of terror, I cannot forget the impression produced by such a sacrifice, which left little hope of mercy to the inferior victims of the tyrant's sway, unless, indeed, as certainly was my own case, their very insignificance became their safeguard; while, with such men as Lavoisier, their fame and merit doomed them to certain death—"Magnitudo fama illis exitio erat." (Tacit. Annal. iii. 55.) Cuvier's most interesting volume, "*Rapport Historique sur les progrès des Sciences Naturelles depuis 1789*," (Paris, 1829, 4 vols. 8vo.) is well worth consulting in relation to Lavoisier, whose widow remarried with Count Rumford; but the union, it is known, was not happy. In 1830, during the late revolution, she resided in the "*rue neuve des Mathurins*," where I was her neighbour; for it happened to me, what was necessarily of rare occurrence in a foreigner, to have witnessed the two revolutions at an interval of forty-one years; one in very early youth, the other, of course, in advanced life. "*Tristia ad recordationem exempla, sed ad præcavendum simile utili documento sint*," (Livy, lib. xxiv. cap. 8.) Mr. Kirwan, I should observe, spoke and wrote the French language with the purity of a native, as the famous Brissot, in the first volume of his *Memoirs*, states. This was some compensation for the refusal of education at home in that day to Catholics, of whom, however, he subsequently ceased to be one.

But the most signal instance of literary hallucination, the coryphæus of learned visionaries, was, doubtless, the Jesuit Hardouin, not inappropriately characterised in his epitaph (the composition not, as is generally asserted, of our Bishop Atterbury, but of Jacob Vernet, professor at Geneva) as "Hominum paradoxotatus Orbis literati portentum docte febricitans, &c." This singular man passed a general sentence of proscription, it is well known, on all the extant productions of antiquity, which he unqualifiedly denounced as spurious, the fabrication of certain monks of the thirteenth century, with the very limited reserve of the works of Cicero (excluding, however, the Orationes), the Georgics of Virgil, the Satires and Epistles of Horace, the Natural History of Pliny, and Justin Martyr's Dialogue with the Jew Tryphan. This sweeping condemnation he supported with all the array of the profoundest erudition in various publications, but more directly in his "Chronologiæ ex Nummis Antiquis Restitutæ," to which is appended "Prolusio de Nummis Herodiadum," (Paris, 1693, folio.) His superiors, afflicted and scandalized at such an abuse of learning, which spared not the Greek text of Scripture, (for the original, in his fancy, was Latin,) nor the Holy Fathers, compelled him to retract; and, in 1708, he accordingly signed a declaration to that effect. His opinions, however, remained unchanged, as his posthumous works, "Opuscula Varia," printed in 1733, at Amsterdam, folio, and "Prolegomena ad censuram veterum scriptorum," Londini, 1768, 8vo. which may be considered the testamentary repositories of his sentiments, amply prove. Even in the history of his own country, he

pronounced every thing apocryphal antecedent to Philip of Valois in the fourteenth century, or, we may say, Froissart! — "Τοιοῦδε μέντοι φῶτες ἐμπληκτοὶ βρωτῶν." (Sophocles in Ajac. Mastig. 1380.)

"Voilà la science

Immense,

D'un savant de France,

Qui rêve en plein midi." *

The erudite father's portentous wanderings are, however, too notorious to require further elucidation; but of his full belief in them there can be little doubt. The same certainty does not, by any means, appear to apply to the discordant impulses of the mind and pen of J. J. Rousseau, whose adoption of the paradox, "that the sciences and arts tended to corrupt rather than to improve mankind," originated, on his own avowal, in mere accident. While proceeding, in 1749, to visit his *then* friend Diderot, who was confined in the Château de Vincennes, for his impious little volume, "Lettre sur les Aveugles," Rousseau beguiled his walk with the *Mercur de France*, a weekly publication, in which the Academy of Dijon had proposed for a prize essay, "Si le rétablissement des Sciences et des Arts a contribué à épurer les mœurs?" According to his statement, in the graphic language of his Confessions (liv. viii.), and his second letter to M. de Malesherbes, instant conviction flashed on his mind: "A l'instant de cette lecture, je vis un autre univers, et je devins un autre homme je sentis ma tête prise par un étourdissement semblable à l'ivresse," &c. But Marmontel's version of the event (Mémoires, liv. iv.), derived from Diderot, whose own recital, however, is somewhat variant (Vie de Sénèque, pp. 61—82), represents Rousseau, on

* Hardouin's edition of Pliny (1685, 5 vols. 4to. and 1723, 3 vols. folio) is the most esteemed of the whole collection of Classics, in *usum Delphini*, which, in the aggregate, by no means satisfies the laborious Germans. Even of Hardouin, Drakenborgius, the very learned editor of Livy, Silius Italicus, &c. says, "Abi et auctor sis, ut his hominibus (Doujata et Harduino) editionem Livii et Plinii in usum Delphini committat Rex Christianissimus." (Ad Livii lib. ii. cap. 10.) For the origin of these editions see the *Huetiana*, p. 92, where the first conception is ascribed to the Duc de Montausier, the Dauphin's Governor, who entrusted the arrangement to Bossuet and Huet. In the same volume, page 195, will be found the curious calculation to prove that the entire *Iliad*, consisting of 15,185 verses, could, if written on fine vellum with a crow's quill, be contained in a walnut-shell! A few pages transcribed by Huet verified the fact.

being asked which side of the question he proposed embracing, as unhesitatingly answering, that it should be the affirmative. That, rejoined his friend, is the *pons asinorum*, a theme for mediocrity, which will be sure to find defenders enough; and Rousseau, conscious that his powers only demanded a fitting scope for their display, seized the splendid opportunity of distinguishing himself in the field of paradox; and never did sophism appear arrayed in more seductive language. All his subsequent productions were more or less imbued with his new principle—the superiority of savage, or uncultivated, over civilized life;—but deeply did he regret having thus launched into the arena of philosophical dispute—"Tout le reste de ma vie et de mes malheurs fut l'effet inévitable de cet instant d'égarement;" and, when anxious to associate himself with the great body of authors in erecting a statue to Voltaire as their acknowledged chief, Rousseau, on offering his contribution, again writes, "J'ai payé assez cher le droit d'être admis à cet honneur." Voltaire, as it appears by his letter to M. de la Tourette, opposed his admission to the list of subscribers, on pretence of his not being a Frenchman; but the *patriarche* hated a rival in fame.

Rousseau's admirers, however they may condemn his system, contend that

it was founded on conviction; while La Harpe, Voltaire, Diderot, Marmontel, and Hume ascribe it to vanity and affectation. But it is quite reconcilable to our experience that fallacies, originally felt as such, though assumed for display, will eventually impress themselves on the mind as axioms of truth—a perversion of judgment not dissimilar to the effect produced on our vision by the long arrest of the eye on a single object. Rousseau, therefore, may gradually have identified himself with his theory, and become a convert to its reality while endeavouring to convince others of it. Even the originally conscious liar, by dint of repetition, persuades himself, probably before he does his hearers, that he utters only truth—"Stillicidii casus lapidem cavat." (Lucr. i. 314.) Somewhat in analogy to this subject is Diderot's admirable dissertation, in Grimm's Correspondence (tom. i. p. 77), on an actor's identifying himself with, and losing his own consciousness in that of, the character he personifies, which you, Mr. Editor, have, I perceive, illustrated by the testimony of Garrick, in your Sept. Mag. p. 252, proving, concurrently with Diderot, the negative of the proposition.

Though the most eloquent, the Philosopher of Geneva was by no means the first advocate of the paradox.* In 1527, the famous Henricus Cornelius

* A singular instance of the indiscriminate and equally accommodating appliance of knowledge or ignorance to the same object, occurs in the first chapter of Cicero's treatise "de Naturâ Deorum," where some editors, Lambinus, Manutius, d'Olivet, Lallemand, &c. read, "De quâ (philosophiâ) tam variæ sunt doctissimorum hominum, tamque discrepantes sententiæ, ut magno argumento esse debeat, causam, id est, principium philosophiæ esse scientiam;" while other commentators, Davics, Ernesti, and most modern Germans, substitute *inscientiam* for *scientiam*. D'Olivet is more than usually liberal of extracts on this passage—no bad sample of literary pyrrhonism. Shortly follows (cap. 2) in Cicero, the assertion that *unity* is the indispensable character of truth, which proved so powerful an argument with Christina of Sweden in her conversion to the Roman Catholic faith—"Quorum (philosophorum) opiniones, cum tam variæ sint, tamque inter se dissidentes: alterum fieri profecto potest, ut eorum nulla; alterum certe non potest, ut plus una vera sit." The Prussian Professor Ranke (Die Römische Päpste, ihre Kirche und ihre Staat im sechzehnten und siebenzehnten Jahrhundert. Bände 4. Berlin, 1836,) names the circumstance, (book viii. section 9.) on the authority of Pallavicini's Life of Pope Alexander VII. but without referring directly to the passage which I have quoted. In Ranke's history, one of great research and impartiality, a curious inadvertence struck me in book v. sect. 7, where, after stating the defeat of the Geraldines of Kerry (Ireland) in 1579, under Sir James and Sir John of Desmond, by Sir Nicholas Malby and others, he adds, that the whole county of *Monmouth* was laid waste by the English. The author's original must have had *Momonía*, which the German renders *Monmouth*, in place of *Monster*; and not only the French version, but the Dublin Review, in an article on the work (No. 9), repeats the blunder. The event, in the adverse views of Irish histo-

Agrippa published his work, "*De Incertitudine et Vanitate Scientiarum, Declamatio Invectiva*," repeatedly printed and translated in that and the succeeding centuries; and, in 1551, appeared "*Progymnasma adversus litteras et litteratos*," by Lilio Gregorio Giraldi. (Florentiæ, 1551, 12mo.) Montaigne, also, occasionally indulged his sceptical fancies in depreciation of knowledge (liv. i. 24, liv. ii. 12, and liv. iii. ch. 12); as did his disciple Charron, in his volume "*de la Sagesse*," page 651 of the rare original edition—Bordeaux (*sic*), 1601, 8vo.; and of these, that Rousseau largely borrowed from Montaigne, there can be no doubt.

Similarly to Rousseau, but in utter contrast of object and result, it was in the composition of a prize essay that the benevolent Thomas Clarkson imbibed the enthusiasm that animated his exertions for the suppression of colonial slavery. His first sensations are not less vividly described in one of his prefaces; and he has fortunately lived to witness that consummation of his pursuit, which secures him a foremost place among the benefactors of his species. More enlightened than Las Casas, he sought not to relieve one slave at the expense of another, and the mind, which Rousseau would close on knowledge, he opened to a sense of the first of charities. Rousseau's motto, "*Vitam impendere vero*," to which no one was less entitled, for even his ardent partizan, Madame de Stael, allows that "*l'esprit paradoxal ébranle les institutions les plus sacrées*," might legitimately, indeed, have been assumed by Mr. Clarkson; but few have been more skilful than Rousseau in decorating fallacies, or artfully veiling untruths, and altering the moral application of words. "*Nos vera rerum vocabula amisimus*," as Sallust makes Cato say, (Catilin. 52); and things thus lose their right names, while a new vocabulary supersedes or perverts all original meaning. "*Les mots sont des choses*," was the fa-

vourite and pregnant observation of Mirabeau, uttered, too, in my own hearing, more than once, by him, who so well understood its practical effect. It is with the shameless record of his own life, that Rousseau says he will present himself on the Judgment Day,—"Que la trompette du jugement dernier sonne quand elle voudra, je viendrai, ce livre à la main, me présenter devant le Souverain Juge"—a bold defiance, and in perfect consonance of character, but which may encounter at that dread tribunal, the appalling denunciation—"ΕΞ ΕΜΕ ΤΙΣ 'ΟΡΕΩΝ, ΕΥΣΕΒΗΣ ΕΣΤΩ;" (Herod. Euterpe, Sect. 141).

Overleaping again various intermediate examples of real or simulated singularity, one of contemporary occurrence may, I conceive, not undeservedly arrest our attention. So late as 1834, appeared at Haarlem, "*Quinti Horatii Flacci Carmina*, recensuit P. Hofman Peerlkamp," (8vo.) in which the editor, an eminent professor in the University of Leyden, without going the length, follows the precedent of Hardouin in arbitrary retrenchments. It will, I believe, be admitted, that the most popular poet of antiquity is Horace, the favourite alike of the man of letters and the man of taste, whose works have been oftenest committed to the press, and best adhere to our memory. Dr. Douglas, a century ago, had amassed about four hundred and fifty editions, from 1476 to 1739, which are enumerated in Watson's translation, (1750, 2 vols. 8vo.) but the collection, with the omissions and additions, would now exceed six hundred. No volume, as I have been assured by the custom-house officers abroad, is so frequently found in the English traveller's portmanteau; and it is one of the very few Latin poets on whom England can boast of having bestowed any useful labour; for, of other classics in that language, with the exception of Cicero's philosophical works, our island has not produced a single critical

rians, may be seen in Leland, book iv. ch. 11.; Smith's History of Kerry, p. 268 et seq. on one side: and M'Geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, 3^e partie, ch. 23; ô Sullivan Beare (quoted by Leland); ô Daly's "*Initium familiæ Geraldinorum, &c.*" Wylssipone, 1655;" a small and most rare book, now before my eyes, on the other.

edition.* Horace is, indeed, the poet of English predilection, and scarcely less in continental favour; for I well remember my foreign professor's exhortation to his pupils, urged in Horace's own words,—

....." Vos exemplaria Flacci
Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ."
(*De Arte Poet.* 268).

But, in the literary holocaust and wholesale immolations of Hardouin, while a reserve, as we have seen, was made on behalf of the Satires and Epistles of Horace, his Odes, not only the most poetical portion of his works, but a felicitous novelty on their appearance in Rome, were doomed to proscription. This damnatory judgment of the learned visionary was long, however, held in total disregard; nor did any editor, not even the *slashing* Bentley proceed beyond the elision of an occasional word or line, until the Leyden professor, in the volume just cited, ventured to eject not less than 644 of 3,845 verses, which constitute the collective sum of the Odes. Mr. Peerkamp, in a prefatory letter to a friend, conspicuous, at once, for elegance of diction, depth of learning, and waywardness of fancy, as remarked by one of his reviewers, states that the poet had been the object of his special devotion from the earliest age, and that he had thus acquired an intuitive and almost unerring faculty of discriminating the genuine and interpolated lines. This, however, was the fruit of tedious study; for, at first, the more he read the more numerous appeared the arising difficulties. "Carmin centies fortasse lectum, in omnes partes versatum et excussum fuit;"

until, at length, he determined on severing the knot which he could not disentangle, by boldly eliminating whatever was not plain to his understanding, or opposite to his taste. This certainly is an accommodating expedient—an easy mode of solution, too frequently, we must regret, resorted to on higher grounds; for we daily witness its abuse in sacred criticism.

In classical literature, however, not only, we may allow, from the character and object of the pursuit, is a less rigid canon of criticism, or a wider sphere of conjecture, authorizable, but we have far less aid from manuscripts than we possess for defining the sacred text. Except, perhaps, the calcined fragments of Herculaneum, or, possibly, the lately discovered *palimpsests* of Italy, there is no extant manuscript, not even the *Vatican*, *Medicean*, or *Palatine* Virgils, noticed in Heyne's edition of that poet,† that is not posterior, by centuries, to the author's; and even the contemporary copies, as we are assured by Cicero, were deplorably incorrect. Commissioned by his brother Quintus to form a library for him, Cicero promises his best exertions, but adds "De Latinis vero libris quod me vestam nescio, ita mendose et scribuntur et veneunt." (*Ad Quintum Fratrem*, Epp. 4 et 5, lib. iii.) That the present classical texts should, therefore, be occasionally corrupt, so as to warrant the censure of Markland, (*Epist. Critic.*), "si isti auctores reviviscerent, in multis sua scripta non agnoscerent," can be no matter of surprise; and it is only marvellous, that so much has been effected for

* On a former occasion, (*Gent. Mag.* for August, 1837,) I cursorily indicated a happy emendation of a text of Tacitus, (*Annal.* iii. 68,) where the substitution of a single letter by Dr. Stock, otherwise not very conversant with Roman history, as his ignorance of the proper distinction between the patrician and plebeian *Claudii*, (note to *Annal.* xii. 26, shews,) removed all obscurity from an unintelligible passage; but this has been wholly overlooked by continental scholars. In like manner, by the change of a letter—*odio* for *odio*, Gibbon, when only eighteen, as appears from Cr  vier's letter to him, dated 7th August 1756, threw immediate light on a contested and interesting observation of Hannibal, (*Livy*, xxx. 44.); but Cr  vier, in his subsequent editions of the historian, never notices the suggestion. (See Gibbon's *Miscellaneous Works*, vol. i. page 433. 8vo.)

† Fac-similes of the Vatican and Medicean manuscripts, in the uncial character, were published in 1741; the former at Rome, in folio; the latter at Florence, in 4to. Their antiquity may be said to ascend to the fifth or sixth century; five or six hundred years after the great poet's death. The Florentine, or Medicean, is probably the more ancient.

their intelligence, under such interposing difficulties.

Our Dutch professor, in early execution of his retrenching plan, at once marks, in *damnatory italics*, seven lines of the first ode of Horace, among which are

"O et præsidium et dulce decus meum.

* * * * *

Hanc, si mobiliū turba Quiritium
Certat tergemini tollere honoribus:
Illum, si proprio condidit horreo,
Quidquid de Lybicis verritur areis."

Now, the critic's alleged motive for repudiating this last distich is, that the verb *verritur* is too unpoetical for the delicate ear, and too vulgar for the courtly habits of his author; and this, I imagine, is a sufficient specimen of Mr. Peerlkamp's fastidious taste and reasoning powers. From the second ode he banishes twenty-four lines; and several others are condemned altogether—such as the whole of "Quid bellicosus Cantaber," (lib. ii. Ode 11.)—"Jam pauca aratro jugera," (lib. ii. 15.)—"Herculis ritu," (iii. 14.) and "Æli vetusto nobilis," (iii. 17.) with many more, the charm and admiration of each succeeding age; which we are now called upon, like the reputed parents of suppositious and long-cherished offspring, to discard as adulterine. Vain, indeed, would thus become Horace's fond anticipation, "Exegi monumentum ære perennius," if that monument is subjected to the capricious mutilations of every editor.

The learned *Neerlandier*, to whose countrymen, generally, the ancient authors are so much indebted, has not applied his incisive criticism to those lines of impurity which too frequently offend the eye in Horace, and which,

as in the *Editiones Expurgate* of the Jesuits, the instructor of youth might well have suppressed. He, no doubt, felt that it would be unseemly to impute such compositions to the cenobites, whom he and Hardouin are so anxious to vindicate, at the cost indeed of their literary honesty, from the charge of ignorance and laziness so long urged against them.

Like the valued editions of *Jami*, (1778,) and of *Mitscherlich*, (1800,) that of Mr. Peerlkamp is confined to the lyrics; but, should he extend his critical cares to the satires and epistles, he will do well to bear in recollection the advice of one, hardly less cognizant of the moral than the physical man, "Τὰ κρινομένα ἀπρίως μὴ κινεῖν," (Hippocratis Aphoris. 11.) An edition of a still later date: "Q. Horatius Flaccus, &c. recensuit Jah. Casp. Orellius," (Zürich,* 1837, 8vo.) has been received with considerable favour on the continent; but the first volume only has appeared, and is described by M. De Xivrey, the reviewer of Peerlkamp, as a discreet and judicious publication, though inferior, perhaps, in erudition and ingenuity, to its Dutch predecessor. M. Struve, of Strasburg, has also, in a recent pamphlet, ably discussed the suspicious lines of Horace, and reduces to the limited number of six the probably obtrusive.

Trespassing a little further on your indulgence, I shall notice a paradox, variant in character from the preceding, but not less in defiant opposition to universal feeling, and still more interesting from the object it contemplates. Perhaps the annals of time do not offer a more harmonious ex-

* The continental journals state, that a monument is now in progress of construction for the great reformer of Zürich, *Zwingli*, at Kappel, the battle-field, between Zurich and St. Gall, where he fell while combating against the Catholic cantons, as the following inscription represents. "Hic Uldaricus Zwinglius, post sexdecim à Christo Nato sæcula, liberæ ecclesiæ Christianæ, unâ cum Martino Luthero, conditor, pro vero et pro patriâ etiam cum fratribus fortiter pugnans, immortalitatis certus, occidit, die xi. mensis Octobris, MDCXXI." It was thus, too, that, in 1691, at the battle of the Boyne, Dr. Walker, the defender of Derry, fell, "unnecessarily hurried there," says Dr. Leland, (*Hist. of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 560,) "by his passion for military glory."

"Nullus semel ore receptus
Pollutus patitur sanguis mansuescere fauces."

Lucan. i. 331.

The monument of Zwingli consists of a block of granite, about fourteen feet high, and nine broad, English measure.

pression of accord than in assigning the highest attributes of genius to the late Emperor of the French; and if a predominant quality could, in the estimate of his faculties, be named, it doubtless was his military superiority. "Æquis, iniquisque persuasum erat, tantum bello virum neminem usquam eâ tempestate esse," is the language of Livy (lib. v. 45) in respect to Camillus, and not less applicable to Napoleon. Yet a recent author, and he too a soldier, rebukes the world for entertaining so erroneous an opinion, and reduces to the humblest standard the mightiest spirit of modern times, "la volonté la plus énergique des temps modernes," as emphatically distinguished by Madame de Stael. In his *Life of Wallenstein*, page 273, Lieut.-Colonel Mitchel thus writes:—"A ruthless conscription placed hundreds of thousands of brave and intelligent men at Napoleon's command, and the victories which he purchased with their blood dazzled the world, who, in their ready admiration of imperial sway, willingly mistook the meanness of his character, and the insignificance of his talents." Again, at page 340, he adds,—“And if posterity will judge of Napoleon by the histories yet written of him and his time, they will believe this *weak and vain toy* of fortune to have been a man of the highest genius.”

Without appealing to the unanimous suffrage of Europe, in reproof of this solitary and exceptional depreciation of Napoleon's capacity, the gallant writer's own countryman should have taught him better. Sir Walter Scott's epigraph from Lucan ranks his hero on a parallel with Cæsar; nor does his portraiture by Colonel Napier, or Mr. Alison, place him in a lower scale; and these gentlemen are, I apprehend, quite as competent judges of intellectual pre-eminence, in all its appliances, as Colonel Mitchel. I am, at the same time, fully aware, that the exploits of great captains, however they may fill the trumpet of Fame, or influence the fate of nations, are not generally classed in the first line of genius. Euripides said of old (Fragm. in Palamede):

“Στρατηλάται δ' ἂν μύριοι γενοίμεθα.
Σοφὸς δ' ἂν εἰς τις, ἣ δὲ, ἐν μακρῷ
χρόνῳ.”

and Barnes, in his commentary on the sententious poet's observation, refers to the corroborative sentiments of Montaigne (liv. ii. ch. 36), and Sir W. Temple (essay iii). The former gives to Homer the foremost rank among men; and the latter remarks, “After all that has been said of conquerors or conquests, this must be confessed to hold but the second rank in the pretensions to heroic virtue.” Dr. Channing, in his *Essays*, Châteaubriand in his *Memoirs*, and many other writers, hold similar language, and pointedly note how few there are who, to military talents of the highest order, joined any other eminence of mind; but, in history, we should look in vain, with the single exception of Cæsar, for that mighty grasp which could seize and apply, in expansive comprehension, or minute detail, every branch of administration and every element of human rule. A volume has just appeared at Paris—“*Opinions, Jugemens, &c. sur Napoleon*,” very impartially collected by M. Damas Hinard, which, after recapitulating his marvellous information on all the departments of state, adds, “Les vieux jurisconsultes, dans les discussions sur le Code Civil (the most perfect of existing codes, as acknowledged by Lord Brougham), ne furent pas peu surpris, lorsqu'ils virent le grand politique, et l'heureux guerrier, donner son avis motivé . . . sur le bail à rente et les formes des actes;” and this derives ample confirmation from the publications of Thibaudreau, and Pelet de la Lozère, on the deliberations of the Council of State. An application to detail, so likely to narrow an inferior mind, accumulated for his the materials of thought and action, as the microscope, in unfolding to our view the minutest particles of the objects submitted to its power, enlarges our general comprehension of Nature.—“Connaitre en gros équivaut presque à ne rien connaître,” is the observation of a great naturalist, M. Geoffroi de Saint-Hilaire, the successor of Cuvier as Secretary to the Academy of Sciences, in his work, “*Sur la Lactation des Cétacées*.” It is, in fact, the inductive principle of Bacon which forbids generalisation, or hypothesis, except on ascertained particulars. Cæsar, too, could descend to subordi-

nate studies, even to the disquisitions of grammar; for Suetonius (cap. 56) tells us, that he wrote two books, "*De Analogiâ*," composed on his passage over the Alps, "*in transitu Alpium, quum . . . ad exercitum rediret*;" and if the Roman Emperor wielded, as Quintilian says, with equal power, the sword and the pen, some of Napoleon's dictations may sustain a comparison with the most brilliant of modern compositions.

Colonel Mitchel has, I understand, announced a *Life of Napoleon*, of his own composition, as a vehicle, of course, for his adverse opinions, and which, we may predict, will meet the fate of Mr. Carlyle's strange production on a kindred topic.* But before the gallant biographer exhibits himself, lance in rest, against the world, I would warn him of his danger in the words of his favourite Wallenstein :

"Du willst die Macht,
Die ruhig, sicher thronende erschüttern.
Die in verführ't geheiligtem Besitz,
In der gewohnheit festgegründet ruht,
Die an der Völker frommen Kinderfauben,
Mit tausend zähen Wurzeln sich befestigt."

*Wallenstein's Tod-Vierter Auftritt—
Erster Aufzug.*

Public opinion, in its widest range, though it may enjoy paramount sway, and act as the "*regina del mundo*," is not, I am quite aware, an unerring test of truth; but there are granted facts and conventional sentiments,

which no individual may impugn or disregard without some danger to his own credit. He that would now undertake to prove that Homer or Virgil were no poets, would, as observed by Lord Chesterfield, come too late with his discovery; and neither Cromwell, nor the Great Frederick, are believed to have been cowards, though Denzel Hollis (*Memoirs*, 1699, 8vo.) arraigns the former of lack of courage at Marston-Moor, and Voltaire represents the Prussian Monarch as running away at the battle of Mölwitz, the first in which he was engaged.

But, while the imperative obligation of truth urges me to assert the vast capabilities of Bonaparte, no one can be more painfully sensible, not only of their fatal influence on the liberties of his country, and the repose of Europe, but of their degrading union, in various points, with acts and feelings of littleness, which so well justified the epithet of *Jupiter-Scapin*, applied to him by the Abbé de Pradt, or that of *Micromegas*, derived from Voltaire. His own habitual saying—"Du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas,"† was exemplified alike in his destiny and his conduct; and no Frenchman of the present hour will venture to deny the severity of his rule, however the "velvet glove may have softened the pressure of the iron hand." Few expressions of sovereigns are oftener repeated in rebuke of despotism than

* This gentleman's work, "*The French Revolution, a History, in Three Volumes*," will, I think, be best described in the language of Lord Chesterfield allusive to Harte's *History of the Great Gustavus*, published in 1759:—"Harte's history does not take at all . . . it is full of good matter, but the style is execrable:—where the devil he picked it up, I cannot conceive; for it is a bad style of a new and singular kind: it is full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, Germanisms, and all -isms but Anglicisms; in some places pompous, in others vulgar and low." (Letters to his Son, 16th April, 1759.) Mr. Carlyle has obtained high and just credit for other compositions, but history is not his province. It was thus likewise that, as Lord Brougham remarks, Bentham adopted a harsh style, involved periods, and new combination of words.

† Borrowed from him, who could so well afford to lend from his rich store of good sayings—the late M. de Talleyrand—though few were more happy in energetic and pithy expression, or who, like Pericles—*τὸ κέντρον ἐγκατέλιπε τοῖς ἀκροαμένοις*, than Napoleon.—(Relative to this verse of the Greek poet, Eupolis, in reference to the great Athenian, see Plinii Epist. lib. 1. Epist. 10.)

To Talleyrand himself has been applied the not very seemly comparison, which he is stated to have made of the (physically) loathsome Louis XVIII. at his last moments, to the unsavory vapour of an expiring light, or, in his own language—"Il s'en va comme un bout de chandelle qui pue en s'éteignant." The comparison might have aptly embraced other sovereigns of that day, and certainly was not inapposite to the celebrated diplomatist, whom I have beheld, as he varied his mask, officiating, as Bishop, the 14th July 1790—a deputy to the National Assembly—an Emigrant in London—a Minister at Paris—and, finally, Ambassador at our Court.

that of Louis XIV. "L'Etat, c'est moi;" but Napoleon was not less energetic in limiting the source of government to his individual person, and identifying himself with the State, of which he, too, assumed to be the type, the spirit, and the concentration. In the *Mémorial de Sainte Hélène*, (vol. i. part 2, page 274, Lond. 1823,) Las Cases states, "Il (l'Empereur) disoit qu'il eût pu, à lui seul, être considéré comme la véritable constitution de l'Empire." And again (p. 345), when assured by an English colonel (now Sir W. S. Keating, as I learned from that officer), of the unimpaired attachment of the inhabitants of the Isle of France, he observed, "Cela prouve que les habitans de l'Isle de France sont demeurés Français: je suis la patrie . . . ils l'aiment, et on l'a blessée en moi."

In pursuing this very imperfect sketch of so pregnant a subject, one so susceptible of a larger scale and deeper inquiry, I could not fail to reflect how often the averments of historians, the recital of travellers, the inventions of industry and speculations of philosophers, have been branded as mendacious, derided as visionary, or spurned as illusive, of which time has evinced the truth, and experience testified the utility. Herodotus, though defended, rather strangely indeed, by H. Estienne (*Apologie d'Hérodote*,

1566, 8vo.), was long reputed the father of fable; and the wonders of Archimedes, until verified by Buffon, pronounced impracticable. Without stopping to examine how far Friar Bacon, Albertus Magnus, Copernicus, Kepler, or Galileo, with many others, lay under similar impeachments or worse, or to estimate the amount of truth or paradox in the theories of Mandeville, Malthus, and McCulloch, we may say, that nearly all the conquests of art and improvements of science that have signalised modern times, have had to contend against distrust or ridicule. But too wide a field of descant would here open for us; and I shall, therefore, conclude with one corroborative and pointed instance:—In a letter dated 29th Aug. 1718, to Colonel, afterwards Marshal Conway, from Horace Walpole, this shrewd observer of man, after some humorous anticipations of future discoveries, adds, "I have seen a little book of a Marquis of Worcester, which he calls a *Century of Inventions*, where he has set down a hundred machines to do impossibilities with:" and yet this little book of the Marquis (the renowned Glamorgan of Irish history), exhibits the germ, or, at least, a traceable adumbration of the most important of modern discoveries—the steam-engine!

"Sic volvenda retas commutat tempora rerum;
Quod fuit in pretio, fit nullo denique honore:
Porro aliud succedit, et à contemptibus exit,
Inque dies magis appetitur, floretque repertum
Laudibus."—
Lucret. lib. v. 1275.

Yours, &c.

J. R.

THE HOTEL DE CLUNY, AT PARIS.

(With a Plate.)

TO the antiquary and the artist this beautiful remnant of the domestic architecture of remote ages is one of the most interesting objects in Paris. Situated in a quarter of the French capital distant from the ordinary resort of strangers, its neighbourhood is rendered attractive by many relics of ancient edifices, by the University, and by the more modern Pantheon; and the extensive and almost unrivalled museum of Middle-Age Antiquities, collected by its proprietor, M. du Som-

merard, is a rich source of amusement to numerous visitors; too much so, perhaps, for the interest of the collection, for we have been confidently informed that, besides frequent accidental injuries, in more than one instance some choice article has been known to have disappeared under the shawl or coat of a zealous admirer.

The Hôtel de Cluny occupies the same place with respect to domestic architecture which some of our cathedrals do to ecclesiastic, exhibiting in

its different parts the style of several distant epochs. Its foundations, and some parts of the superstructure, belonged to the Gallic palace of the Emperor Julian; while much of the body of the building is of the later Gothic style, completed and finished by that of the *renaissance*. Few buildings have witnessed so many eventful changes of history, have harboured within its walls so many princes and extraordinary persons, have been the scenes of so many unfathomable mysteries, deep crimes, or joyous festivals, as this aged relic of fifteen centuries.

The Palace of the Thermes (*Palatium Thermarum*), the head station of the Roman Emperor in Gaul, which crowned the hill to the south of the Seine, and whose buildings and gardens covered a vast space of ground extending to the river and to the immediate neighbourhood of the ancient church of St. Germain's, was probably commenced during the period when this province was the immediate seat of the government of Constantius Chlorus. A little later, it was the residence of the Emperor Julian, and in it his familiar letters, still preserved among his works, were written. Here also passed one of the most eventful scenes of his eventful life, his election to the empire, when the soldiers forced the palace gates, and sought him in its most secret recesses. The Emperor Valentinian I. made this palace his residence in 365, and during his stay there received the head of the usurper Procopius. It was afterwards occupied successively by Gratian, who kept there (besides other wild beasts) a *hundred lions*; and, if not by other emperors, at least by many of the chief military governors of Gaul. After the

capture of Paris in 493, Clovis occupied the Palace of the Caesars, which continued to be the ordinary residence of his successors up to the time when it suffered partially by the ravages of the Normans. The kings of the *third race* chose a new residence within the walls of the city, and the Roman palace, whose grandeur and vast extent continued to be the admiration of contemporary writers for two or three centuries after, ceased to be the residence of kings. From 1218, when Philippe Auguste made a grant of it to one of his chamberlains, until it was bought about 1340 by Pierre de Chaslus, abbot of Cluny, we find it at different periods in the possession of Raoul de Meulan, Jean de Courtenay, Lord of Champignelles, the Bishop of Bayeux, the Archbishop of Rheims, &c. John de Bourbon, abbot of Cluny, who died in 1485, conceived the idea of making it the residence of the abbots, for which it was peculiarly adapted by its vicinity to the Sorbonne, and commenced the building of the present hôtel, which was resumed in 1490 by Jacques d'Amboise, then abbot of Cluny, and afterwards bishop of Clermont.

At the period when the Roman palace was given to the Chamberlain of Philippe Auguste, it is probable that the building was still perfect, though entirely deserted and neglected. John de Hauteville, an Anglo-Latin poet of the twelfth century, in a description which there can be no doubt is intended for this edifice, speaks in high terms of its vast extent, and particularly of its deep and extensive *souterrains*, and seems to regard them as being at that time the resort of people of very ambiguous character.

"Tollitur alta solo regum domus aula, Deûmque
Sedibus audaci se vertice mandat, at umbras
Fundamenta premunt, regnisque silentibus instat
Ultima Tartareos æquans structura recessus,
Radices operis, ne verticis ardua præceps
Sarcina subsidat, Stygias dimittit ad undas.
Tartareus jam civis homo, stygis incola, mortis
Non expectato laqueo venit, illa supremo
Vis rapitur fato, mavult præcedere liber
Fatorum quam jussa sequi, jam tramite cæco
Ad styga rumpit iter, vivus venisse laborat
Quo defunctus eat. Descendit ad infima mundi
Centro fixa domus, medioque innititur axi.
Explicat aula sinus, montemque amplectitur altum
Multiplici latebra, scelerum tersura ruborem.

Ipsa loco factura nefas erroribus umbram
 Cæca parat, noctisque vices, oculique verendas
 Decipit excubias, pereuntis sæpe pudoris
 Celatura notas, Venerisque accomoda furtis.
 Nam tenebras qui peccat amat, latebrisque pudorem
 Excusat noctemque facit velamina culpæ."

Architrenius, lib. IV.

During the period between Philippe Auguste and the erection of the Hôtel de Cluny, the old palace was gradually ruined, and part of its site occupied by houses and streets; but we may be convinced that the ruins continued to harbour people of the same character as those who frequented it in John de Hauteville's time, by the circumstance that the street which immediately faced the chief part of the ancient building was dignified by the name of *Cut-Throat Street* (*Rue Coupegueule*).^{*} When the Sorbonne was founded, the throats of its inmates were defended by two great gates, from which circumstance the street by degrees changed its name to *Rue des deux Portes*, and it is now simply known as the *Rue de Sorbonne*.

Frequent accidental discoveries still occur to prove that much of this part of Paris is built upon the subterranean vaults and passages which were attached to the Roman palace, and these passages have in some instances been traced outwardly to a great distance; but the falling in of the superstructures, and other accidents, have rendered it impossible to explore them internally. While the palace itself gradually disappeared to make way for other buildings, the vast and massive vaults were not easily destroyed, and they are now all that remains, with the exception of the wall of one side of the Hôtel, which is Roman. The most remarkable piece of pure Roman building now visible, is the fine hall of the baths, with its immediate appendages, which has been preserved by the circumstance of its having been applied to uses less respectable, it is true, than those to which it served in the days of its glory.

A beautiful view of the interior of this massive hall is given in the noble work by M. du Sommerard, *Les Arts au Moyen Age*. Beneath it are still seen the great vaulted cells which "form," as M. du Sommerard observes, "the centre of a subterranean city, whose ways, formerly open, have been shut up by a succession and variety of accidents." To the book just mentioned we must refer our readers for a further account of the remains of the Roman palace. We believe that M. Albert Lenoir has prepared a most able survey of them, which it is to be hoped will soon see the light.

The Hôtel de Cluny itself, built much on the plan of the older colleges of our universities, with two courts and a dead wall towards the street, is a beautiful specimen of old domestic architecture. Externally, the hôtel is chiefly remarkable for its turrets and richly-ornamented lucarne windows. The interior sculptures and ornaments of the chapel, as well as its exterior (which, with its elegant octagonal turret, forms the most prominent object in our plate), with a part of the lucarnes and of the balustrade to the right, are admirable specimens of the florid Gothic style of architecture. The other parts, as the great lucarne and the balustrade to the left, and the ornaments at the head of the entrance gateway (now almost demolished), although built but a few years later, exhibit the influence of the Italian style which then began to take root, and which is now distinguished as the style of the *renaissance*. The apartments, which do not retain entirely their original character, represent to us the internal

^{*} So in St. Lewis's original grant to Robert de Sorbonne—"Ludovicus Dei gratia Francorum rex, &c. Notum facimus, quod nos Magistro Roberto de Sorbona canonico Cameracensi dedimus et concessimus, . . . domum . . . que domus cum stabulis site sunt Parisiis in vico de Coupegueule, ante palatium Thermanum," &c. (A.D. 1250).

Again, in a deed of 1251, relating to other houses in the same neighbourhood, described as "omnes domus quas habebamus Parisiis in vico de Coupegueule, ante palatium Thermanum."

arrangement of an ancient noble mansion. Internally, as well as externally, the chapel is the most interesting part of the building. Its vault is supported entirely by a single and elegant central column. The original painted glass, and many of its other accessories, disappeared during the troubled times of the great revolution; but it is still richly ornamented. In the "Dictionnaire Historique de la Ville de Paris," published so late as the year 1779, by a bookseller who inhabited the Hôtel de Cluny, we have the following description of the chapel, then entire:—"A round [octagonal] pillar rising in the middle sustains the vault, which is covered with sculptures, and of which all the rays spring from this pillar. Against the walls are placed in groups, in the manner of mausolea, the figures of the whole family of Jacques d'Amboise and that of the Cardinal. Most of them are on their knees, in the costume of the age, very singular and well carved. The altar is placed against the wall towards the garden, which opens in the middle to a projecting half turret, closed in by a large window, whose glass, tolerably well painted, gives but a dim light. Within the turret, before the altar, is a group of four figures, as large as life, representing the holy Virgin holding the body of Jesus Christ, detached from the cross and supported by her knees. These figures are by a good hand and very well designed for the time. Here are still to be seen, as in every part of the hôtel, an infinite number of shields with the armorial bearings of Clermont [Chaumont], and many shells and pilgrims' staffs, in allusion to the surname of Jacques," and its patron St. James. The ornaments of former days are now replaced by a beautiful collection of every description of church furniture, gathered from the spoils of some of the richest abbays in France,—stalls, chairs, balustrades, pannels, coffers, most exquisitely carved in wood and ivory, with an infinite variety of smaller articles, crowd the room, most of them belonging to the same age which gave birth to the chapel itself.

It would take many pages of our Magazine to give a bare enumeration of the articles of antiquity which fill

this and the other apartments occupied by M. du Sommerard. Even the doors have once belonged to castles and palaces. That of the room known as the *Chamber of Francis the First*, exquisitely carved, came from the castle of Anet, the residence of the famous Diane de Poitiers, the mistress of Henry II. A splendid chess-board and men in the window of this room, made partly of the clearest rock crystal, is said to have been the same that, according to Joinville, was presented in Syria to Saint Louis by the celebrated Prince of the Assassins, known by the title of the *Old Man of the Mountains*. A beautiful ivory octagonal coffer, in the same room, of the 13th century, was also sculptured in Palestine. Among the contents of this chamber is a remarkably fine collection of ancient arms, and of articles in wrought-iron and steel. A large portion of the chamber is occupied by the magnificent bed of Francis I. This Chamber of Francis I. is pointed out by tradition as the room where that monarch surprised Marie, the widow of Louis XII. and sister of Henry VIII. of England, in company with Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; and it was thence he led them into the adjoining chapel to solemnize the marriage which he forced upon them.

The rooms and galleries adjoining are equally crowded with precious monuments of art, and of public as well as domestic life and manners. In the dining-room are heaps of plates, and bottles, and glasses—of pots, and pans, and knives and forks, of every conceivable form and use; many of them grotesque in the extreme.

In 1535, the Hôtel de Cluny, then in the possession of the Guises of Lorraine, was for a short time the residence of James V. of Scotland and his new consort. During the seventeenth century, the respectability of its tenants declined rapidly; and in the century following we have already seen it occupied by a bookseller. During the revolution, the tribunal of the section Marat met within its walls, and the astronomer Lalande, who also resided here, transformed the central turret into an observatory. We understand that the present Government contemplate the purchase and restoration of this and the other two ancient hotels

of Paris, those of Sens and La Tremouille.

M. du Sommerard with great liberality devotes one day in the week to the exhibition of his museum to the public. In 1834, he published an account of it in an octavo volume, under the title of *Notices sur l'Hôtel de Cluny et le Palais des Thermes*, which, at the moderate price of five francs, gives an immense mass of valuable information on the arts and manners of the middle ages. He is now, with a great outlay of money and labour, producing in parts a splendid series of engravings of the principal objects of his museum, in large folio, accompanied by a text in four volumes 8vo.* which when completed will be one of the most important of the many great works that are now publishing in France.

MR. URBAN, Ampton, Oct. 8.

IN the further prosecution of my proposed plan respecting Almanacs, the next person who claims notice is JOHN PARTRIDGE. He resided in Henrietta-street, Covent Garden; and published an Almanac, intitled "Annus Mirabilis," which does not differ materially from the before-mentioned; a copy of one for 1688 being bound up with the same. In this the Calendar contains nothing prophetic; but we have a copy of another, published by the same author, for the following year, and intitled "Merlinus Liberatus," which abounds with poetic effusions, judicial astrology, and bitter invective directed against the late King, Popish tyranny, and poor John Gadbury.

The humorous attack of Dean Swift, under the name of Bickerstaff, upon this Almanac-maker, is well known; both by the amusement which the public derived from the controversy, and the perpetuation of the assumed surname in the Tatler.

An Almanac still continues to be published under the same title, with the name of John Partridge affixed for its author; so that, although the Dean stopped the mouth of Partridge, the Stationers' Company, under whose

direction the Almanac was published, found another Partridge as good a prophet as his predecessor; nor have we been without one to this day.

In proof of the truth of the Dean's assertion, respecting their observations and predictions applying to any time or place, one or two extracts from Partridge's Almanac for 1690 may be quoted:—

"The end of this month, or beginning of the next, will undoubtedly give violence and violent actions, and perhaps private murder and such like."—January.

"A Lawyer or Clergyman, preferred for his parts or learning."—May.

"Here is news from all parts, and various discourses according to your men that you converse with, but in general it is a month of noise,—you will see about what when it comes."—November.

"I doubt not but we shall have our annual pretended Astrologer cant with this government this year, as they did with Popery and the Prince of Wales last year."—December.

In this way did these adepts of cunning and artifice dupe their customers; but for no one thing were they more distinguished than their abuse of each other, and that in no very measured terms. Take a specimen from Mr. Partridge, to his honest reader, in his Almanac for 1690:—

"I will now acquaint my countrymen with the reason of my difference with J. Gadbury, that the world may see I am blameless in the quarrel. The ground of our difference I know not, and would desire him to tell that; but when I was beyond sea, and he (as well as some others) thought they should never see me more, he wrote a Book against me, which he called a reply; so full of Malice, ill Language, Lies, and malicious expressions almost impossible to be believed; or, that a Villain should be so ungentle to a man in tribulation, that never gave him the least occasion imaginable: if I did, let him speak, and I will both hear and answer; and remain a goad in his side while I am JOHN PARTRIDGE."

Mr. John Aubrey has given a list of his works, and from the same authority we are informed, that when he

* Under the title of *Les Arts au Moyen Age, en ce qui concerne principalement le Palais Romain de Paris, l'Hôtel de Cluny issu de ses ruines, et les objets d'art de la collection de M. du Sommerard, Conseiller à la Cour des Comptes*, &c. Paris, 1838.

had learned to read and a little to write, he was bound apprentice to a shoemaker, and that he followed this occupation. When he was about eighteen years of age, he found means to procure a Lilye's Grammar, a Gouldman's Dictionary, Ovid's Metamorphoses, and a Latin Bible, and, by the help of these books, he acquired Latin enough to read the works of astrological authors in that language. He next applied himself to the study of Greek and Hebrew. He also studied physic; but was, saith the same author, a shoemaker in Covent-garden in 1680. He was sworn Physician to his Majesty, in the title to his translation of "Hadrianus or Mynsicht's Treasury of Physic," 1682; but he never attended the court, nor received any salary. He is said to have taken a doctor's degree, *en passant*, when he was in Scotland. Mr. Partridge lies buried in the churchyard of Mortlake, in Surrey, with a Latin inscription to his memory; from which it appears he was born at East Sheen, in the same county, Jan. 18, 1644, and died June 24, 1715.

As he was so unfortunate as to be the butt of that celebrated wit, Dean Swift, the ridiculous part of his character will be remembered when the rest of his personal history is forgotten. Partridge, however, claims some expression of commendation for his assiduous industry and application in the acquisition of considerable attainments in literature.

JOHN GADBURY, his contemporary and opponent, was a native of Wheatly, near Oxford, born Dec. 31, 1627, his father being a yeoman of that parish; and his mother was a daughter of Sir John Curzon, of Waterperry, knight. He was apprenticed to one Thomas Nicols, a taylor, in Oxford, but left that occupation in 1644, to pursue the vehement inclination he had to astrology. He went to London and became a pupil of the noted William Lilly, under whom he profited so well as soon to be enabled to set up the trade of Almanac-making and fortune-telling for himself, and his pen was employed for many years on nativities, almanacs, and prodigies. Other astrologers were content to exercise their art for the benefit of their own country only, but Gadbury extended his to

a remote part of the globe; as, in 1674, he published his "West India or Jamaica Almanac," for that year. He calculated the nativities of Charles the First, the King of Sweden, and Sir Matthew Hale, all of which are in print.

His old master Lilly, who quarreled with him, and against whom he wrote a book called "Anti-Merlinus Anglicus," says he was a "monster of ingratitude," and "a graceless fellow." Lilly adds, that he went to sea with the intention of sailing to Barbadoes, but died on his voyage. In his "Ephemeris; or, a Diary Astronomical, Astrological, Meteorological, for the Year of our Lord 1688;" he dates from Brick-court, by the Dean's-yard, Westminster, where he probably resided. This Almanac contains the usual quantity of matter common to such publications, but we look in vain for any prediction respecting the occurrences which happened during this eventful year: he appears as much in the dark, in this respect, as Coley, Partridge, and his other learned contemporaries.

In a column headed observations, some curious chronological entries occur: take the following as a sample:—

"Upon the 22d day of this Month (March) 1682; a great fire happened at Newmarket, which (though it destroyed half the town, yet) was the happy means of preserving the lives of our late, and our present Gracious Sovereigns from the horrid assassination intended against them by the Rye-house Conspirators."

"Upon the 23d day (August) his Majesty began his Royal Progress for the west, to visit and encourage his loyal subjects there, after their late grievous sufferings under the horrid rebellion began by the late D. of Monmouth's landing at Lime; and to convince his other subjects that God is with him, his Majesty in this his progress most mercifully vouchsafed to heal many languishing Men, Women, and Children of the Evil."

In John Gadbury's Almanac for the year 1689, the following lines appeared in the month of January.

All Hail, my Masters, Eighty-Eight is gone,
That year of wonders which the world so
fear'd;
Yet hath produc'd for us to anchor on,
A Prince of Wales, the subject of each Bard;
And that thou now art mine, sweet Babe, for-
give,
I'll sing thy praises, and thy Vassal live.

This called forth the following philippic from the pen of his opponent Partridge, and which was inserted in his "*Merlinus Liberatus*" for the following year, headed "*Flagellum Gadburianum*."

Dear John! why all this Cant, or is 't thy skill,
To shew indeed thou 'rt Jack Gadbury still?
You Perkin's slave, a convert bought by Rome,
Of all religions too, but stuck to none.

And yet no Channing; thou art still the same
Thou ever wast, and so thou wilt remain.
Turn Papist if the Court be so; and when
That faith's laid by, you are to seek again.

Then where's thy Anchor, thou unsteady tool,
Always a K. but now proclaim'd a fool?
A Fool in folio: not this change foresee!
This plaguy Eighty-Eight hath cheated thee.

That year of Wonders, that which brought
about
Young Perkin's birth, and also turn'd him
For whom thy tir'd brains were so devout.
Deluded Fool! by thy own art betray'd,
And by those Stars you oft so famous made.

Then curse thy Stars (for less you cannot do),
Thy fate, and all the Constellations too:
Sue 'em at Law, on Quo Warranto score, o're.
Till thou art full reveng'd, ne're give 'em

Your evidence are good, so are your laws,
Let the dispensing Judges try the cause,
At least a Bolesworth sum this action draws.
Art thou the prophet of false Ahab's crew,
Young Perkin's seer? Ay, and a blind one too.

Art thou the man (heaven forgive the sin) [in?
That curst each faith thyself had not been
You damn'd the Church, the Test, and by that
doom

Thy soul and conscience too, to set up Rome,
All o're Apostate; and with that thou 'lt have
The name of John the Prince of Wales his
slave, [due]
To whom your prayers are (by your promise)
And to his father, could you know him too.

Now, Jack! what stuff was that? you hence
The common scandal to Astrology. (must be
I can't resolve, whether (to tell you true)
Pity or Laughter is the more your due.

It is observable, that almost all the noted astrologers vilified each other as rogues and impostors; Gadbury was, however, no less careful to do justice to the merits of his friend Sir George Wharton, most of whose works he collected and published.

"The Black Life of John Gadbury" was written and published by Partridge in 1693, which might be about the time of his death, but his name appeared long after this in an almanac, similar to the one he published. There is a complete collection of his printed works in the British Museum. There was another astrologer, a Job Gadbury, who was taught his art by John, and probably succeeded him in the *Almanac*, and who died in 1715.

The name of WING, though he has been dead for much more than a century, continues as fresh as ever at the head of our sheet Almanacs. Vincent Wing was a native of Luffenham, in Rutlandshire, born in 1619; he was the author of an "*Ephemeris* for thirty years," a "*Computatio Catholica*," and several other astrological and mathematical pieces. His "*Astronomia Britannica*" has been much commended, and is certainly a work of considerable merit. His life was written by Gadbury, who says he died in 1668. We have seen Almanacs for the years 1689 and 1690 with the name of John Wing as their author, probably a descendant of the above Vincent Wing. These were printed at Cambridge by John Hayes, printer to the University.

"*Apollo Anglicanus*," an Almanac by RICHARD SAUNDERS, Student in the Physical and Mathematical Sciences, appeared about the same time. It consists of two parts,—the first contains a Calendar with the usual contents, unless that the fifth column has poetical stories of the fixed stars and constellations collected from Dr. Hood and others; and the second part has the eclipses, the sun's quarterly ingresses, the southing of the seven stars, with rules and tables for both superficial and solid measure. He dates from Ouston, in the county of Leicester, as the place of his residence. He was author of "*The Astrological Judgment and Practice of Physick*, deduced from the Position of y^e Heavens at the Decumbiture of the sick Persons, 1677, 4to." A portrait of Mr. Saunders is before this book. He also wrote a folio volume on *Physiognomy*, *Chiromancy*, *Moles*, *Dreams*, &c. from which various extracts and abridgments have been made and sold by the hawkers.

Physiognomy and *chiromancy* were more respected in the reign of Charles the Second than they have been since; they were regarded as next in dignity to their sister art astrology. Mr. Evelyn has given a long chapter upon *physiognomy* in his "*Numismata*." The first book on *Chiromancy* ever printed in England was published by George Wharton in 1652, 8vo. and dedicated to Mr. Ashmole. It is a translation from the Latin of John Rothman, M.D.

The mercurialists, physiognomists, chiromancers, philomaths, and well-wishers to the mathematics, were more numerous in this reign than they have been at any other period; the ridiculous absurdities promulgated by these men, and the ready reception which a credulous public gave to their trash, was truly surprising, and it is lamentable to reflect that the press should ever have been prostituted in the dissemination of such foolish superstitions. The names of Dee, Kelly, Heydon, and Ramesey stand conspicuous in this respect, and there were many others of inferior note, which flourished in the seventeenth century.

Such was the credulity of the people at that period, that there was scarcely a country town in which there was not a calculator of nativities, and a caster of urine. Many to their great emolument united both professions, as a student in physic and astrology was, by the generality of the vulgar, esteemed much superior to a mere physician; and planetary influence was supposed to be of the greatest efficacy in human life, especially in love affairs.

Yours, &c. A. P.

MR. URBAN,

Hartburn, Morpeth, June 29.

THE translation of the Zetlandic letter, with the original text, which you did me the favour to publish in your Magazine for December 1836, according to my own apprehension, has not been found free from errors. By the kind assistance of the Reverend Mr. Paterson, an exemplary and excellent minister in the Shetland Islands, I have been enabled to furnish you with the following long list of errata, to which I have added a few illustrations, with the hope that this additional attempt to obtain a correct notion of the affinity which exists between the dialects of the North of England and the Shetland Islands, may not be unacceptable to many of your readers.

J. H.

line Page 589.

10, *vyldest*, vilest.

18, *du ela*, the pitlock or young scethe fishing.

21, *blesst*, piebald.

24, *bocht*, fishing line 5 fathoms long.

30, *paald*, pressed against.

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31, *lokkin*, clasping.

34, *odias*, odious.

37, *shoarded*, shored or propped up.

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1, *noost*, creek where boats are drawn up.

2, *bùre*, bore.

9, *lek da ful*, like the fowl.

15, *trou*, through.

18, *sukkalegs*, stockings without feet.

— *tuag*, hillock.

19, *meashee*, net made of straw ropes.

22, *splunder*, quite.

36, *hee*, it, time: neuter gender, but seldom used in Zetlandic.

37, *johnsmis*, Johnsmas.

39, *bindi*, basket made of the stalks of docks.

43, *blaand*, whey of sour milk, much used as a beverage in Shetland.

51, *sloomin*, at a sluggish, sauntering pace.

57, *lipnin*, expecting.

59, *Sudderlan*, Sutherland.

62, *klif*, hoof.

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1, *no a krum atill'd itt kud a been a humblband till a whillie*: i. e.—not a bit in it could have been a humblband to a small four-oared boat. A humblband is a small piece of rope or a leather thong, which keeps the oar steady while the rower is pulling.

6, *veeraty*, distinctly, lively.

7, *kumm*, dust. In Westmorland, saw-coom is saw-dust.

17, *i da ebb*, on the shore between high and low water mark.

— *ta so at da ela*, to saw or scatter at the fishing place. Limpets for this purpose are parboiled, chewed, and spirted from the mouth on the water, to invite the fish near the top. The hooks on the lines are, however, always baited.

32, *viandit*, inclined.

48, *trist*, twist.

49, *we breekbandid it*, I took him round the waist or trousers band. *We* is here used instead of *I*, a very common mode of speech in the north of England.

54, *gaat*, hog or swine.

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18, *smuks*, brouges or shoes made of worsted rags.

19, *skuyk*, look.

20, *sholmit*, whitefaced. (?) Sholmut.

21, *stramp*, step: in the north of England a tramp is a long walk quickly performed, and a tramper a vagabond—one who walks from place to place begging or selling trifles.

25, *Osla*, Ursula.

27, *jopee*, worsted or woollen shirt.

29, *skrotte*, a brown dye from stone-rag or lichens gathered from the rocks.

3 R

- 33, *sefeeshint*, sufficient.
 34, *smuk*, worsted shoe.
 37, *riveleen*, ancient highland brouge or shoe. See Lady of the Lake, canto iii. note 9.
 37, *virse*, swine's hide.
 40, *Saxie*, a giant. The kettle, in which he boiled the ship, is a hollow in a rock in the Island of Uist. Through Shetland, rocks surrounded by water are called Saxie's stepping stones.
 43, *bens*, bones.

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- 8, *pushin*, worthless.
 13, *blett*, bashful. Blaet, in Northumberland.
 19, *mour az*, more than.
 26, *Geegarín meenz shiflen about fer ples ta ples in the eage o'a tyme*. This clause is wrong printed in the text: "and a eage o'a time," should be "in the eage, &c." that is, from time to time.
 31, *veezable*, anything.
 44, *ferdamel*, provision for the day.
 46, *bindies*, baskets.
 48, *spaarl's*, puddings made of coarse beef.
 58 & 59, *drap o' hey bru in a iúie keg or hulke eddiran*,—literally—drop of hay broth in an oil cag or barrel, either. In Shetland, as in the mountainous parts of the North of England, infusions of hay in water are given to calves instead of milk; and to cows, to increase their quantity of milk. Decoctions of herbs, in Bartholomew, Turner, and other old writers, are very commonly called broths.

MR. URBAN, Oxford, Oct. 15.

TO those of your readers who have been educated at Eton, it may be interesting to learn what were the charges for education, board, lodging, and extras, three hundred years ago. I therefore communicate a copy of a letter from the Usher, in the time of Philip and Mary, to Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King of Arms, informing him that the commons were raised *two-pence per week*; and therefore the quarter's charge for his son was 16s. The charge for the master's own service was 6s. 8d. and this, with the "store-money" (or "score-money"? for the reading is doubtful), washing, &c. made up the total charge of *twenty-seven shillings and seven pence* for one quarter.

This paper has been accidentally preserved, in consequence of what Garter has written on the back. There he noted that Lord William Howard was installed as a Knight of the Gar-

ter, on the 31st of January, 1554-5, from whom he received "a gownd of damaske" for his fee; and he set down, in French, the style of Emanuel Duke of Savoy, who was installed at the same time. Hence it is probable that the Usher's account was for the "quarter" that ended in December, 1554; at which time Nicholas Dethick, Garter's eldest son, was sixteen years old. For Noble says, that he died on the 19th of January, 1596, aged 57. (History of the Herald's College, p. 176.)

Ten years after the date of this document, Nicholas Dethick was created a Pursuivant of Arms, by the title of Bluemantle. His patent for that office is dated 25th January, 7 Eliz. (1565); and is printed in the *Federa*, xv. 649: it occurs also in a volume of his MS. collections on various matters of honour and nobility; but that for his subsequent office of Windsor Herald, is neither in his MS. nor in the *Federa*. He was raised to that degree in April, 1583. I have therefore copied, for your readers' gratification, Dethick's own memoranda of the ceremony of his creation, with a copy of the warrant for his tabard; to which I add the oath which he then took, as it appears (among other official oaths) at the beginning of the same MS. The reader will perceive that very slight alteration was needful to accommodate it to the reign of a female sovereign.

These documents are preserved among Ashmole's Collections relative to the Order of the Garter—a series of very curious MSS. and papers—but miscellaneous, and almost chaotic. A minute description of them is now passing through the University's press.

MEAEAE.

From the Ashmolean MS. 1113, fol. 54^b.

"Mr. Garter,—After most hartye cōmēdaciōns vnto you, Theise shalbe to lett yo^r vnderstande that the cōmons are raysed ij^d weeklye in eu'ry cōmensall. See that the some for Nicolas, your sonne, cōmeth to xvjs. Other expenses for washinge and other necessaries are particularlye mencionyd vnder nethe:—

Imp^tmis for store monye . . . ij s. viij d.
 It'm for washinge . . . xvj d.
 It'm for paper . . . viij d.
 It'm for candles . . . iij d.
 It'm for this q^rters expēd . . . viij d.
 Sum^a—xj s. viij d.

I ame bold to trouble yo^r mastership w^t my l^res att this p^rsent, because I must paye a great deale of monye nowe out of hand. I praye yo^r sende itt by this bringer, or els the next weke by one of yo^r s^rvants.

Yo^r to cōmaunde to his power,
WILL^m GRENE, Vsher of Eton^l.

From the Ashmolean MS. 1116, i. f. 59.

"A^o 1583, the Quenes Ma^d at Grenewiche. On St. George's even the Quenes Ma^d cam not abroad, but the day; and went in procession and offered; also dined abroad, proceeded from the chappell through the gallery and great chamber."

[Then follows a list of the Knights of the Garter, as ranked that year in their stalls.]

"Wendsday being the 24 of Aperill, 1583, N. D. all' Blumantell, was created Windso^r Hearauld, in the rowme of Ric^r Turpin, by Therle of Lestcester in his chamber, Therle of Pembrouke and S^r Francis Drake present. Offycers of Armes present:—

S^r G[ilbert] D[ethick],* all' G[arter], held the bok and sowrd.

R[obert] C[ooke], all' C[larencieux].
Assistaunce—J[ohn] Co[ke], all' Lancaster.

Hugh C[otgrave], al's Richmond.

W[illiam] D[ethick], al's York, red the othe.

R[obert] G[lover], al's Somerset, red the pattent, and gave the coller of esses to be made esquier.

Rougedragon poursuivant. [Nicholas Paddy.]

Chester and Pourcullis absent at the funercall of S^r Edward Horsey, Capitaine of the Isle of Wight."

Ibid. fol. 72^b.

"By the Quene[s] Ma^d.

"We will and cōmaunde you, that immediately vpon the sight hereof, you deliver, or cause to be delivered, vnto o^r trusty and welbelouid servant Nicholas Dethick, al's Windso^r, one of o^r Harauldes of Armes, a Coat of o^r Armes, of satten, paynted w^t fyne golde in oyle, of lyke stuff, length and bredth as hath bene accustomed to be delyvered by you to any of o^r Harauldes of Armes heertofore. And these o^r l^res shalbe yo^r sufficient warrente and discharge in this behalfe. Given vnder our signett, at our manno^r of Grenewiche, the nyntenth day of Aprill, in the fyve and twentith yeere of o^r raigne.

"To o^r trusty and welbelouid John Fortescu, esquier, M^r of o^r great Ward-

robe, or in his absence to his Deputy or Deputies there. "WYNEBANK."

Ibid. fol. 2.

"THE OTHE OF THE HERAULDE WHAN HE YS MADE BEFORE HIS SOUVERAIN LORDE.

"The booke, swourde, } *Side*
collor of SSS. and wyne. } *Note.*

"1. Fyrste ye shall swere that ye shalbe trwe to the most highe and mighty prynces our Souverain Lord the Kinge, and yf you have any knowlege or here any ymaginacion of treason, or any langage or woord that shoulde mooue or sounde to the derogacion or hurte of his estate and highnes (w^{ch} God deffende) ye shall in that case as hastily and as soone as ys possyble unto you, discover and shewe yt unto his highnes, or to his noble and discrete counsell, and concele yt in no wyse.

"2. Also ye shall promys and swere that ye shalbe conuersaunt and serviceable to all gentelmen to doo their cōmaundemente to their worshipping, by your good counsell that God hath sent you, and ever redye to offer your service unto them.

"3. Also ye shall promys and swere to be secrete and kepe y^r secretes of knights, squyres, ladyes, and gentelwomen, as a confessour of armes, and not to discover them in no wyse, excepte yt be treason as yt is beforesaide.

"4. Also ye shall promys and swere, yf that fortune fall you in diuers landes and cuntrees ye goo or ryde, that ye fynd any gentelman of name and of armes, that hath lost his good in worshipping of knight-hood, in the Kinges service, or in any other place of worshipping, and ys fallen in to pouertee, ye shall ayde, supporte hym, and succour him in that you may; and yf he aske you of your good to his sustenance, ye shall geue him parte of suche as God hath sente you to your power as ye may bere.

"5. Also ye shall promys and swere, if ye be in any place that ye here any langage betwene party and party that is not worshippingfull, profitable, nor vertuous, that ye kepe your mouthe close, and reporte yt not forthe, but to theire worshipping and the beste.

"6. Also ye shall promys and swere, yf so be that ye be in any place, that ye here any debate or langage dishoneste, betwene gentelman and gentelman, the whiche ye be priue to, yf so be that ye be required by Prynce, Judge, or any other, to bere wyttnes, oonles that the lawe will nedes compell you so to doo, you shall not w^t oute lycens of both parties; and when ye have leve, ye shall for any loue, any good favour or awe, but say the wordes to yo^r knowlege.

* The names of the officers, being set down only by their initials, are filled up on the authority of Lant's Roll. (MS. Ashmol. 846, iv.)

"7. Also ye shall promys and swere to be true and secrete to all gentelwomen, wedowes, and maydens; and in case be that any men woulde doo them wronge, or force them, or disherite them of their liuelode, and they have no good to pourse for their right to Princes or Judges, yf they requiere you of supportacion, ye shall supporte them w^t your good wysdom and counceill to Princes and Judges aboue-
saide.

"8. Also ye shall promys and swere, that ye shall forsake all places of dishoneste and hazardry, suspecte places, and goinge to comen tavernes and places of debate, and all other manner of vices,* and take you to vertues to your power. This article and all other articles aboue-sayde you shall trwly kepe, so helpe you God and Holydom, and by the crosse of the sowerde that longethe to knight-hood."

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 12.

THE destruction of the nave of St. Saviour's Church (once the priory of St. Mary, Southwark,) has just been resolved upon by a majority of the parishioners in vestry. In a few weeks, perhaps even before these lines meet the eyes of your readers, nearly one half of the noble structure will be swept away, to afford a site for a new church; and the mischief will not end even here, as, on the completion of the intended structure, the tower, choir, transept, and altar-screen, all restored at a large expense, together with the Lady Chapel, of which your readers have read so much in your pages, will be abandoned to desolation and gradual decay. On the ruins of the nave (ruins created, not by the hand of time, but by an uncalled-for act of wanton destruction) is the new church to be built, which is to accommodate 2,000 persons, to be completely fitted up for worship in a very substantial manner, with galleries, pews, and sittings, ready for lighting with gas and oil, and warming, for 8,000*l.*!!! and which munificent amount is further to

include the removal of the organ and the surveyor's commission!!

A person acquainted with the actual state of the present church, and with the knowledge of the fact that a new church is now in course of progress within a few furlongs of the old one, might be justly allowed to doubt the necessity for so great an enlargement as that proposed. Being myself one of those who have (idly, perhaps, in the view of the modern school of church builders,) entertained the idea that the temples of religion should be marked by an appropriate grandeur of elevation, and distinguished above erections for domestic or trading purposes, by the superior elegance and splendour of their architecture, I may, perhaps, be allowed to feel a degree of surprise at seeing a parish in possession of an edifice eminently endowed with all these requisites, and in itself a paragon of architecture, first dilapidate, and afterwards destroy, an integral part of the structure, and then abandon the remainder to decay and ruin, to set up in its place a building erected for a sum very inadequate to afford the stability and magnificence which every church should possess.

Seeing all this about to take place, I cannot help, to use the mildest terms, lamenting the bad taste and perversion of feeling which has led to the act.

It may, however, be said that the parish would be disinclined to make an adequate church-rate for the repairs of so extensive a building as the old church. How surprised will your readers be to hear that no church-rate was necessary; and that, in truth, the very misfortune of the church has been the ample means which in former times were provided for its reparation! There are in truth (for so much has been let out during the controversy) large estates applicable to the purpose, from which source the funds will actually be derived for setting up the new structure.

I shall not anticipate what kind of a building the new one is to be; whether it will shew any style or no style is immaterial, as it will but poorly compensate for the architecture which is about to be removed to make way for it; but, as preceding examples ought to teach wisdom, let us glance at one or two cheap clutches in the neighbour-

* How far Windsor kept his oath in this respect, the reader may understand by perusing the curious examination of one Ruth Davidge, taken before the Governors of Bridewell, 27th Feb. 1593, of which an extract from the Court book is preserved in the Lansdowne MS. 77, num. 62. It is too gross for publication.

hood :—Trinity Church, Newington, to accommodate 2,000, certainly the meanest ecclesiastical edifice in existence, with its crazy roof held up on iron brackets, and repaired at a vast expense within ten years from its consecration, was estimated at 15,775*l.*; and the fittings up cost the parish a very large sum beyond. The estimate of the Church in the Waterloo Road, another structure of the same class, was above 18,000*l.* Yet here a structure equally large, and only differing from the others in the omission of the apology for a steeple, is to be completed for less than half the money. How far more judicious would it have been to have repaired the nave, and have made the church afford ample accommodation for every *parishioner* who is likely to resort to it. The parish would then have possessed a splendid place of worship, little inferior in dimensions or appearance to a cathedral.

It is idle to talk about the burden of repairing so large a structure being cast on the parish, as it is now evident that sufficient estates exist for the purpose, without the necessity for a church-rate; and as to the size of the structure, what is it in point of dimensions to St. Alban's, or Romsey, or Tewkesbury? or, indeed, is it much if at all larger than St. Mary Redcliff, and many other structures used for parochial purposes? An eminent architect, well known to all who have taken an interest in the Lady Chapel, would have produced an estimate for repairing the nave for a very reasonable sum; and it is deeply to be regretted that the same means for providing funds for the repair of the old church, were not resorted to as for building the new one, before so rash a measure was proposed and carried.

The centre of the church is occupied by a tower of great size, standing as usual in a cross church on four arches, between the nave and choir. When the nave, which acted as a powerful buttress against the lateral thrust of these arches, is removed, will any architect say that the tower is safe, or that the 8,000*l.* edifice will be sufficient to resist the spread? What would be the consequence, if it should not? Happily, if any settlement should occur, the tower would only threaten

the new edifice, and leave the choir, a fragment it is true, but a beautiful one, as an appropriate place of worship for the parish. That this is a consummation far from improbable, will, I think, be corroborated by every one conversant with ancient buildings.

That this idea is not chimerical, or a mere suggestion of the writer of this communication, will appear from a hand-bill issued by one of the parties during the contest, which asserts that the very same "parish surveyor" who is to build the new church, only two years since "positively declared the tower to be dangerous." Of the truth or falsehood of this assertion I cannot offer an opinion, being totally ignorant of the politics of the parish, except so far as printed and published documents disclose them; and upon which I would only observe, that the statement in question is not contradicted.

I fear no effort that can be made will save the nave; the work of destruction is so pleasing, and is generally undertaken with so much avidity, that there is no ray of hope for the preservation of St. Saviour's Church, which I fear at no very distant time will be spoken of by the antiquary as one of those things which have passed away.

Yours, &c. E. I. C.

MR. URBAN, *Leeds, May 11.*

PERMIT me, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, to offer some conjectures on a point which, I believe, has been hitherto unexplained. In Mr. Ruding's "*Annals of the Coinage*," where he speaks of the legends which appear on early British coins, one is mentioned which bears the legend TASCIOVRICON, and which he confesses himself unable to explain. In your Magazine for January 1821, page 66, a coin is engraved, on which the word is TASCIOVRICON. In the word VRICON, the name of Uriconium, the ancient capital of the Cornavii, now Wroxeter, is evidently implied; and, if according to the explanation of the much disputed word TASCIO, proposed by your Correspondent in March 1836, we should read the legends in question

Civitas Uriconium, my conjecture is established beyond a doubt.

The word *SEGO*, which is found on some British coins, has been generally supposed to be part of the name of *Segonax*, one of the four petty Kentish kings who attacked Cæsar by the order of Cassivelaun. But, with deference to the many able numismatists who have entertained this opinion, I would suggest, and it seems to me at least equally as probable, that the word refers, not to the monarch by whose authority the coins on which it occurs were struck, but to the Mint in which they were fabricated, *Segontium*, a town of the Ordovices, now Caernarvon. On one coin, Ruding, Pl. 29, No. 5, the word is enclosed in an oblong compartment, and surrounded by a wreath, precisely similar to that of Cunobeline, No. 6, in the same plate. On the other, the word *TASCIO* appears on one side, connected with *SEGO* on the other, similarly to No. 1 of the coins of Verulamium in Pl. 5. Both these coins, from their strong resemblance to those of Cunobeline, seem to have been minted about the same time as his, and when the Britons had acquired some proficiency in the art of coining, which could not be expected in the money of *Segonax*, if he really struck any. If, according to one conjecture (which Mr. Ruding seems to think more plausible than many others), *TASCIO* be the name of a moneyer, it seems almost impossible, from the distance of time between them, that the same person should be employed in that capacity by both *Segonax* and Cunobeline.

These circumstances combined, seem to favour my conjecture. An additional confirmation of Mr. Lindsay's opinion (expressed in your Magazine, 1827, Part II. Page 124), that the coins, bearing the names of St. Edmund, St. Martin, and St. Peter, were struck about the time of Edward the Elder, may be deduced, I think, from the following circumstances. On one coin, Ruding, Pl. 30, No. 4, which is most probably one of St. Peter, is the legend *EMIC PET*, for *Emic fecit*. One of St. Edmund's, mentioned in Pegge's Essay on the Metropolitan Mints, was inscribed *ROMA . M . EM . PET*. This kind of legend on the

reverse occurs only, I believe, on the coins of Edward the Elder, as *BYR-DEN MEC FECIT*, and on those of Athelstan, as *ÆTHELRED MOE PET*. The coins, therefore, on which the names of the saints appear, would seem to have been struck about the same time as these.

Yours, &c. D. H. H.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 17.

EVERY person of sensibility and generous feelings who has read the poems of Chatterton, and ascertained the circumstances of his short and mortifying career in life, and his deplored death, must admit that he possessed much natural genius, and that he was doomed to struggle with adversity and sorrow. Had the same youth been placed in more favourable times, and under the cognizance of prudent and generous counsellors, he might—nay, he must have attained high distinction in the annals of fame; for he had the eye to see and the heart to feel those lights and shades of nature and of man, which at once excite and give expression to poetry.

Speaking of the poetical character, Wordsworth truly says—

"Oh! many are the Poets that are sown
By Nature; men endowed with highest
The vision and the faculty divine, [gifts,
Yet wanting the accomplishment of verse."

Chatterton, however, did not lack the latter, for, like Pope, "he lisped in numbers, for the numbers came;" and, from the earliest attempts at writing onwards, poured forth the liquid harmony of verse in continued and rapid composition. His proud spirit could not, however, brook "the whips and scorns of time, the proud man's contumely." His mind and body became diseased, the faculty of reasoning was benumbed, and in a fit of delirium he terminated his life and troubles by suicide. Alas, poor Chatterton!

"What a noble mind was there o'er-
thrown."

Ill-treated in life, he was neglected and reprobated by many after death. At length his memory and character are better appreciated; and some of his townsmen are endeavouring to

make atonement for former neglect, by raising a cenotaph to his name. I hail the event, and rejoice to witness the progress that has been made, and the zeal that is roused in the cause. I also trust and hope that enough money may be subscribed to erect a trophy worthy of the splendid church with which it is to be connected; honourable to the kindly spirit that has prompted the measure, creditable to the artist whose design shall be approved, and to the judgment of the committee who makes the election. It is my intention to proffer something to that committee; but, being anonymous, it will undergo the same ordeal of critical examination as those of all other competitors. Fortunately, we have many architects of the present age who, possessing learning and varied knowledge, are thereby qualified to produce designs in almost every style and age of architecture. With such I shall compete to great disadvantage; for I have seldom attempted to make designs; having been for many years much employed in studying and describing the great and noble edifices of the monkish architects of "the dark ages."

I cannot conclude these hasty and crude remarks better than in a few lines written by the late W. G. Graham, who fell in a duel in the prime of manhood; who possessed some corresponding traits of genius with the youth he compliments, and whose life and adventures were eventful, singular, eccentric, and greatly diversified.

SONNET TO ST. MARY REDCLIFFE,
BRISTOL.

Redcliffe! while yet the fading light of day
Gleams tremulously in the roseate west,
Deep retrospection saddening o'er my breast,
Through thy dim aisles I hold my silent way:
Faintly around my heart the life-blood creeps,
As chills my view the monumental wall,
The sumptuous blazonment, the sculptured
pall, [keeps,
And letter'd floor, where Death his record
While not one brief memorial meets my eye
Of him—devoted Youth! whose strains narrate
Thy ancient fame, and Ella's hapless fate:
Ah! though from thee afar his relics lie,
In lowliest grave, yet shall his memory bloom,
Till Time's consuming hand shall write thy
final doom.

Yours, &c. J. BRITTON.

MR. URBAN, *Trinity Coll.
Oxford, Sept. 6.*

I SEND you a sketch of an impression, lately made in wax, of a piece of Roman antiquity not long since found, among other remains, in North Wiltshire. The following letter from Dr. Barry, in whose possession I saw it, will explain to you his opinion and mine; which, perhaps, may have the effect of eliciting information, by provoking discussion, on a subject intimately connected with classical and antiquarian studies. J. INGRAM.

"MY DEAR SIR, *Qu. Coll.*

"I inclose you an impression of the piece of antiquity which you or some of your friends might be able to decypher. It seems to me to have been some kind of ticket for the delivery of corn. If it should prove, as you suppose, an admission to a theatre, many very important conclusions might be drawn from it.



"The original is of freestone, about one eighth of an inch in thickness.

"Yours, &c. H. BARRY."

Tacitus often mentions the principal means by which the Roman Emperors made themselves popular; that is, by distributing a *donativum militi*, and a *congiarium plebi*; but this was too extemporaneous a matter to require a ticket cut deliberately in freestone. I suspect, therefore, that the capital letter F combined with the number VI. marked the seat and division of a Roman Amphitheatre, which were secured to some person or family of importance by the delivery of this permanent ticket of freestone.

The dotted line from *a* to *b* shows the diameter of the circle, which is exactly an inch, and cut very smoothly and regularly. J. I.

MONUMENT TO SIR FRANCIS FREELING, BART.

A MONUMENT has been erected to the memory of this gentleman, in the noble church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, the parish in which he was born. The spot selected has been admirably chosen by the sculptor, Mr. Thomas Tyley of Bristol; as the monument faces the south entrance, and is also seen on entering at the grand western door.

The subjoined inscription is placed upon a scroll of white marble, underneath which are the arms, crest, and motto of the deceased. Above the scroll are introduced a cross and palm-branch resting upon an open Bible. On one page is inscribed "Psalm lxxiii. v. 25," and on the other, "Psalm cxxxix. v. 17." The whole is relieved by dove-coloured marble.

Inscription:

TO THE MEMORY OF
SIR FRANCIS FREELING, BARONET,
WHO WAS BORN IN THIS PARISH THE 25TH OF AUGUST, 1764,
AND WHO DIED IN BRYANSTONE SQUARE, IN THE COUNTY OF
MIDDLESEX, THE 10TH OF JULY, 1836.
FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY
HIS LIFE WAS DEVOTED TO THE PUBLIC SERVICE
IN THE
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
IN WHICH FOR 38 YEARS HE DISCHARGED THE ARDUOUS DUTIES
OF SECRETARY.
BY UNWEARIED INDUSTRY,
IN THE EMPLOYMENT OF GREAT TALENTS,
AND BY UNBLEMISHED INTEGRITY, GROUNDED UPON
CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES,
HE ACQUIRED AND RETAINED THE FAVOUR OF
THREE SUCCESSIVE SOVEREIGNS,
AND THE APPROBATION OF THE PUBLIC—
HE HAS LEFT A NAME
WHICH WILL BE REMEMBERED WITH HONOUR
IN HIS BIRTH PLACE,
AND WHICH IS CHERISHED WITH AFFECTION AND VENERATION
BY HIS CHILDREN,
WHO HAVE RAISED THIS MONUMENT.

ODE ON ATHELSTAN'S VICTORY.

The spinsters and the knitters in the sun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Did use to chant it.—SHAKESPEARE.

THE following is a free metrical translation of the celebrated Anglo-Saxon Ode on Athelstan's victory, gained over the forces of Constantine King of Scotland, at Brunan-burgh, in Northumberland.

This ode was originally extracted from two MSS. in the Cottonian Library, British Museum, Tiberius, B. iv. and Tiberius, A. vi. dated 937 in Gibson's Chronicle, and in Hickes's Saxon Grammar 938, and supposed to be written by a contemporary bard.

I have subjoined a specimen of the Saxon original; together with a literal reading, taken from Ellis's work on the Early English Poets; and another version which I found in Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Grammar.

Though this is professedly not a strict translation, yet I would remark that several of the epithets, such as "candle of the Eternal God," applied to the Sun in the third canto; and "our illustrious smiths of war," in the last, are rendered word for word.

<i>Anglo-Saxon Original.</i>	<i>Ellis's Literal Rendering.</i>	<i>Bosworth's Literal Version.</i>
Hef Æþelstan cýning. eopla bþihten. beopna beah-gýfa. and his broðor eac. Eadmund æþeling. ealðor langre týp. geþlōhgon æt fecce. ƿƿeopða ecgum. ýmbe Brunan-burh.	Here Athelstan King, Of Earls the Lord, Of Barons the bold chief, And his brother eke, Edmund Atheling, Elders a long train, Slew in the shock (of war) With the edges of swords Round Brunanburgh.	Here Athelstan King, Of Earls the Lord, The shield-giver of the no- bles, And his brother also, Edmund the Prince, The elder! a lasting victory Won by slaughter in battle With the edges of swords Near Brunan-burh.

ODE ON ATHELSTAN'S VICTORY.

I.

HERE our Sovereign Athelstan,
 Mightiest in the battle's van,
 With the gallant Edmund, Prince,
 Ne'er surpassed by warrior since,
 By th' unsparing falchion's edge
 Glorious lasting victory gained;
 Winning many a noble pledge
 With the life of Scotland stained.—
 Helm was cleft, and corslet riven,
 Down th' opposing buckler driven,
 Rent the banner, snapp'd the spear,
 By the sons of Edward here.

II.

From their earliest ancestry
 Boldly taught to do or die;
 In the fortress, and the field,
 Wealth and lands and home to shield
 From th' encroaching foe;
 Rushing now with furious heat,
 Girt by thousands, they destroy'd
 Caledonia's host and fleet,
 Till, with reeking carnage cloy'd,
 Sunk the sword and bow.

III.

But the hills with thunder rang,
 And the dead in slaughter fell,
 From the hour when morning sprang
 Over mount and plain and dell,
 Till the red and hastening sun,
 (Candle of th' Eternal God,)
 Pall'd in mists and vapours dun,
 Left to shadowy eve the sod.

IV.

There, the northern soldier lay,
 Steep'd in blood from Albion's charge;
 Lance or shaft had found its way
 O'er his vain and scanty targe;
 There the Scot, bereft of life,
 Red with gore, and dark with strife.

V.

Then the Western-Saxon swept,
 With a fresh and chosen band,
 On the wearied few who kept
 To the last their valiant stand:—

List! the charger's trampling heel!
 Mark the flash of waving steel!
 Lo! the routed veterans fly
 But to faint, and fall, and die.

VI.

Mercia's warriors never shrank
 From the hordes of Anlaf:—Vain
 Did each wild and rebel rank
 Boast the Cambrian and the Dane;
 They but journey'd o'er the wave
 Here to find an earlier grave.—
 Princes of the Danish blood,
 Five had safely stemm'd the flood;
 There they rest in grim decay,
 By the falchion swept away.

VII.

Seven Earls of Anlaf's train
 Ghastly strew'd the sodden plain.—
 Countless all was Scotland's host
 From her fleet and army lost.

VIII.

But the Chieftain of the North,
 By the struggling moonbeam led,
 With a wasted legion, forth
 To his ship in terror sped:
 Now they hoist the sail, and flee
 Swiftly o'er the yellow sea.

IX.

And the fallen Constantine,
 Shorn his crest, and marr'd his shield,
 Mourning many a knightly line
 Left on Brunsbury's fatal field,
 Sought his mountain home.
 Vainly 'gainst his conquering foes
 Rang th' alarum cry of Hilda,
 For the sound of sorrow rose
 Even from Tweed to Holy Kilda,
 Mid the distant foam.

X.

Blackening on the blasted heath
 Sleep the monarch's friends in death;
 And his son, the brave! the fair!
 Lies a mangled carcass there;
 He could not save him from the falchion's power.
 Howbeit, though bootless 'twere,
 To wail the young in war, the lad with golden hair,
 He wept his princely dead, and cursed that bitter hour.

XI.

Ne'er shall haughty Anlaf boast,
 Nor the remnant of his host,
 That their swords in combat smote
 With th' accustom'd strength of yore:
 Ne'er th' assemblies of the mote
 Shall they lead in counsel more:
 Never shall they now rejoice
 In the battle's awful voice,
 In the strife, when squadrons wheel
 'Mid the clang of 'countering steel;

In the heaps of slain and dying
By each captur'd standard lying;
For they strove with Edward's heirs,
And the victory was not theirs.

XII.

Scarce a broken band
See the Northern warriors meet,
Where their toss'd and shatter'd fleet
Lies 'mid shoals and breakers, cast
By the tempest and the blast
'Gainst this hostile strand;
On each quivering bark they leap,
Hurrying through the waters deep.
First they gain the friendly walls
Of Eblana's ancient halls,
Then their homeward steps retrace,
Scath'd by shame and foul disgrace.

XIII.

And the Saxon Brothers, fraught
With the spoil of chiefs renown'd,
King and Prince their country sought,
Loftier hymn'd, and lordlier crown'd.

XIV.

With the dead, they left afar
Every screaming bird of war;
Bittern hoarse, and hungry kite,
Beak'd raven black as night,
Greedy heron from the sedge,
Eagle from th' unscal'd ledge,
Ravenous vulture from the rocks;
And the wolf and grizzled fox.

XV.

Noblest blood flow'd free as water;
Ne'er had been a heavier slaughter
(So the hoariest minstrels say)
Since that long and fitful day,
When the fiery Saxon came
Like a cloud upon our coast,
Swallowing all with sword and flame,
Britain's pride and Cambria's boast,
Our illustrious Smiths of War,
And the Welsh, for honour famed,
Fill their fierce and flaming star,
Every lowlier beacon shamed;
Till the ruddy torch and brand,
Vanquish'd Britain's suppliant land.

NOTES.

"Our Sovereign Athelstan."

This King was the natural son of Edward the Elder, but the stain in his birth was not, in those times, deemed so considerable as to exclude him from the throne. Athelstan is regarded as one of the ablest and most active of our ancient Princes: he died at Gloucester in the year 941, after a reign of 16 years, and was succeeded by Edmund his legitimate brother [mentioned in the ode].—*Hume*, vol. i. p. 136, &c.

"Mercia's warriors never shrank," &c.

Mercia, the largest, if not the most powerful, kingdom of the heptarchy, comprehended all the middle counties of England; and, as its frontiers extended to those of all the other six kingdoms, as well as to Wales, it received its name from that circumstance.—*Hume*, vol. i. p. 63.

"From the hordes of Anlaf:—"

Anlaf was the son of Sithric, a Danish nobleman, on whom Athelstan had conferred

the title of King of Northumberland, because the inhabitants of that country bore with impatience the English yoke. On the death of Sithric, which happened very shortly afterwards, Anlaf, and his brother Godfrid, assumed the sovereignty without waiting for Athelstan's consent. They were, however, soon expelled by the power of that monarch. Anlaf subsequently entered into a confederacy with Constantine King of Scotland; and having collected a great body of Danish pirates, whom he found in the Irish seas, and some Welsh princes, who were terrified by the growing power of Athelstan, he made, in conjunction with the numerous forces of the Scottish King, an irruption into England. This great army was signally defeated, in a general engagement, at Brunsbury (or, as formerly called, Bruanburgh), by the English troops under Athelstan, anno Domini 938.

————— "Holy Kilda."

Saint Kilda is one of the Hebrides, and the most westerly island of Great Britain. There is no land between it and North America. [It is not introduced in the original ode.]

————— "The mote."

The word "ward-mote" is still in constant use to express a meeting of the principal inhabitants of the ward.

————— "Eblana's ancient halls."

Eblana was the early name of Dublin, or of a town on the spot where Dublin now stands.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

MIDDLE-AGE LATIN POETRY.—*Collections of Grimm and Haupt:—Hilarius.**

AMIDST so much that has been done of late to make the world acquainted with the poetry of the Middle Ages, we are glad to see that at last some attention begins to be paid to the Medieval Latin writers. It is a mistake to suppose that this old literature is interesting only to the antiquary. It possesses many intrinsic and original beauties, and it is deeply interesting in one point, viz. that, whilst the poetry of the present (and of all ages of refined society) represents only the thoughts and feelings of its authors, that of the middle ages spreads before us the character and sentiments of nations. In the Latin Poetry, it is true, we must not look for the chaste beauties of the Augustan age. The Latin of the middle ages was a spoken language, and those who wrote in it created words, and took liberties, and used forms and constructions, which are barbarous to those who look upon it simply as the language of ancient Rome. The pure Hexameters and Elegiacs of the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, are, however, often elegant and correct: for ourselves, we do not like the harsh jingle of the formal Leonines; but it is in the simple rhiming verse, used, with short measure, for songs and satire, where all shackles and imitation of purer Latin is thrown aside, that we find the spirit and the peculiar beauties of the poetry of the darker ages.

The poems now published by Grimm and Schmeller, written during the tenth and eleventh centuries, are chiefly valuable for their intimate connexion with the earliest cycles of German romance. The first poem it contains, entitled *Waltherius*, relates a romantic incident connected with the invasion of the Frankish provinces by the Huns. In one of their excursions, the Huns, under their redoubtable leader Attila, exacted a tribute from the Franks, the Burgundians, and the Aquitanians, and carried off with them as hostages Hagen (a noble youth of Burgundy), Walther, the hero of the story, and son of Alfhere king of Aquitaine, and Hiltgunt, daughter of Herrie king of the Burgundians, for it seems to have been the custom for the tributary kings to send their

* Lateinische Gedichte des x. und xi. Jh. herausgegeben von Jac. Grimm und Andr. Schmeller, 8vo. Göttingen, 1838. London, Schloss.

Exempla Poesis Latine Medii Aevi, edita a Mauricio Hauptio Lusato. 8vo. Vienna, 1834. London, Schloss.

Hilarii Versus et Ludi (edited by Champollion-Figeac). 12mo. Paris, Techener, 1838. London, Pickering.

own children as hostages. We may, perhaps, venture to doubt the truth of the declaration with which Attila receives the messenger who is sent by the tributary king to his camp:—

“ *Pœdera plus cupio quam prœlia mittere vulgo.
Pace quidem Huni malunt regnare, sed armis
Inviti feriunt quos cernunt esse rebelles.
Rex ad nos veniens pacem dat atque resumat.*”

While their children were yet infants, Alfhere and Herric had negotiated a marriage between Walthere and Hiltgunt. In the court of Attila, Hiltgunt was soon a favourite with the queen of the Huns, and Walthere became a great hero, led the armies of the Huns, and was famed far and wide for his strength and his courage. On a time, Hagen, one of the hostages, escaped from Attila's court, and went home. The queen of the Huns, fearful that Walthere may follow his example, advises her husband to offer him one of the princesses of his court to wife, with the hopes of retaining him who had now become the great staff of the kingdom. Walthere evades the proposition, and regains Attila's confidence; but he was none the less determined to fly. He had, however, other reasons for declining the marriage; he loved his betrothed, Hiltgunt, and waited an opportunity of carrying her with him. After having acquainted the lady with his project, and prepared every thing for putting it in execution, he invites Attila and his queen and the whole court to a feast, and makes them all so drunk, that they were none of them in condition to leave their beds until late the next day. In the mean time, the hero and his intended bride, who had purposely kept themselves sober, mounted swift horses, and, carrying with them rich treasures, were far advanced on the road towards Aquitaine.

They travelled on for many days, continuing their journey by night and hiding themselves in the woods by day. Walthere had provided fishing tackle, and they lived on the fish which he caught in the numerous rivers which they met with. He also caught birds, but the mode by which he entrapped them is rather schoolboy-like:—

“ *Atque die saltus arbustaque densa requirens,
Arte accersitas pariter capit arte volucres,
Nunc fallens visco, nunc fasso denique ligno.*”

On the fortieth day they reached the banks of the Rhine, not far from the city of Worms, the seat of the Frankish court. Gunthere was at this time king. One day there were strange fishes, such as seldom were caught in the rivers of France, served on the table; and when the man who had sold them was examined, he said that they had been given him by a warrior, accompanied by a lady, as the payment of his fare for carrying them in his boat across the river. Gunthere immediately guessed the quality and name of the traveller, and resolved, rather contrary to the rules of hospitality, and in spite of the expostulations of Hagen, who knew that Walthere was a rough person to deal with, to follow him and rob him both of his treasure and his lady.

“ *Unum dico tibi,*” says Hagen, “ *regum fortissime, tantum,
Si tociens tu Waltharium pugnasse videres,
Atque nova tociens, quociens ego, cœda furentem;
Nunquam tam facile spoliandum forte putares.*”

Walthere, though not aware of the treachery intended against him, had chosen his resting-place in a cave on the top of a mountain, which rose in the midst of a wild wood, and which could only be approached by one person at a time. Here the Franks attacked him; and, after he had performed prodigies of valour, and slain some of the bravest warriors of Gunthere's court, they leave him, with the intention of watching his steps and attacking him in the plain. The hero recognised Hagen at a distance by *his shield*. We learn also in this part of the poem that Walthere's armour was made by *Weland the smith*, and that its excellency on one occasion saved the hero's life, when he was taken somewhat unawares:

" Ecce repentino Randolph athleta cavallo,
Prævertens reliquos hunc importunus adivit,
Et mox ferrato petiit sub pectore conto,
Et nisi duratis *Wielandia fabrica* girls
Obstaret, spisso penetraverat ilia ligno."

The next morning Walthere again sets out on his journey, but he is overtaken by Gunthere and Hagen, and a terrible combat ensues, which ends by Walthere's chopping off King Gunthere's leg, and knocking out Hagen's eye and six of his teeth, and by Hagen's cutting off Walthere's hand: whereupon they all become friends, sit them down together on the grass, call the maiden to bind up their wounds and give them something to drink, and then become facetious on each other's losses.

The poem contains between fourteen and fifteen hundred lines, and is supposed to have been written in the tenth century. The story is well told, and is the more interesting because it was composed at a period when the state of society it represents was still present before people's eyes.

The *Waltharius* is followed by another early Latin poetical romance on the adventures of a hero called Ruotlieb. All that remains of this poem consists of nineteen fragments, taken from so many scraps of vellum found at the beginnings and ends, and in the covers, of old manuscripts, and amounting in all to upwards of two thousand lines. The third poem in the collection is entitled *Ecclasis ejusdam Captivi per tropologiam*: its plot is laid in the year 812, and it was no doubt intended for a pungent satire; but the persons against whom it was directed are concealed under the names of the wolf, the fox, the calf, the lion, and so forth. If Grimm judge right that it is of the tenth century, it is interesting as being by far the earliest poem belonging to the famous cycle of *Reynard the Fox*.

An isolated fragment of the poem of Ruotlieb first appeared in the little collection by Dr. Haupt, the title of which we have given at the beginning of our article, along with the Milo of Matthæus Vindocinensis, and two other smaller poems.

An appendix to Grimm's collection contains four Latin songs of the eleventh century from a Cambridge MS.; a song of the eleventh century (which is also connected with the Reynard cycle), entitled *Gallus et Vulpes*; and a longer poem called *Unibos*, which relates how by a concurrence of tricks and accidents a simple countryman contrives to cheat all his neighbours, and bears some analogy to an Anglo-Latin poem entitled *Descriptio Norfolciensium*, which we shall shortly have occasion to notice.* We need scarcely add, that the tolerably extensive dissertations with which Grimm and Schmeller have accompanied these poems, like every thing which comes from these two great scholars, are full of erudition.

The little collection of Latin poems published by Techener was edited by M. Champollion-Figeac, of the Royal Library, where is preserved the manuscript from which they are taken. Hilarius appears to have been an Englishman, and was certainly a disciple of the famous Abélard, one of the songs being addressed to that philosopher. On the whole, Hilarius's poems are not edited with much taste: we entirely disapprove of the re-production in Latin texts of all the obvious blunders of the scribes, which can serve no other purpose than to embarrass the reader; and we would recommend M. Champollion, another time, instead of giving the corrections at the bottom of the page, to give them always in the text, and indicate the errors in the notes. Several of Hilarius's poems are addressed to nuns, who were most of them English by birth. The first piece in the volume is in praise of Eve, who had been consecrated by her parents in an English monastery:

" Providerunt quendam locum qui erat in Anglia,
Locum bonum et famosum, cui nomen Clintonia.
Ibi Dei genetricis (*sic*) in quidam ecclesia,
Tam a patre quam a matre data fuit filia."

We do not see in the third line of this extract the difficulty which M. Champollion seems to point out by his knotty insertion (*sic*), but are inclined to

* Published in the *Early Mysteries and other Latin Poems of the Middle Ages*, recently edited by T. Wright, esq. M.A. F.S.A. Nichols and Son. Edit.

interpret it simply that she was consecrated "in a certain church of the mother of God" (i. e. of the Virgin Mary); and we are inclined to think that the English house to which Eve belonged was a nunnery at Lincoln, and that she was consecrated in the cathedral church there, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, Clintonia being a simple error of the scribe for Linconia, or Lincolia.* Afterwards Eve went to France, and lived in solitude with a monk of the name of Herveus, until her death.

The poetry or the Latin of Hilarius (who lived in the earlier part of the twelfth century) is by no means of a high character. Perhaps the best specimen is the song in which he celebrates the beauty of the monastery, the goodness of the wine, and the fairness of the fountain, of Chalaure-la-Petite, in the diocese of Sens. We will quote a few verses as a specimen, premising that we do not hesitate to correct the orthography:

" Caliastrum fama prædixerat
 Nil valere : sed fallax fuerat :
 Quæ perverse dissimulaverat
 Bona quibus locus exuberat.
 Regum aulas atque palatia
 Clericorum æquant hospitia ;
 Sunt nimirum loca regalia,
 Non eremi vasta mapalia.
 Vinetumque multum et fertile,
 Vinum confert firmum et nobile ;
 Non Falernum est comparabile,
 Nec gustavit Silenus simile.
 Fontis quoque susurrans rivulus
 Per quem alte videtur calculus,
 Pegasæo nimirum æmulus,
 Voluptatis accedit cumulus.
 Fons sincerus, fons indeficiens,
 Fons per solem siccari nesciens,
 Ad quem tendat doctrinam sitiens,
 Inde bibat, et erit sapiens."

Among the more interesting articles in this little volume we must not forget the three Latin Mysteries : but more of them another time, when we return to the interesting subject of Middle-Age Latin poetry, which we intend to do very shortly.

While speaking of the Middle-Age Latin poets, we cannot resist the opportunity of doing some justice to a poet of considerable reputation in his time—we mean, John de Garlande. The writer of the article on his works in the eighth volume of the *Histoire Littéraire de France*, and the editor of his curious *Dictionarium* (of which there are several manuscripts in England), in one of the publications of the French Historical Commission,† have placed him in the eleventh century. In one part of the *Dictionarium* he speaks of having been present at the siege of Toulouse—"In civitate Tholosa, nondum sedato tumultu belli, vidi ante muralia, &c. . . . quarum una pessumdedit Simonem Comitem Montfortis." This siege of Toulouse, says M. Géraud, took place either in 1079 or in 1098, at one of which periods was written the present tract, and the latter part of the sentence, relating to Simon de Montfort, must be an interpolation (*cette phrase incidente a été évidemment ajoutée après coup*). Not content with this, the author of the article in the *Histoire Littéraire* and M. Géraud agree in opposing his claim to be an Englishman, by these conclusive arguments, which seem to us rather rash, even if they were right as to his age,—

* "Where the Dean of Lincoln's house is, in the mynster close of Lincoln and thereabout, was a monastery of nuns afore the time that Remigius began the new Minster." Leland, *Itin.*

† Paris sous Philippe-le-Bel, d'après des Documens Originaux. Par H. Géraud. 4to. Paris, 1837.

"1. That before William the Conqueror names of family and names taken from places were unknown in Great Britain.

"2. That there is not in all England a place from which he could have taken his name.

"3. That before the Conquest of England by William the Bastard, *that country did not possess a single man who possessed so great a variety of knowledge as John de Garlande.*"

To oppose to these arguments, which show us how far ingenuity can sometimes lead people astray, we have in the first place the poet's own assertion as to the place of his birth, although at the time he wrote it he had been so long in France that it had become a second country to him, in his poem *De Triumphis Ecclesie* (a poem in eight books chiefly on the war against the Albigenses), MS. Cotton. Claud. A. x. fol. 86. r^o.

"Anglia cui mater fuerat, cui Gallia nutrix,
Matri nutriceam præfero marte meam."

And, accordingly, throughout the poem, he constantly shows more or less partiality to both—as, fol. 73, r^o.

"Quod Francos fortes faciat, patet ordine rerum,
Religio, belli gratia, firma fides.
Anglos argenti defendit copia, gentis
Ingenium, cleri gloria, legis amor."

And again, fol. 76, r^o.

"Sunt duo sacra reges, est Gallicus unus,
Anglicus est alter, vivat uterque potens!"

In another part of this poem, fol. 84, r^o, he says that while young he had studied at Oxford under John of London:—

"Effectus laicus fuit hoc in tempore doctor
Oxonie, vixit sensibus ipse tamen.
Omni litterula privatus scivit et ivit
Ut laicus, sero vir Plato, mane rudis.
Hic de Londoniis fuerat, dictusque Johannes,
Philosophos juveni legerat ante michi."

John of London flourished about 1270 or 1280, and was a great friend of Roger Bacon, who speaks of him between 1260 and 1270 as being a young man. While he was still very young, John de Garlande seems to have gone to study at the University of Paris. We learn from the sixth book of the above-mentioned poem that, driven thence by the troubles of the times, he went to the University of Toulouse about 1229. He was there throughout the whole of the Crusade against the Albigenses, which he describes from his personal observation; and gives a very particular account of the death of Simon de Montfort, which will explain the allusion in the above-mentioned passage of his *Dictionarium*. In the course of the history he gives various incidents of his own life; and, among other things, tells us that while he was at Toulouse he wrote his other great poem, the *Epithalamium Beate Virginis*. After the war he returned to Paris, where he was about 1265, and he is mentioned by Roger Bacon as eminent there in 1267. It was after his return to Paris that he wrote the poem *De Triumphis Ecclesie*, a transcript of which has been placed in the hands of M. Fauriel to be inserted in his collection of documents relating to the Albigensian war, and we hope that he will print so curious a document without any curtailment. There can be no doubt that the *Dictionarium* was written, not in 1280, but after his return from Toulouse, in the latter half of the thirteenth century, when he probably taught at Paris. There can be no excuse for the error which the French writers have fallen into, for they might have been set right in a great measure by a simple reference to Tanner's *Bibliotheca*.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An Historical and Genealogical Account of the Clan Maclean, from its first settlement at Castle Duart, in the Isle of Mull, to the present period. By a Seneachie. 8vo. pp. xvi. 358.

THE Scotch have been always famous for their genealogies, and indeed that species of memorial appears to be particularly requisite where surnames are comparatively few, and a consequent confusion of individuals is not unlikely to occur. But the same cause has also led to the preservation of genealogies on another account: for the remembrance of relationship has been perpetuated with the surname, the spirit of clanship supported, and thereby an interest excited in the inquiry, What other branches are there of our family, and who are our cousins, however remote the affinity? That the gratification to be derived from such information should be diffused by means of printed family histories, is obviously desirable; and we heartily wish that every ancient family in Scotland, and in England too, may find an historian as zealous and as efficient as the Seneachie of the Macleans.

The name of the author does not appear; but for the pecuniary advances necessary to the production of this work, the Clan are indebted to Charles Hope Maclean, Esq. M.A. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, third surviving son of Alexander 15th laird of Ardgour. That the clan generally have handsomely supported the undertaking, we think we may say after counting seventy-eight persons of the name among the list of subscribers.*

The founder of the name of Maclean was Gillean son of Rath, living in A. D. 1174, eighth in descent from Fergus I. King of Scotland, and, according to the ancient seneachies, the

42nd in descent from Aonghus Turmhi Teamhrach, an ancient monarch of Ireland. This personage, according to the usual allowance for the descent of the generations of mankind, must have flourished two centuries before the Christian era! But our author is too sensible a person to waste much time or space over these nebulous parts of his genealogy, and the credit of his later portions must not be affected by any doubts that may arise concerning the earlier poetic ages. Indeed he himself says, "on the origin of the name there can be little difficulty in coming to a conclusion; but on that of the race, let us at once say that it is, like others of the human creation, descended from Adam by his heir and representative Noah, and in a direct line through the Flood." (p. x.) But from the twelfth century downwards, the MacGilleans or Macleans are traced with certainty, through most of their stocks and ramifications. They were for many ages a principal family of the Isles, second only to the Macdonalds; until, in consequence of their attachment and fidelity to the House of Stuart, and the persecuting enmity of the chiefs of Argyle,—the remnant of old feudal animosities, heightened probably by covetousness,—a material portion of their estates was confiscated, and transferred to the Campbells. On this subject our Seneachie thus warmly expresses himself:—

"The battle of Killichrankie (in 1689), though victory favoured the side on which the Chief of Duart fought, consummated to their hearts' content the sinister wishes of the vultures of Argyle; it sent the dreaded leader of the Macleans into exile, and his extensive property helped in the manufacture of a ducal coronet for the chief of the Campbells. That the estates of Duart (at least a considerable portion of them) are now the property

* The book, we are sorry to say, wants an index; and we recommend its possessors to make the list of subscribers, as far as it goes, answer that purpose, by inserting therein references to the pages where the several subscribers are noticed.

of a nobleman of acknowledged worth and liberality as a landlord, affords but a very doubtful cause of gratification to a Maclean; to me at least no alleged worth in any possessor inheriting them by virtue of his descent from *Gillespie Dubh* can ever afford but very little gratification, while I have before me such confirmation of the rascality whereby he worked out his pretended claim to the lands of the chief; but the wily doings of the two decapitated Campbells will be more particularly explained in another place."

We have not space to follow the author through his general history of the Clan, which consists in early times of the usual series of alliances and warfare—a calm one year produced by a marriage, a storm the next by treachery or murder; a perpetual succession of feuds and confederations, battles, skirmishes, and stratagems, and occasionally mixing in the general history of Scotland, as in the fields of Inverlochy and of Flodden, at the latter of which the then chief of Maclean was slain. Afterwards, in the time of Charles the First, the island chiefs begin to play a more prominent part, and so throughout the struggles of the Stuarts, down to the battle of Culloden, where the clan suffered a tremendous loss of life. We are tempted to extract one very remarkable episode,—an episode, in fact, of English as well as Scottish history:

"In 1588 the Florida (Capt. Don Fareja), one of the scattered ships of the celebrated Spanish Armada, had been forced into Tobermory bay, in Mull, and the Don, arrogantly presuming on his floating power, sent peremptory orders to Duart Castle, requesting of Sir Lachlan Maclean to supply his ship with such provisions as he might require or the means of the island could afford; but the mandate not meeting, of course, with very ready attention at the hands of him to whom it was addressed, he threatened to use the means in his power to help himself. The spirit of the chief of Maclean roused to indignation by the presumption of the foreign straggler, an answer was returned to the effect 'that the wants of the distressed stranger should be attended to after he had been taught a lesson of more courteous behaviour; and in order that he might have such a lesson as speedily as his wants seemed pressing, he was sincerely invited to land and supply his wants by the forcible means threatened, for that it was not the custom for the chief of

Maclean to pay ready attention to the wants of a threatening beggar.' The Don thought it of course the wisest plan to decline the invitation upon the Lord of Duart's terms, and promised payment for such necessities as might be supplied him. On these conditions the people of Mull had permission to furnish the Spaniard with the supplies which he required.

"In the meantime Mac-Ian, of Ardnamurchan, burning with rage at the treatment he experienced on his nuptial night,* sought the aid of the chief of Clanranald, and seemed disposed to revoke hostilities with the chief of Duart. Maclean was not slow in making preparations to chastise him; and in preparing the expedition set on foot for this purpose, he entered into some arrangement with the Spanish commander, by which he was to have the assistance of a hundred marines from the Florida, partly in return for the provisions supplied by the inhabitants. With these auxiliaries, in addition to his own clan, Sir Lachlan proceeded against the Macdonalds, whom he defeated in every engagement. The isles of Muke, Rum, Egg, and Canna suffered severely during this fresh feud. These islands subdued, the chief of Maclean made a descent upon the main land of Ardnamurchan, and closely invested Mingary Castle, Mac-Ian's principal residence; his sanguinary followers at the same time, spreading themselves in every direction throughout the lands belonging to that chieftain, committed the most fearful devastation. Whilst thus pursuing his career of destruction, Sir Lachlan received a message from the commander of the Florida, requesting the return of the Spanish soldiers, as the ship was prepared to take her departure. Maclean of Treshnish at the same time sent a communication to his chief, that the Spaniard was about to take his departure without settling with the people for the provisions supplied. Sir Lachlan remonstrated with Capt. Fareja on the injustice thus contemplated, and the wily Don promised every satisfaction should be given ere he left the country; at the same time he urgently pressed the chief of Maclean for the return of his men. Sir Lachlan, determined that his cunning ally should not, if possible, escape without discharging the obligation upon him, thought it proper to detain three of the principal officers as hostages, but permitted the rest of the Spaniards to return to

* On his marriage with the widowed mother of Maclean, a fray had taken place, when most of his followers were slain, and he himself narrowly escaped with his life.

the ship; at the same time he sent Donald Glas, son of Maclean of Morvern, on board the Florida to receive an adjustment of the demands of his people. No sooner, however, had Donald Glas set foot on board the Florida than he was disarmed and made prisoner, and cautioned, at the peril of his life, to attempt any communication with his friends. Exasperated to the utmost fury by such treatment, and finding that the Spaniard was making preparation for immediate departure, Donald at once resolved that he should not escape unpunished, even though the fearful step he was about to take for this purpose was destruction as certain to himself as to his foes. Finding the cabin in which he was confined to be in the immediate vicinity of the powder-magazine, he found an opportunity in the night time to force his way into it, and laying his train in as concealed a position as possible, he waited the period when the final decision of Don Fareija might force him to the desperate step contemplated. At daylight on the following morning Donald Glas was, in derision, summoned on deck to take a last farewell of the towering hills of Mull and Morvern, the beloved mountains of his native soil. Finding by the preparation going on that his abduction and treachery to his kinsmen was in reality meditated, he requested a few attendants that accompanied him on board to make the land as speedily as possible, and slipping a letter for his chief into the hand of one of them, he returned below, under pretence of mental suffering at this forcible separation from his native land. Allowing sufficient time for his friends to reach a safe distance, he set himself to accomplish his dreadful purpose; and immediately firing his train, this remnant of the ill-fated Armada, with upwards of three hundred souls on board, was blown into a thousand pieces in the bay. Of the Spaniards, only three escaped the immediate fate of their countrymen: one of these was so mutilated in the explosion, that he died the next day. Many traditional tales are related in Mull to the present day of Captain Fareija and his *lounghy* (ship). One of these relates to a dog belonging to one of the Spanish officers, and which the people seemed to have regarded with superstitious reverence as long as it lived. The poor animal was thrown ashore upon a fragment of the deck to the distance of a mile and a half, and was discovered in an apparently dying state by one of the inhabitants; but by attention it recovered; and no sooner did the faithful creature revive, than the shore opposite to where the

wreck of the Florida sunk became its constant resort; here it would sit, looking towards the spot, howling most piteously, and by force alone could it be removed from the place. It may create a smile, but the remarkable manner of "the Spanish dog" appears to have left for ages a more lasting impression upon the minds of the people than the dreadful fate of three hundred of their fellow creatures. The Spanish officers in the hands of the chief of Maclean were immediately set at liberty, and permitted to leave the country; but as Sir Lachlan himself was not held by them to be entirely unconnected with the destruction of their countrymen, on their arrival in Edinburgh they lodged a complaint against him before the king and council. The lord of Duart, however, readily explained the circumstance, and found little difficulty in excusing himself with the Parliament."

We believe this romantic story has not been related so fully before. The greater part of the wrecks of the Armada took place on the shore of Connaught. (See Southey's *Naval History of England*, &c. &c.)

The title of Baronet was conferred on the chief of the Macleans in 1631; it descended to Sir Hector, who was engaged in the Rebellion of 1745, and who died at Rome, without issue, in 1750. His cousin and successor was Sir Allan, whose hospitality at Inch-Kenneth in Mull, is commemorated in a Latin poem by Dr. Johnson, a pleasing translation of which by the late Sir Daniel K. Sandford is quoted by the author. Since his death two other cousins have succeeded, the latter of whom, General Sir Fitzroy Jeffreys Grafton Maclean, is the present Baronet, and chief of the Macleans; and has lately married, for the second time, since this work was published, Frances, widow of Henry Campion, Esq. of Malling Deanery, Sussex. His elder son, Charles-Fitzroy, is a Colonel in the army; and the younger, Donald Maclean, Esq. barrister at law, is one of the representatives in Parliament of the city of Oxford.

To the Seneachie's historical narrative succeeds a genealogical detail, in which he deduces the several branches of the Clan, in the order of their seniority, to their present representatives: 1. The chief stock of Duart and Morvern, to which the branch of Bro-

las has succeeded; 2. the house of Lochbui, with its cadets of Scallisdale, Urquhart, Dochgarroch, Kingerloch, and Capparnuch; 3. the house of Ardour, with its cadets of Borre-ray, Treshnish, Inverscadell, and Blaich; 4. the house of Lehire and Ross; 5. the house of Coll, with its branches of Muke, Drimnacross, Crosspool, and Gallanach; 6. the house of Morvern, with its cadets of Kinlochalline, Drimnin, and Pennycross; 7. the house of Torloisk; and 8. the Counts Maclean of Sweden. Of the Scallisdale branch is Col. Sir Archibald MacLaine, C.B., K.T.S., and K.C.T.; of the Dochgarroch branch are Major-Gen. Sir John Maclean, K.C.B. K.T.S. and George Maclean, Esq. Governor of the Gold Coast; of the Inverscadell branch is Major-Gen. Sir Joseph Maclean, K.C.H.; of the Blaich branch was Gen. Francis Maclean, Governor of Halifax, who died in 1781; of the Lehire family, (at Langmuir) the late Major Donald Maclean, of the Royal Scots, to whom two affectionate letters of the late Duke of Kent are addressed; of the Macleans of Coll is Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hector Maclean, K.C.B.; and from the same stock was Lauchlin MacLaine, Under-Secretary of State to Lord Shelburne, and afterwards agent to the Nabob of Arcot*; as is also Mr. Lachlan Maclean, merchant in Glasgow, and author of *Sketches of Iona*, and an elaborate work on the Celtic or Gaelic language; and of the house of Torloisk, was General Allan Maclean, who died in 1797. Of these persons, particularly the military officers, extended memoirs are given; and the genealogy is throughout richly studded with the names of those who have rendered valuable services to their king and country. We may further mention that the representation of the Macleans of Torloisk will descend through the Marchioness of Northampton, whose second son Lord William Compton will, if he survives his grandmother, the widow of General Doug-

las Clephane, inherit that estate, and assume the name of Maclean. Further, that Mr. Justice Park is also the grandson of a Maclean of Torloisk; and finally, that another well-known member of the family, Mr. Thomas Maclean, of the Haymarket, the publisher of the caricatures of the immortal H. B. is a descendant of the lairds of Dochgarroch.

On the whole, the genealogies are very satisfactory, though we think they are rather deficient in dates. We shall conclude with observing that, with full concurrence in the spirit of our author's loyal sentiments, we think his expressions of animosity towards the Argyles, the republicans, and the whigs, are somewhat too violent. They resemble too much the impassioned diatribe of the political pamphleteer, and too little the tempered judgment of the sober historian. One expression (in p. 140, and repeated in p. 142) we cannot pass without censure,—that the Scottish Lords who negotiated the surrender of Charles the First "out-judased Judas." This is an indiscretion scarcely inferior to that which once compared that king himself to the Redeemer, a profanation which the good sense of later times has universally condemned. If the expression were only once casually introduced, (without being actually amplified and argued upon in p. 142), we might have imagined that it was inadvertently employed in the place or in imitation of the customary expression of "out-Heroding Herod," but in that instance the phrase has originated in a way which relieves it of its impropriety. It is not the conduct of the actual Herod in sacred history that is alluded to; but the rant and extravagance of the actors by whom Herod was formerly personated on the dramatic stage.

In the letter of Montrose to the laird of Coll (p. 139) instead of "for the advancing thereof, the king's service," we should probably read "for the advancing there of the king's service."

* See a memoir of Lauchlin MacLaine in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xciv. ii. 400, and further of him and his supposed claim to the authorship of the *Letters of Junius*, *ibid.* p. 488; vol. c. ii. 579, *cl. i.* 104, 318, 319.

Account of the Misfortunes of the Dauphin, &c. translated by the Hon. and Rev. C. C. Perceval. 8vo. 1838.

IN the papers and documents of this work, the fact is endeavoured to be

established, that the Dauphin, the son of Louis XVI. and brother of the Duchess d'Angoulême, is still alive, and is known by the title of the Duke of Normandy. He endeavoured to bring his case before the legal tribunals in France, but was seized by the police, and, after a month's imprisonment, sent out of the country. In consequence he was obliged to have recourse to the press, to make his pretensions known. The translator says, "That the *legitimate* right to the throne of France is involved in the question of the identity with the son of Louis XVI.; and that the right is openly asserted in the following pages, the editor does not mean to deny; but he thinks it must be allowed that if he had been influenced by political motives to publish this translation, he could hardly have made a more awkward attempt to disturb the Orleans dynasty than by bringing forward a rival to the acknowledged legitimate heir to the throne already existing in the person of the Duke of Bordeaux." He adds, "that he knew from a relation that the attempt of the Duke of Normandy to bring his claims into a court of justice, and his consequent expulsion from France, in order to prevent his doing so, had actually taken place. The former of these facts affording a presumption that he must really have the evidence to produce which he professes; the latter exciting a suspicion, at least, that the government were afraid of the production of that evidence; the more so, as no longer ago than 1834 the *really* false Dauphin Reuthemont was brought to trial by them, and condemned as an impostor, as the other false Dauphin who appeared in the time of Louis the XVIII. was dealt with by him. Of all the individuals therefore who have laid claim to the title, the writer of this narrative is the only one who has been refused a legal inquiry into the validity of his claim." To this is to be added, that Madame de Rambaud, the Dauphin's nurse from his birth till he was seven years old, is *entirely* convinced of the writer's identity with the prince of whom she had the care, that she declares her conviction openly, that she did make a journey to Prague, in hopes of obtaining an audience of the Duchess of Angoulême on

this very subject, which audience was refused her; and that the conviction and declaration of Madame Rambaud are participated in most fully by her family. It happens that the Duke is now supported (at Dresden?) with his wife and six children by friends, whose sincerity of belief in him is the cause of their generosity. These facts are, then, ascertained on other authority than the writer's own: as it appears

1. That he has endeavoured to procure a legal inquiry into the validity of his claims, which has been refused.

2. That the French government, which has itself brought other false Dauphins to trial, refuses him this appeal to the laws of his country.

3. That one of his chief witnesses (his nurse), certainly competent to identify him, does recognise him, and declares it openly.

4. That other of his friends believe in his claim, and take onerous obligations on themselves in consequence of that belief.

5. That he does not possess the means of procuring false witnesses by bribery.

To this the translator adds, "that he is able to certify, and conscientiously, having made the acquaintance of the prince and his friend and advocate, the editor of the French volume, that he never was in company and had communication with any two persons who had less the appearance of anything bordering upon imposture and deceit,—with whose frankness he had better reason to be satisfied,—or of whose perfect integrity and honesty he was more thoroughly convinced." We have no room to enter into an examination of the vast variety of facts and documents, in the shape of proofs of the tracing of the claim, that are advanced here; but this we can say, that it is the leading aim of all impostors to avoid minute and circumstantial detail—Error latet in generalibus—but here, nothing is avoided, nothing appears concealed; and statements which an impostor might easily have dropped, and urged, as a valid excuse for dropping, the impossibility of remembering circumstances that took place in his childhood, are here voluntarily brought forward in all the particularities of the attendant circumstances. It appears

that when confined in the Tower of the Temple, the friends of him and his unhappy family contrived his escape by substituting a wooden figure of a child in his bed; and when that was discovered, the government, unwilling that his escape should be known, substituted a deaf and dumb child in his place, and subsequently another, who died 1795. In the coffin intended for that, he was placed; and subsequently, on his way to the place of interment, taken out, and the coffin filled with rubbish; he escaped to Trieste, and thence to Italy. It is altogether a very singular and curious statement.

The rest of the narrative contains an account of his subsequent adventures, trials, and misfortunes to the present time, and this is followed by a large assemblage of original documents, letters, &c. to authenticate the facts asserted. Among them are one or two of a most extraordinary character: we allude to the letters written from the Count de Provence (Louis XVIII.), the authenticity of which the French editor says he could prove in a court of justice. Well does Mr. Perceval say, "that they are of so atrociously wicked a character as are calculated to blacken his memory for ever; and, what is more startling, that of Charles X." Here they are.

"TO THE DUKE OF FITEJAMES.

"Versailles, May 13, 1787.

"Here is, my dear Duke, the Assembly of Notables drawing to its close, and yet the great question has not been touched upon. You cannot doubt that the Notables will not hesitate to believe, from the documents which you sent them more than six weeks ago, that the King's children are not his own: these papers give the clearest proofs of the Queen's guilty conduct. You are a subject too much attached to the blood of your Sovereigns not to blush at bowing before these adulterous fruits. I shall be absent, but my brother Artois, whose committee does not hold its sitting, will preside in my place. The fact in question once averred, it is easy to infer the consequences. The parliament, which dislikes the Queen, will not make any great difficulty; but if it should have the fancy to raise any, we have the means of bringing it to reason—in short, we must attempt the blow.

"(Signed) LOUIS STANISLAS XAVIER."

"TO THE COUNT D'ARTOIS.

"All that fortune could devise more fatal, has been united against us for more than eighteen months; but it seems that she is going to relent and to look upon us with somewhat more favour. What does it signify to us, in fact, that Condé has obtained, to our prejudice, the command of the army furnished by the King of Prussia and the Emperor? *If the blow which is preparing is struck, it will be worth an army.* Sixty Mountaineers of the Assembly and the English ministry will remain to us; with such succours, every thing may be hoped for. The reed that bends, lives longer than the oak that breaks. You will be the oak in your turn, my brother; and God knows what will be the result.

"(Signed) L. S. XAVIER."

"TO THE COUNT D'ARTOIS.

"It is done, my brother—the blow is struck! I hold in my hand the official news of the death of the unfortunate Louis XVI., and have only time to forward it to you. I am afraid, also, that his son is dying. You will not forget how useful to the state their death will be. Let this reflection console you; and remember that the Grand Prior your son is, after me, the hope and heir of the monarchy. (Signed) L. S. XAVIER."

Is it possible that these letters—the very concentration of the highest villany—that stamp these wretches as the basest of traitors, calumniators, and fratricides—that cover them with threefold infamy—can they be true? If so, we must say that the darkest pages of modern history offer nothing so detestable, so enormous, so fiendish, to our revolting and sickening eyes: to which the worst excesses committed in the Revolution which followed these criminal letters, by ignorant and brutal ruffians, appear light in comparison. Here are wretches, whose life-blood should have been poured out in defence of the afflicted and shattered throne, looking forward with rejoicing to its downfall—forging the vilest slanders against a woman and a Queen—congratulating each other on the death of the nephew and the heir of the throne—and lastly, consummating all this by laying a dark and deeply-concocted plot for the death of their *Heir* the King!!* We have no heart to be-

* The Duke of Normandy, in a letter to the Duchess of Angoulême, accuses

lieve this; we cannot. The crime is too stupendous to have been imagined in the most guilty bosom; it cannot be. Yet we wish we could say—"Non premia cædis interfectores mansura." Like Macbeth, they *had it all*: but, like him, the crown for which they had given their immortal spirits to the bondage of shame in exchange, soon dropt from either head.

We will now give a letter which follows, bearing the signature of our venerable old King George the Third, and which the French editor really believed to be authentic.

"GEORGE THE THIRD, KING OF ENGLAND, TO THE DUKE OF ANGOULEME.

"My Cousin,—I write this letter to acquaint you, that it being our royal will and pleasure to deliver France from the oppression under which she groans, especially since the death of our brother and cousin, his most Christian Majesty, as also to place one of his direct heirs upon the throne, we invest you with the command of the army which we send for this purpose, and recognize in you alone the right to the regency of the kingdom during the minority of Louis XVII. son of the late King. That if the said child should happen to die, we will and intend that you shall reign after him, in immediate succession, without delay or division, to the exclusion of every pretender, direct and indirect; under the express condition, however, of your fulfilling the wishes of his majesty Louis the XVI. by causing the Princess Maria Theresa, his daughter, whom he destined to be your wife, to ascend with you to the throne, thus become yours. Being desirous to give authority to our royal decision and conduct, we proclaim before God, and in the face of all the world, that they who conspired against the safety, power, and life of the late King, have excluded themselves from the hereditary line of succession to his crown; interpreting thus the state laws of France, and those of Charlemagne, which, though they render the princes of his house not amenable to the tribunals of ordinary justice, have not forbidden princes, their peers, from becoming, by unusual means, the *organs of divine justice*.

"On which I pray God, &c.—Given at Westminster.

"(Signed) DUNDAS."

his uncle (Louis XVIII.) of planning the detention of Louis XVI. at Varennes, i. p. 207.

We can only add, that the documents, which are very numerous and particular in their statements, and highly curious from the circumstances with which they are connected and the persons to whom they allude, appear to substantiate the claims of this person, and to prove that his being alive was known to, and acknowledged by, the royal family of France,—*if they are true*. It appears (v. 646) that the Duchess of Angoulême has given her *word of honour* that her brother died in the Temple; and the Duke feels how strongly this declaration acts against him; and accordingly his appeals to her affection and honour are very strong and urgent,—*and have not been noticed*.

The Church and her Ministration, in a Series of Discourses. By R. Mant, Bishop of Down and Connor. 8vo.

THE object of these Discourses, as the Bishop informs us in his preface, "is to bring forward the character, principles, and provisions of the national church, and to show their agreement with the word of God in holy scripture." When we consider the erroneous opinions that are prevalent on this subject, and the laxity of conduct as regards the Church, in the present day, too manifest to be at all consistent with the situation she fills, the character she claims, or the power she legitimately may exercise; when we consider how she is despised by the profane, and disparaged by the Sectarian, and, alas! too feebly and lukewarmly supported by the children of her own communion—the laity: with these facts before us, we cannot but congratulate ourselves when we see more correct views advanced and higher claims and privileges acknowledged, and her title to be a main branch of the Apostolic and Catholic Church undeniably asserted and proved, and that she stands pre-eminent and distinct from all Sectarian rivalry of any denomination whatsoever. Such a subject we could not wish to see entrusted to safer hands than those of Bishop Mant; and the volume before us confirms our previous acquaintance with the soundness of his doctrine, the temperance and moderation of his language, his zeal for

the honour of the Church to which he belongs, and the devout and religious feelings which give to his writings the character of coming from the heart. The volume is dedicated to the Queen, and the address to her is calculated to impart to that illustrious person most correct views on the subject of the Anglican Church over which she presides.

"The Church of Christ is of God's creation. And the Anglican Church being a true part of the Church of Christ, whether established by law or not, is essentially the same. The State cannot make a Church which God has not made; nor can it unmake one which God has made. The most that the State can do, in settling a national religion, is to associate itself with a true part of Christ's Church. Still, in whatever degree such association may recommend the Church to the people, her chief and proper claim is derived from her own character, as a true part of the Church of Christ, and as thus ordained and constituted by God; nor would that claim be abated, should the State choose to discontinue the association."

We must give another passage from the same dedication, serving to show that while the Bishop contemplates the probability of renewed attacks on the Church by the violence of schismatics, the bigotry of Papists, or the rashness of theorists and reformers; he derives comfort from the contemplation of her essential excellence, which at least is beyond their power to impair.

"It is no unreasonable anticipation that, blessed as she has for the most part been since her last deliverance, and under the rule of her Majesty's most august family, with peace and prosperity, she may at no distant period, by God's inscrutable Providence, be called upon to suffer another trial of affliction; 'when the hedge of his vine shall again be broken down, so that all that go by pluck off her grapes, that the wild bear out of the wood may root it out, and the wild beasts of the field devour it.' Still, in every variety of untoward circumstances, Madam, the spiritual character of the Church and her spiritual claims have at all times remained and do remain the same; and as she has experienced heretofore, so by God's continued blessing she will doubtless again experience, in the severest trials, the hearty affection, and the strong attachment of her faithful

children; of those who estimate her value and judge of her pretensions, not from regard to any external transitory accidents of worldly love or dishonour, of secular good or evil, but from a contemplation of her essential excellence, resulting from the apostolical, primitive, and catholic character, by God's mercy, impressed upon her and attached by her policy, her doctrines, the commission of her ministers, the dispensation of her sacraments, and her forms of divine worship."

The volume consists of twenty-one Discourses, connected in their line of arguments and in their subjects with each other; among which, we beg to recommend (not to the disparagement of the others, but from the peculiar claims that branch of the subject has on our attention in the present times) the *third* discourse, showing the conformity of our national Church, in principles and practice, with the primitive Church of Christ, or a general view of doctrine, church-government, the sacraments, and divine worship; and with that, the *fourth*, showing how the Church is distinguished from other Protestant professors of Christianity; and to these we would add the two next;—"the Church's judgment on the necessity of holding the Catholic faith." So then we conclude in the language of a Presbyter of the Apostolic Church, as applied to our own times. "*Quod si neque Apostolica definita neque Ecclesiastica decreta temeranda sunt, quibus secundum Sacrosanctam Universitatis et Antiquitatis Confessionem semper hæritici jure meritoque damnati sunt, necesse est profato omnibus Catholicis, qui sese ecclesie matris legitimos filios probare student, ut sanctæ sanctorum patrum fidei adglutirentur, profanas vero profanorum novitates detestentur, horrescant, persequantur.*"

Parochial Lectures on the Apostolical Succession. By W. J. Irons, A.M. 1838.

THESE Sermons were preached in Advent last at Saint Mary's Newington. Their object being to give some clear and distinct notions respecting the origin, nature, and power of the Christian ministry, they are dedicated to Dr. Pusey the Trilicite of Hallow at

Oxford, under a feeling of the obligation of the author to him for his instruction and friendship. We coincide entirely in the views here taken on the subject of the Christian Ministry. We think the argument very temperately discussed, and very clearly and ably argued in the work before us. The author justly says :—

“ Few will fail to perceive the wide difference between that state of mind which is implied by our *popular* Christianity, and that which is implied in the apostolical epistles. The complete unworldliness, the quiet, devoted self-denial, the earnest humility, the obedience on the one hand, and the authority on the other, which are the evident characteristics of practical Christianity as it appears in the inspired Records, are strikingly distinct from all which we encounter in our popular religion; and, among others, will suggest the fear that we have lost much of that faith which the first Christians possessed; and in no particular is this difference more remarkably seen than in the language held respecting the ministry of the Church.”

To those who choose to find an excuse or shelter for their opinions that the apostolic authority has ceased, that circumstances are altered, the author well observes—“ How much of apostolic grace is *lost* from the ministry it may be impossible to say; but so also would it be equally impossible to say how much is retained. Hence it must ever remain the *safest* course for a Christian man to adhere to the apostolically descended ministry.” The author then, in urging the necessity of a *living* ministry, considers the argument that is urged in favour “ of what may be termed *literary* methods of Christian instruction,” by every one reading the Bible, and judging for themselves :—a doctrine which, if taken in any extent, would be the parent of strange latitudinarian and heretical opinions, and would tend to weaken and dissolve all Christian communities. But as popular feeling, in these days so impatient of restraint, is tending much that way, both in the Church and out; and as one of the effects of the growing system of education will be, when it falls on weak or passionate minds, to foster and encourage the right of private judgment, we consider that it is of great service to have a different and,

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we are sure, a far sounder view of the subject brought forward and advocated as in the volume before us, from which we would willingly make some extracts that would give our readers no mean opinion of the learning and logical powers of the author; and they would be still more satisfied in seeing them subservient to the most candid and temperate judgment, and united with the purest Christian feelings. Many important points, for ever advanced and never clearly understood, are here briefly but clearly examined, as—the inward call always indispensable,—that the government of a country has the prerogative of making ministers of Religion; one, regarding Christ’s religion as a code of doctrines, the other chiefly as a rule of morals. We also recommend an attentive perusal of that part of the argument relating to the doctrine of Succession (p. 37 *et seq.*), and on the objection that our doctrine is too *technical*. The object of the author in the whole volume is to develop the true Catholic conception of Christianity, and show its concordance with the literal Scriptures of Truth; “ the *popular* idea being that Christianity is a complete revelation of certain truths concerning God and a future state, and the end to be aimed at therefore is the impressing men strongly with these truths, applying them to individuals.” The *Catholic* conception is, that Christianity is a sustained revelation or manifestation of realities, and the great end to be attained is the participation therein. These opinions are ably considered in the summary, nor do we find any reason to dissent from the author’s conclusions.

The Pictorial History of England.

THIS is one of the many useful and instructive publications which have issued from the establishment of Messrs. Knight and Company. The plan is founded on the well known history of Dr. Henry, so far as respects the systematic arrangement of the materials in divisions, in which the several matters connected with the history are separately treated. The novelty of the present work consists in its comprising “ the History of the People as well as of the Kingdom;” a branch of the

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no means a solitary instance: in a subsequent illustration, from a painting by Opie, Edward the First appears in the armour and boots of Oliver Cromwell. We notice these discrepancies as a lesson to artists, which appears the more striking when the paintings are brought into juxtaposition with authentic specimens of ancient habiliments.

Some of the Saxon illustrations are fac-similes of the originals; others are put into better drawing with accompaniments. Of this class is the Saxon military chief on page 144, which is designed from a MS. in the Harleian collection. In the original the illuminations are in outline, drawn with ink, and slightly touched with colour: the present figure appears to be intended for one of the heavenly host, probably St. Michael; it is minute, but drawn with great spirit. The costume is the usual dress of the Saxon soldier, a tunic and mantle with a head-piece and buckler. In the figure, which is designed from this authority, the artist has drawn the tunic more closely in imitation of the Roman cuirass than, we think, is warranted by the Saxon drawing. The Saxon king and his armour bearer, a composition designed from a manuscript in the Cottonian library, is very faulty, and as, in addition, a fac-simile of the original is given in a subsequent page,* the merit of the drawing may be fairly tested. The artist, in varying the position of the figures, has lost sight of the design of the original delineation. In that, rude as it is, the office and duty of the shield-bearer is plainly shown; he presses forward to aid his master, and by extending his buckler, wards off the blows which might prove fatal to him; in the pictorial representation of the subject, the attendant evidently thinks the better part of valour is discretion, and wisely keeps in the rear of the principal warrior: the artist has, moreover, committed the gross error of omitting the cap of the shield bearer, which is of the Phrygian formation. These examples show that little value is to be attributed to improvements on the ancient examples, which, however deficient in drawing, had better be exactly depicted when

used as authorities. It may be as well to observe that the originals of most of the figures derived from ancient MSS. are intended for scriptural characters; in this instance the monarch represents Abraham in the act of fighting against the four kings for the rescue of Lot.

In a better taste is a group of this description, on page 172, of a king, intended for Edgar, a lady, and a page, brought together from different manuscripts.

The Cottonian Manuscript, before referred to, furnishes a Witenagemot from an illumination representing Pharaoh with his Lords assembled to pass judgment on the baker, whose sentence in the original is executed just without the door of the council-chamber. The king holds a sword in his right hand, and a kind of spear in his left, which is doubtless the original of the modern sceptre.

The portrait of Dunstan writing, page 243, either has a wrong reference affixed, or it is made up from a representation of David composing his Psalms. The mitre plainly shows that the figure cannot be Saxon; and judging from the costume, it is more probably, if genuine, of the age of Henry the Third.

St. Augustin is more correctly depicted in page 330, from a manuscript in the Royal Library, and is a good example of the episcopal costume of those days.

A valuable series of scriptural illustrations bound up with a Saxon MS. in the Cottonian Library, of the time of Rufus, furnish many subjects; but, in common with the Bayeux tapestry, they are not absolute authorities for Saxon costume. Many subjects are introduced from this volume, and somewhat confusedly, being at one time treated as Saxon, at others as Norman.

The delineations of historical events taken from ancient manuscripts or other representations, are introduced wherever an opportunity occurs. In this class the Bayeux tapestry has furnished a series of rude but accurate representations of the costume, the armour, and the materials of war at this momentous period; and far better judgment is shewn in this selection than if the same had been drawn in

* Vol. i. pp. 156—329.

the manner we have just censured, in which case they would have been of little value or utility.

We think the adoption of the painting representative of the martyrdom of Archbishop Becket, which is engraved in Carter's specimens, was not made with judgment, as an earlier representation would have been better; the costume of this subject is so entirely at variance with the period, the knights shewing their identity by having their arms painted on their jupons. The more ancient painting from Preston Church, Sussex, engraved in the 23rd volume of the *Archæologia*, would have been preferable on the score of costume, and the more so as the drawing and grouping of the figures is superior to the picture at Canterbury.

In the departments of "National Industry," and "Manners and Customs," a great number of wood-cuts are introduced, shewing a variety of the common operations of life, such as working at a forge, digging, ploughing, and other farming avocations; ship-building, feasting, sports and games; music and musical instruments; criminal punishments, and other matters appertaining to this division of the work.

The architecture of each period is also shewn by examples of the style which prevailed. Earl's Barton Tower may fairly enough be adduced as a specimen of Saxon architecture, and the other styles are illustrated with equal judgment.

The great seals of each monarch are also engraved, as well as their monuments, and those of the illustrious persons who flourished in their reigns.

The coins and autographs of the monarchs, and their portraits, as well as those of their consorts, are given when they could be procured. We cannot consider the head of Queen Mary to be authentic, as it differs so entirely from the portraits preserved in the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries.

Among the clerical heads which precede the History of Religion, under the Tudor dynasty, the old error of giving the ill-favoured portrait of Bishop Horne to Stephen Gardner has been repeated. The mistake was set to rights by Sylvanus Urban so long ago as 1791, and the likeness assigned to

its right owner. (Vide *Gent. Mag.* for that year.) We trust the publishers of this work will see the propriety of cancelling this portrait.

The figure of Geoffrey Plantagenet should have been copied from Mr. Stothard's accurate fac-simile of the very curious copper tablet on which it is depicted, and not from an imperfect copy of the original.

The placing at the head of each division of the work a list of the sovereigns and popes contemporary with the period upon which it treats, is very judicious and useful, as a matter of reference.

In closing our review of the *Pictorial History*, we are bound to add that it is pleasing to see it has been executed with so much correctness; and as the plan is marked with the feature of novelty, the occasional inaccuracies we have met with are not a matter of surprise. It is the first time that the dry detail of history has been enlivened with instructive delineations, speaking to the mind through the medium of the eye more forcibly than any written description or dissertation; and when the vast number of subjects which required illustration is taken into consideration, the judgment displayed in the selection of designs speaks greatly in favour of the editor of the publication. We may revert to the work again at some future period.

Memoirs of the celebrated Eugene Aram, with some Account of his Family, &c. By Norrisson Scatcherd, Esq. Author of the History of Morley, &c. Second edition. 12mo. pp. 64.

THE poem by Mr. Hood on the story of Eugene Aram, and the novel by Mr. Bulwer, founded on the same remarkable person, have revived that interest which our grandfathers felt in his fate and character, and which Mr. Scatcherd appears to have cherished for more than thirty years; having commenced his inquiries when a boy, living at Harrogate, and frequently visiting the shop of Hargrove the bookseller, who published a History of Knaresborough, and also a pamphlet about Eugene Aram.

Mr. Scatcherd's is a curious and deeply interesting compilation; indeed, it could not be otherwise, from the

nature of his materials. Yet we cannot say that it is altogether satisfactory. With regard to Aram's life and literary attainments, he could tell only what the unfortunate man had himself left on record (whose narrative, indeed, is tolerably complete). With regard to his family and connections, — matters of very minor importance, and rather degrading to the subject than otherwise, — Mr. Scatcherd's researches have been rewarded by various particulars and anecdotes of no material moment. But with regard to the dreadful event on which the fate of Aram hinges, that appears to have been almost avoided, as not absolutely belonging to the task undertaken by the biographer, perhaps under the impression that its details were sufficiently recorded elsewhere. But we confess we do not know whether this is the case; and the result of Mr. Scatcherd's plan is, that his arguments in exculpation of Aram are propounded to the reader without the evidence upon which he was convicted. Indeed, so warmly does Mr. Scatcherd advocate his hero, that he is represented as the victim of revenge and malignity, and we are even told that "he had a Jeffreys for his judge, and not a Bayley." His participation in the murder of Clark is palliated on the plea (advanced by himself) of conjugal jealousy mixing with avarice in his motives, whilst that of his accomplices was avarice only; and his attempted suicide is justified because "he considered himself unfairly tried, improperly convicted, vindictively and cruelly dealt with, and his doom, for this world, unalterably settled." Now, Mr. Scatcherd does not attempt to dispute the fact of Aram having committed the murder; in fact, he had himself confessed it to two clergymen; and, that being the case, how can our author assume that Aram entertained any sentiment of having been "improperly convicted?" We cannot think he did; and if Mr. Scatcherd means, that the guilty man had not had the benefit of every chance of escape which a Bayley might have given him, we say that we do not believe that sort of illegitimate mercy was expected either by the accused or by the public eighty years ago, nor do we think its present excessive indulgence is benefi-

cial either to the public interests, to the purity of justice, or to the due restraint of that great body of inceptive criminals, upon which the examples of the law are intended to act. The more *certain* the convictions and the punishments of the law are, the more in effect does it become merciful.

After writing the above, we have read the narrative of the Trial of Aram in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August 1759, and we deliberately say that if that casual hearsay narrative (the imperfection of which was lamented by the editor at the time) is the best account of the Trial that Mr. Scatcherd has seen, it would certainly be worth his while, or of any one who feels an interest in the matter equal to him, to search for more authentic reports both of the coroner's investigation and of the trial at the assizes. Mr. Scatcherd appears to have obtained a short note from the Coroner's records (Appendix III.); but why did he not procure the whole? It seems as if the person who has examined the deposition was not fully equal to the task of decyphering the writing; and yet law writing of eighty years ago cannot be very obscure.

With regard to the account in the *Magazine*, we cannot refrain from noticing two points in which Mr. Scatcherd has in some degree misrepresented it. In p. 19 he says that a gross delusion has prevailed that Aram's wife was admitted to evidence on the trial in consequence of the *Gentleman's Magazine* (among other authorities) having led to that error, and that the historian Smollett was misled by the same. But the *Magazine* states no such thing; on the contrary, it is said that "as Houseman was able to give positive evidence of the murder, the circumstantial evidence was admitted to corroborate it;" and Houseman is the only witness whose name is mentioned. Smollett indeed directly asserts that Mrs. Aram gave evidence on the trial; and it is not the only misstatement in his account of the affair, though it is one betraying so incautious a forgetfulness of a well-known principle of English law, that a wife should not be a witness against her husband, that one is really astonished how the historian could have fallen into it. The truth, however, was,

that the depositions made by Mrs. Aram before the Coroner formed a portion of the chain of collateral testimony. The other misapprehension of Mr. Scatcherd to which we referred is this :—

“From the periodical publications of 1759, and especially the *Gentleman's Magazine*, p. 354, it seems that the trial of Aram gave no great satisfaction to the public, but that reflections were made both upon the judge and jury.”

Now, the passage in the *Magazine* is as follows :—

“It is much to be regretted, that frequent occasion is given to censure the verdict of a jury, and the behaviour of a judge, by the publication of maimed and confused accounts of trials in various parts of the kingdom,”

—a general observation, it will be seen, arising from some discordant statements in the newspaper accounts of the trial; and it scarcely affords sufficient grounds for asserting that the trial itself had given public dissatisfaction, or that the “reflections” and “censure” were made in this particular instance. Mr. Scatcherd should have quoted some of the other “periodical publications” in which such sentiments might have been found more directly advanced; or he should have gathered what was the general opinion of the time from private correspondence, either published or unpublished.

It will be perceived that we shall be glad to see the researches into the history of Eugene Aram pursued even further and with greater vigour than has been done by Mr. Scatcherd; and we think that his memoirs are deserving of being discussed in a larger volume, with an accurate appendix of all the documents that can be found. Among these, Eugene Aram's reported Confession should not be omitted, though Mr. Scatcherd considers it a vile forgery. We dare say he is right, but still he should have allowed the reader to judge for himself, more particularly as he occasionally refers to it as a document.

Aram, though neither a great nor a good man, nor one that might have left any fame behind him, if he had not acquired his unfortunate notoriety, yet furnishes a subject as worthy of

the biographer as any that can be found. He is the man of great natural capability, of very considerable acquired learning (the more remarkable from being entirely self-taught), of contemplative and reserved temperament, but of proud and self-sufficient heart. His great error was that he deemed his own deceitful heart as competent to teach him morality and religion, as the abilities with which he was endowed were to amass human knowledge. The awful presumption of the dying declaration which he put upon paper previously to attempting suicide, is the epitome of this grand error of his life. After arguing against the presumed guilt of suicide, he adds :

“I solicitously recommend myself to the Eternal and Almighty Being, *the God of Nature*, if I have done amiss—but perhaps I have not; and I hope this thing will never be imputed to me. Though I am now stained by malevolence, and suffer by prejudice, I hope to rise fair and unblemished. My life was not polluted, my morals irreproachable, and my opinions orthodox.”

In the place of a conviction of sin, and penitent aspirations for the mediation of the great Intercessor, he here runs into the height of self-righteousness. Of the boasted orthodoxy of that man's opinions, morals, or life, of which he constitutes himself the sole judge and standard, no favourable opinion can be predicated; nor can we be surprised that a vessel thus void either of rudder or ballast should deviate into many a dangerous current; that such a man should desert his wife and family, join in swindling and robbery, and even commit murder; and yet after all be justified in his own deceitful heart! The scholar was fortified by the rules of the grammarians, but the man was untaught of the gospel and its perfect law. And here we think it right to add, that the biographer of Eugene Aram should view his career on Christian principles. It is true that the character of the hero of the tale will suffer on that plan; but what of that, if the cause of truth be served, and the biography is thereby rendered more useful? Mr. Scatcherd considers that the grand moral to be derived from this pitious tale is, “Beware of Low Company!” and that it is

"of the most edifying kind." We do not at all agree with him; Eugene Aram was not an instance of ruin from low company. He was himself the son of a gardener, and his bad associates were men of moderately good means in Knaresborough,—quite equal to, if not above, himself; and, in a worldly sense, he was justified in referring to his "irreproachable" and "unpolluted" habits of life. In marriage, indeed, he appears to have made an unwise association: his wife, and her relations as is presumed, were the abettors of his frauds; she was then, if we may believe him, unfaithful to his bed; and finally (after he had deserted her) she was certainly the traitress who contributed to his condemnation. At all events, there are far more "edifying" morals than that noticed by Mr. Scatcherd to be drawn from the life of Eugene Aram.

We have only further to remark, that the certificate for Eugene Aram in 1752, mentioned in the Town's book of Knaresborough (Appx. VII.), requires explanation; and to make a memorandum that the phrenological speculations on his skull (mentioned in Appx. VI.) were continued at the recent meeting of the British Association at Newcastle.

Aristotle's Ethics. Edited by Mr. Brewer, of Queen's College, Oxon.

BEFORE the publication of Mr. Brewer's *Ethics*, it always appeared to us remarkable, that, while new editions of almost every other author in common use were continually coming forth, recommended by emendations and notes to every passage of the slightest obscurity, the only classic in which the student was at a loss for assistance was one of acknowledged difficulty, both from the nature of its subject and the brevity of its discussions. It has long been questioned whether Aristotle's *Ethics* in any form are suited for a class-book at the University, and it has been argued that so large a proportion of it is usually unappreciated by the students, that their time might with more profit be bestowed on such authors as are entirely within their comprehension. If this opinion may be expected to drop when the basis on which it is founded

is taken away, Mr. Brewer has certainly done much to vindicate the system of instruction pursued by the University of which he is a member. Taught by his vocation as tutor where the difficulties lie, he has struck directly at their root. To say nothing of the emendations which he has made, (for the corrupt passages were not numerous, and presented a mere local obstruction;) he has by his introductory chapter prepared his pupil for the new line of study on which he was about to enter, and has thus taken away another argument from those who are opposed to the use of his author. For they complained with some justice that the instructors of the University, instead of regular lectures in moral science, dwelt chiefly on an author that was better suited for the conclusion than the commencement of that branch of literature. Of course it was not in the power of Mr. Brewer to give such an insight into philosophy as would be of itself a sufficient initiation for penetrating into all the mysteries of moral philosophy. He has at all events done his part, and as much as was compatible with his undertaking. Such obstacles as he was unable to remove, he yet has done much to diminish. He was precluded by the limit of his work from opening the mind of the student to appreciate at first sight every moral phenomenon, to recognise the class of which it is a specimen, and at once evolve a hidden principle. He was forbidden to supply the place not only of that reading, but of that reflection which can alone quicken the observation and fix in the mind certain strong points, around which new ideas may rally and find a place. This he could not do, or he would in our opinion have imparted a key to all the treasures of our author. He has, however, adopted the best means that offered, and pointed out first of all the general course of reasoning, and the one great argument of the whole; and secondly, he has added, by means of notes and marginal comments, such particular accounts of each chapter, as continually inform the student at what stage he has arrived, and enable him as it were to trace the connexion of each separate link with the whole chain.

Another material assistance afforded by Mr. Brewer, consists in ample explanations of the views of Aristotle, as well as a sufficient insight into the theories to which he is from time to time alluding, and from which he dissents, to guide the student to a right interpretation. We have a distinct dissertation on Plato as a preface to the 6th chapter of the 1st book, while the notes of the 10th book contain a copious account of the theory of Eudoxus. In pointing out the peculiar tenets of his author, the very judicious course he has pursued is expressed in the lines he has chosen for his motto "*Non nisi ex Aristotele ipso discas demum Aristotelem intelligere.*" Thus he evinces considerable reading of every part of the Aristotle's works, and by a comparison of passages makes him his own interpreter. Accordingly, his notes are never tedious, and instead of burthening the memory with facts collected from the most distant quarters, he gradually leads the student to collect his author's meaning for himself, and thus feeds the mind in the way most conducive to a sound and healthy digestion.

The public and private Life of the Ancient Greeks. By Heinrich Hase, Ph. D. (Translated from the German.)

THE object of the translator of Professor Hase's book seems to be, that he might communicate extensive and accurate information concerning Grecian Antiquities in a pleasing and interesting form. Potter and Robinson have hitherto been almost the only works on this subject that have been put into the hands of beginners. Valuable as these are, they of course must give place to any thing that has the additional attraction of such details as were unknown till the more recent labours of Müller, Niebühr, Böckh, and others. Of course, the present publication was written under considerable advantages; so many men of learning and industry having co-operated with its author in illustrating his several topics of laws, religion, political divisions, and others. In default of such a work, the most important discoveries must remain unknown to all that class of readers who have neither time nor ability to

pursue long and intricate discussions, to extract a few pages of conclusions from volumes of premises. By this book, Wachsmuth's opinion of the Pelasgi, and that of Müller concerning the Dorians, are made more easily intelligible to the youthful student than if they were read in the original essays. Those who are unable to consult Professor Heeren's work on the Social and Political State of the Greeks, may here find many of his observations in almost every chapter. In other respects the work is not, we think, so well suited to superficial readers as the translator appears to expect. The chief fault is, that the author encumbered himself with more topics than could be sufficiently illustrated in so small a volume. We grant that there is much to recommend it to men of learning; because those who are already conversant with all the facts that are adduced, and all the quotations made, require but little assistance in availing themselves of the full light that they are calculated to throw on any point of discussion. To them, mere enumeration and judicious arrangement is a sufficient commentary, and, consequently, while there is no paucity of facts, they will not complain of brevity.

As to the compilation "being so put together as to furnish something more interesting than a mere book of reference," we are of opinion that whoever regards it in that light will be disappointed. We are aware that there is a difficulty in giving relief and variety to any book of its kind; but still we think it practicable to a far greater extent than has been accomplished in the present instance. Many of the chapters are filled with little else than the Greek names of arts, customs, offices, and the like; with a brief explanation, more in the style of a lexicographer than an essayist. Our author having made use of the valuable work of Böckh, would have done well if he had written with more perspicuity on the subject of finance. Indeed, neither in this nor in other instances does the selection appear good. Even the few pages that are devoted to the Drama and Administration of Justice would have been sufficient to convey a clear and definite notion of each, if more were

recorded of essentials, and less of accidents and matters of minor importance.

In style and form, Hase's book certainly is dull enough: it could hardly be interesting without much greater perspicuity, which would require either more space or fewer topics. All the explanations are abstract; there occur no allusions to modern customs or institutions. To the unlearned, it will convey some instruction, but little amusement. The late discoveries above alluded to are published in an intelligible form as plain facts, separated from the multiplicity of observations on which they are founded. So far it has an advantage. In other respects, we do not promise much for benefit to youthful students. We are disposed to think that a more beneficial effect might have been produced with less labour, at least so far as regards common readers.

We must, however, confess, that we know of no other book on the same subject which we can recommend in preference; though, with such ample materials as the German scholars have lately collected, we think it might be easily superseded by one that sacrificed minute detail to familiar illustration and perspicuous arrangement.

Sanctuary Registers of the Cathedral Church of Durham and of the Church of St. John Beverley. (A publication of the Surtees Society.) 8vo.

WE regard societies formed for the purpose of preserving documents, records, plays, poems, or any obsolete but once popular compositions, as of peculiar utility to the illustration of history and philology; such matters are "*caviare* to the million," and the commercial sources of literature would never, by consigning them to the press under careful editorship, risk the chance of indemnifying themselves at length by a slow and lingering sale; they can therefore be only taken up by the zeal and generosity of indivi-

duals, or under the protection of their united finances.

The editor of this volume has given us faithful copies of the Sanctuary Registers of Durham and Beverley; they will save many a weary hour to the historical inquirer in deciphering the ancient court hands in which the originals are written; we speak more particularly from personal acquaintance with the Beverley Register preserved in the Harleian Library. These documents are introduced to the world, through the medium of an appropriate preface, by the Rev. Temple Chevallier, in which the ancient privileges of sanctuary are defined. The first writer who treated the subject at any length was, we believe, the Rev. Samuel Pegge, in a paper inserted in the eighth volume of the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries; but that learned gentleman entirely omitted to distinguish between the forty days' immunity granted to felons who fled to any church, and within that time abjured the realm before the coroner, and taking the cross in their hands went to the nearest sea-port for the purpose of embarkation; and that permanent sanctuary afforded to offenders and debtors by places privileged by royal grant and papal bulls of confirmation. To these, individuals flying, declaring their crime, and conforming to the regulations of the place, were admitted as permanently resident. These distinctions were treated at some length by Mr. Kempe, in his *Historical Notices of the Collegiate Church and Sanctuary of St. Martin-le-Grand*, London, to whose work, with a courtesy not always found in modern literature, the editor handsomely acknowledges his obligations.*

"In different churches," says Mr. Chevallier, "the privilege of sanctuary appears to have been more or less extensive. At Durham, the sanctuary extended to the church and church-yard, and its circuit. Security was afforded to all who came within a certain distance of the sanctuary itself; and penalties were imposed upon such as should violate the

* The greater part of Mr. Kempe's "*Account of the Coronation of Richard the Second*," illustrating the ceremonies and services which attach to the consecration of the monarchs of Great Britain, has been transcribed *verbatim et literatim* from our Vol. CI. part 2, in a recent popular compilation, without the slightest referential acknowledgment.

privilege of sanctuary, increasing in proportion to the degree of holiness ascribed to the successive distances. It appears from the account of the liberties of St. John of Beverley, p. 99, Tit. iv. v. vi., that the privilege there extended from that church for a mile (*leuca*) every way; that the outward and second boundaries were designated by crosses of rich carving (*nobiliter insculptas*): that the third boundary commenced at the entrance of the church, and the sixth included the high altar, and the fridstol, a stone chair near the altar, which conferred the greatest security. The word fridstol (*frith*, peace, *stol*, seat,) implies the seat of peace: and according to Spelman,* that at Beverley had this inscription:—*HAEC SEDES LAPIDEA FREEDSTOLL DICTUR I. E. PACIS CATHEDRA, AD QUAM REVS FUGIENDO PERVENIENS OMNIMODAM HABET SECV-RITATEM.*

"The violation of the security of sanctuary between the outer and second boundary at Beverley was punished by a fine of one 'hundredth,' or eight pounds. The second space was secured by a penalty of double that sum. In like manner, a fine of six, twelve, and eighteen 'hundredths,' was incurred by any one who violated the sanctity of the space between the successive boundaries up to the sixth. But if a person should take a malefactor from within the sixth inclosure, he would be what was styled *botelos* (bootless); his offence would be such as no payment could redeem.

"In Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, vol. i. p. 192, there is a woodcut of a stone at Nunnery, in the parish of Ainstable, on which is sculptured a rude cross, with the word 'sanctuarium' round it, partly in Saxon characters. This seems to have been a boundary stone similar to those set up at Beverley. And in the sameword there is a quotation from Staveley's History of Churches, from which it appears that four crosses were in like manner set up in the four ways leading to the Monastery of Hagulstad, that is, Hexham, in Northumberland; that a gradation of penalties was incurred, as at Beverley, by any one who should apprehend a fugitive, in proportion to his proximity to the church: and that there, also, to take any one out of the stone chair, called Fridstol, near the altar, or from among the holy relics, was an offence not redeemable by any sum. This stone

chair is still carefully preserved in the church of Hexham. The ornaments upon it assign it to the Norman period."

There was some difference in the treatment of persons flying to sanctuary at Durham and at Beverley. Such privileged places had probably their peculiar customs.

"At Durham, persons who took refuge fled to the north door and knocked for admission." Of the identical knocker, a grotesque and monstrous head, still remaining on that door, we have a representation in the wood-cut, p. xxiv.

"There were two chambers over the north door, in which men slept, for the purpose of admitting such fugitives at any hour of the night. As soon as any one was so admitted, the Galilee bell was immediately tolled, to give notice that some one had taken sanctuary. The offender was required to declare, before certain credible witnesses, the nature of his offence, and to toll a bell in token of his demanding the privilege of sanctuary. The notice of this custom occurs constantly in the registers of the sanctuary at Durham, until the year 1503, in such terms as to show that it was regularly observed. But it does not appear to be noticed after that time. Every one who had the privilege of sanctuary was provided with a gown of black cloth, with a yellow cross, called St. Cuthbert's Cross, upon the left shoulder. A grate was expressly provided near the south door of the Galilee, for such offenders to sleep upon: and they had a sufficient quantity of provisions and bedding, at the expense of the house, for thirty-seven days."

At Beverley, greater indulgence was shewn to the miserable fugitives.

"During thirty days they had their food provided in the refectory, and, if they were persons of any distinction, had a lodging in the dormitory, or in a house within the precincts. At the end of the time, their privilege protected them to the borders of the county: and they could claim the same security a second time under the like circumstances. But if any one's life was saved a third time by the privilege of sanctuary, he became permanently a servant to the church."

* Glossarium in voce Fridstoll, Fridstow, et Frithstow. Spelman says, the word *frithstol* occurs in the sense of 'a refuge,' in a version of Psalm 17; and *frithstole* (place of peace), for 'an asylum,' in the preface to the laws of Alfred; and that it signifies also a palace.

In his general observations on the origin of Sanctuary, the Editor remarks, that certain privileges of protection for offenders have been recognised from the earliest ages, and cites the three cities of refuge appointed by Moses for him who should kill his neighbour accidentally.* He also glances at the custom adopted by the ancient heathen nations, that their temples and sacred inclosures should become *asyla* to criminal offenders. To which may be added some remarkable instances: those who put the followers of *Cylon*, who had plundered the temple of Minerva, to death, and had sought the immunity afforded by clinging to the altars, were themselves accounted impious for having violated the privilege. In Etolia, *Laodamia*, flying for sanctuary to Diana's altar, was killed in a popular tumult; the whole nation suffered the most dreadful plagues in consequence. *Milo*, who killed *Laodamia*, fell into distraction and died. Tacitus complains that the Grecian temples were receptacles for debtors and criminals, and that there was no authority sufficient to force them from their strong-hold and consign them to justice.† The only method which seems to have been resorted to for that purpose was the unroofing of the temples in which the fugitives were, or setting them on fire.

To proceed to the matter of the Sanctuary Registers, now accessible to every curious inquirer. The entries in the Durham Register extend from June 18, 1464, to Sept. 10, 1524—rather more than 80 years. During that time the saving precinct had sheltered—criminals and fugitives, 243; of whom murderers and perpetrators of homicide 195, debtors 16, horse-stealers 4, stealers of cattle 9, prison-breakers 4, housebreakers 4, rape 1, theft 7, backward in his accounts 1, harbourer of a thief 1, failing to prosecute 1.

The notes of Sanctuary men preserved in the Beverley Register are too irregularly made to speak of them as of a continuous series; some are made *inverso ordine*. Thus we have entries of the time of Henry VII. followed by others in that of Edward IV. The Beverley Register presents an

aggregate of 476 Sanctuary entries—crimes indefinite 35, murder and homicide 173, felony 51, horse-stealing 1, treason 1, receipt of stolen goods 1, coining 6, debtors 208.

The weapons with which the murders and homicides were perpetrated are noted in the Durham Register. Among these we have arrows, base-lards, bastard-swords, bills, Carlisle axes, club staves, crabtree staves, daggers, dickers, forest-bills, halbarques or hawbarques (halberts), hangers, Kendal clubs, lances, lance staves, lang staves, Scotch axes, swords, spades, Welsh-bills, whynyards, wood axes, wood knives, &c.

We render into English one or two of the more remarkable entries of the Durham register.

“Be it remembered, that on the fourth day of the month of June, in the year of our Lord 1477, Christopher Holme, being placed in his proper person before the Lord Thomas Caley, sub-prior of the Cathedral Church of Durham, a notary, and subscribing witnesses, publicly confessed that he the said Christopher, together with Henry Stubbs and Humphry Usher, on the 24th day of the month of April last past, at the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, waylaid (*obvium habuit*) one William Marlee, on whom the said Christopher then and there made assault, and the said William, with a certain weapon called a *Welsh bill*, heavily struck and wounded; of which and of other wounds (then and there inflicted) the said William is reported afterwards to have died. Whereupon the said Christopher sought immunity of the church aforesaid, according to the privileges and liberties of the same, which with all contrition and humility of heart he instantly, and for the honour of God and St. Cuthbert, sought and obtained. There being present Robert Bartram, by public authority apostolic notary, Robert Holborn of Gatesheved, and John Lawson of Hilton, witnesses, especially called and required.” P. 2.

The following is a singular and solitary example on the record of an individual flying to the sanctuary, and not embracing the privilege of its permanent protection, but abjuring the realm before the coroner.

“Be it remembered, that on the third day of May, A.D. 1497, one — Colson of Walsyngham, in the county of Durham, being detected of theft, and by

* *Dust. chap. iv. 41, 43.*

† See *Potter's Antiquities of Greece*, and authorities cited by him.

reason of the same taken, committed to, and detained in prison, from which nevertheless escaping, he fled to the Cathedral Church of Durham for the sake of embracing immunity thereof; and whilst he was there standing near the shrine of St. Cuthbert, he requested that a coroner might be assigned to him. To whom John Rackett, coroner of the ward of Chester-le-Street, repaired, to whom the said Colson confessed the felony, there taking his corporal oath to abjure the realm of England, and thence with all celerity to depart and never thither to return; and forasmuch as he took the said oath at the shrine of St. Cuthbert, before George Cornforth, sacristan of the Cathedral Church of Durham, Ralph Bowes, knight, and sheriff of Durham, John Rackett, Robert Thrylket, Hugh Holland, and Nicholas Dickson, and many others present, by reason of which renunciation and oath, all the attire of the said Colson became due as of right to the sacristan aforesaid, by virtue of his office, on which account the said Colson was commanded to strip off his clothes to his shirt, that he might deliver them up to the sacristan aforesaid, which he did, and placed those

clothes at the disposal of the sacristan, &c. who freely restored to him the same; and afterwards Colson departed from the Church, was delivered up to the nearest constables by the sheriff aforesaid, and then proceeding as a fugitive from constable to constable, bearing a cross of white wood in his hand, to be conducted to the nearest port, there to take shipping and never to return."

We leave the rest of this curious and valuable little volume to those who delight in the study of ancient manners and statistics. The genealogist and topographer will be glad to observe a copious index of those persons or places which have been incidentally mentioned in the Registers. The Surtees Society are fully carrying into operation the objects for which they became associated;* and we heartily trust they will themselves become "the permanent Sanctuary" for many similar pieces of historical literature.

* See the Society's Report in p. 527.

Keith's Demonstration of the Truth of Christianity.—The chapter in this work on "the Existing Proofs of the Inspiration of the Jewish Prophets," containing a corroboration of the predictions uttered by the Prophets, from the accounts of modern travellers, is highly interesting, and is exceedingly well arranged by the author. But with regard to the plate of the *Jewish* brickmakers, as the author has called them, the fact is denied in Mr. Wilkinson's late volume on the ancient Egyptians (ii. p. 97), who says justly, that "it cannot be reasonably expected to meet with the *Hebrews* in sculpture, since the remains in that part of Egypt where they lived have not been discovered." The Egyptians and their captives were employed at this occupation; and independent of the Hebrew captives, there were other prisoners and captives of other Asiatic nations. As for the features of foreigners resembling the Jews, it may be observed, that the Egyptians adopted the same character of feature for all the inhabitants of Syria; and the brickmakers, far from having the very Jewish expression found in many of these figures, have not even the beard, so marked in the people of Syria and the prisoners of Sheshonk; and from the habits of the captives throughout the tombs where they are found, it is evident they belong to a nation living far to the north of Judea. How Dr. Keith's figures have

acquired their *beards* we cannot say; as such hairy ornaments do not belong to them in Mr. Wilkinson's plate from which his is borrowed; and farther, as we have seen, Mr. Wilkinson denies the fact of their being so represented. The other divisions of the work, on the Authenticity of the Scriptures, &c. are executed with learning, and the application of the soundest and best arguments.

History of the Reformed Religion in France, by Edward Smedley. Vol. ii. iii. —We like the manner in which this work is executed. The author appears diligently to have consulted the original authorities; he has reduced their longer narratives into a small and convenient compass; and has at the same time adduced his own reasonings and conclusions. The style is perspicuous and simple; and the events recorded are of themselves of high interest, and affording much useful monition and instruction. The account of the Huguenots, and the reigns of Henry the Third and Henry the Fourth, attract as well by the variety and singularity of their incidents, as by their importance.

Political Tracts, by the Duke of Newcastle. 8vo.—We believe the Duke of Newcastle to be a most honourable, high minded, and intelligent nobleman, sincerely attached to his country, and most anxious to avert the social and civil dan-

gers that threaten her; and it is for the strong feeling and the uncompromising manner in which he has expressed it, that he has become, to use the common phrase, "unpopular." We believe he has done, and is ever ready to do, more for the *people* than all their favourite patriots (including Mr. Hume and his Greek Loan) put together. This volume is composed of several letters and pamphlets collected, in which the noble writer's sentiments on the great questions affecting Church and State are given in the language of a sincere and sensible man, who is well acquainted with the institutions of his country, who feels their excellence, and would preserve them from the hands of the presumptuous and the rapacious; from the selfish and factious demagogue, and from the violent and misled populace; from all who mean *license* when they call for *liberty*; and who intend *spoliation* when they speak of *reform*. On many particular points (as that of the Currency) we differ from the writer; but in all we commend his spirit, his feeling, and the true nobility of his mind.

On the Revival of Literature. 8vo.—This little sketch is correct, and not inelegant, but perhaps rather too slight for publication; and it does not show much research among original writers. We think our present authors like to take too wide a field for their labours, and thus, from the very extent of the ground before them, their literary curiosity becomes too soon exhausted. If the author of this pamphlet had taken up the history of any one of the minor sons of genius—the lumina minora—as Politian, Aretino his friend, and made patient researches into their works and those of their contemporaries, and not overlooked what manuscript authorities could give; no doubt, that information would be acquired which might amply repay the labour, and perhaps throw new light on circumstances connected with Italian literature. Abridgments are good; but works of original research are far better.

A Series of Practical Discourses, by the Rev. James Maclean. — The author introduces this volume by the following very moderate and ingenious preface: "The following Discourses are submitted to the public precisely in the state in which they were delivered from the pulpit. They pretend to no peculiar excellence of matter or of style, but the author has been induced to send them to the press, humbly trusting that as they were composed with much care, and with an anxious view to the religious improvement of those committed to his spiritual

charge, they may in their present state prove more extensively useful." We have the pleasure of adding our testimony to the value of the volume before us. The style is plain and correct, the language forcible, and the expositions of scriptural doctrine, and the enforcement of religious truth, are delivered with such arguments as cannot but be listened to with respect and benefit.

Scriptural Studies: The Creation; Christian Scheme, Inner Sense. By the Rev. W. H. Tucker, A.M. 8vo.—We have read carefully the first branch or subject of these discourses, on the Creation, and consider it to be written with a very full acquaintance with the subject, and with fairness and correctness of reasoning; and particularly the part that relates to the discoveries in Geology recently made, and confronted, as it were, with the divine authority of Scripture. The latter division, called the "Inner Sense," will amply repay the perusal by the ingenuity, and, we believe, in most cases, by the truth of the parallels drawn, and the concealed signification discovered.

The New Houses of Parliament: being a description of the manner of conducting business in the Commons House, particularly in reference to the Motion that a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the most eligible Site for the two Houses of Parliament.—A pamphlet has reached us bearing the above title, which contains little more than a repetition of the arguments which have so often appeared before the public on the propriety of changing the site of the Parliamentary buildings. We have always advocated the retention of the ancient site, and we did this on the ground of convenience, equally with other considerations. We do not think a more advantageous site could be obtained, although we are free to admit that it is not calculated to display to the utmost advantage an extensive public building: on this account the Gothic style is decidedly preferable; it requires no vista to shew it off; no elevated site to give it value.

The imputation of unfairness, and of undue preference to Mr. Barry, ought not to be repeated; we believe that even the majority of architects deem the choice of this gentleman's design to have been in accordance with good taste. That subsequent alterations have been made in the design, form no ground for impeaching the original choice; for, it would be absurd to say, that because the design was submitted to competition, any improvements on it are injurious to the other competitors.

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THE SURTEES SOCIETY.

The fourth anniversary of the Surtees Society was held at the Waterloo Hotel, Durham, on Thursday, the 27th of Sept. last. In the absence of the Lord Bishop of Durham, the President (who was engaged in his episcopal duties), John Ward, esq. took the chair, when the following new members were elected:—Frederic R. Surtees, esq. Devonshire-place, London; Mr. James, bookseller, Durham; John Trotter, esq. M.D. Durham; Wm. Green, esq. Durham; James Stuart Menteth, of Closeburn, in Dumfriesshire, esq.; Henry Donkin, esq. Durham; Edmund Sharpe, esq. M.A. Lancaster; Rev. C. Robinson, M.A. Vicar of Kirknewton; Rev. C. Newsam, President of Ushaw College; Rev. T. W. Peile, M.A. Senior Tutor in the University of Durham; Rev. H. Jenkyns, M.A. Professor of Greek in the University of Durham; the Earl of Shrewsbury; the Rev. Dr. Rock, Alton Towers; Henry Gally Knight, esq. M.P. Firbeck; — Clarke, esq.; the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, Warden of the University of Durham; and the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.

The council referred to the late report for an account of the delay which the lamented death of Mr. Gordon had caused in the issue of the publications of the society for the last year (1836-7), and stated what might naturally have been anticipated, that the books for the year ending on the above day were in consequence not ready for delivery; that they were, however, rapidly advancing in the press; and that, as the materials were all compiled, it was confidently expected that they would soon be ready for publication.

The books of the Society for the year ending in September 1838, will consist of,

1. The Catalogi Veteres Librorum Ecclesie Cathedralis Dunelmensis, printed by permission of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The volume will consist of a copious Catalogue of the Books of the Monks of Durham, compiled about the year 1150; a Catalogue of the Books in their Chancery in 1391; a Catalogue of the

Books in their Inner Library in the same year; a Catalogue of the Books in their Cloister and Refectory in 1395; a Catalogue of the Books in their Chancery in 1416; and another of the Books sent to their College in Oxford in 1422. These catalogues will be succeeded by an account of the books which the convent acquired from their bishops from time to time, from the Conquest downwards, either in their lifetime as presents, or after their death as mortuaries, and by numerous documents to be now for the first time made public, in the shape of early letters, bonds, &c. &c. all of them relative to manuscripts, chiefly those of the monks of Durham, their value and rarity. To these catalogues will be appended a list of the books belonging to the Monks of Hulne, near Alnwick, and other notifications of early libraries. Copious Indexes will follow; and the whole will be preceded by a general Preface, treating at large upon the contents of the volume to which it refers, and taking care to point out with precision, and somewhat of description, the books mentioned in the Catalogue of the Monks of Durham, which still remain in the library of the Dean and Chapter, their successors. The Monastery of Durham, as must be well known, ranked among the most antient and the most richly endowed of the Benedictine houses in England; and, from its earliest foundation at Lindisfarne, cherished within its cloister a long succession of learned men. It could boast of its poets, its historians, and its divines. To pass by the Saxon period, Symeon and Turgot, Laurence and Reginald, Bolton, Wessington, Coldingham, Graystones and Chambre, are names of which any such establishment might in its day have been justly proud; and it seems worthy of this Society to publish a Catalogue of the very books from which such men derived their varied information. But besides this, it may be interesting to the members of this Society, and to the literary world at large, to learn that a copy of the New Testament is in existence among the treasures at Durham, which might have been handled by Cuthbert; and that there also remains Bede's own copy, in his own hand-writing, of the four Gospels, a splendid proof of the elegance of his pen, and of his accuracy as a transcriber. It is, however, presumed that other purposes than those of curiosity will be answered by their publication. It may be taken for granted that the opulent church of Durham possessed the best collection of books then to be obtained; and therefore the world will see to what such a collection then amounted in the various departments of literature, and how much

has been gained in later days by the invention of printing.

2. A second publication will consist of the three Durham Historians, Galfrid of Coldingham, Robert Graystones, and William Chambre. It may be objected that in printing these historians the Society is departing from one of its most important rules, inasmuch as the three are already before the world in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*. This objection is easily removed. Any one who has had occasion to refer to Wharton must have observed in every page, over and over again, in the midst of a sentence of interest an abrupt &c. at once checking him in his inquiry, and leaving him in doubt. Upon referring to the preface, he will find Wharton honestly acknowledging that the *et ceteras* are his and not the author's, and that he had purposely omitted many things in each historian. These declarations led to an inquiry upon the subject; and it has been discovered that Wharton not only omits passages here and there, but occasionally whole chapters of great local and even public interest. He does not, in short, give more than two-thirds of the narrative of each historian; and, what is more, the text of those portions which he has published is so extremely faulty, as in numerous instances totally to pervert the meaning of the author. One single instance of his inaccuracy may be given, as a specimen of the *thousands* which disgrace his pages. In the first page of the first historian (Coldingham) we have this account of Bishop William de St. Barbara, who died in 1152: "*Monachis aut provincialibus molestiam nullam retribuit: nec ecclesie possessiones aut ornamenta contulit.*" The real reading is, "*Monachis autem provincialibus molestiam nullam contulit, neque ecclesie possessiones aut ornamenta abstulit.*" The historian pays a compliment to the Bishop for not harassing the monks as his predecessors had done, by depriving them of their possessions, or the ornaments of their church. Wharton gives him the negative virtue of not being one of their benefactors. In the very next page of Wharton there are not fewer than thirty mistakes. It will therefore be at once seen that the Surtees Society does not, in this instance, contemplate the edition of authors already before the world, but an edition of authors whose works have never yet been faithfully published. An appendix of original and hitherto unpublished documents will be subjoined, which are alluded to by the historians, or which illustrate their narrative.

We are further informed (but not offi-

cially) that the next year's books will probably be the *Poem of Fantome*, and the *Northumbrian-Saxon Ritual* circa 700.

ROYAL KENSINGTON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

The first division of Lectures for the Season 1838-9, is in course of delivery as follows:—Sept. 25, Oct. 2. On the History and Antiquities of the Arabs in Spain, by Rev. Professor Vaughan, D.D.—Oct. 9, 16. On the Geology of England, by T. Webster, esq.—Oct. 23, 30. On Poetry, its Nature and Utility, by Wm. Smith, esq. of the Middle Temple.—Nov. 6, 13, 20, 27. On Acoustics, by R. Addams, esq.—Dec. 4. On the Physiology of the Human Voice, by R. J. Pollock, esq. M.R.C.S.—Dec. 11. On Paper Making, by E. Cowper, esq.—Dec. 18. On Botany, by J. C. Hall, esq.—The Second Division will commence on the 4th of February, and will comprise Lectures on the following subjects: Ancient Persia, illustrated by the Ruins of Persepolis; A Comparative View of the State of Society in France and England during the Reign of Louis the 14th; Electricity; Astronomy; Ancient Ballads; Music; Bacon and his Predecessors.

WESTMINSTER LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

Aided by warm friends, and adapted to the wants of the neighbourhood, this association has risen rapidly into efficiency; a large library is already formed (which contains the especial feature of a good collection of *architectural* and mathematical works selected by the committee); and the lease of large premises in Great Smith-street, Westminster, has been purchased, their present temporary residence in Little Smith-street being found inadequate to their purposes. The subscription is six shillings quarterly; for which sum the members, besides the use of the reading-room and library, lectures every week, and other advantages, can attend evening classes for the study of the French language, music, literary composition, modelling, and architectural and landscape drawing. The committee propose to erect a commodious lecture-room, reading-room, &c. &c. on the site of the premises purchased, so soon as they can raise sufficient money for the purpose; and this there is every reason to believe, from the disposition manifested by the members, who now amount to nearly 400, will shortly be accomplished. We wish them success.

On Thursday, the 27th of September, Mr. George Godwin, jun. F.S.A. delivered, *GENT. MAG.* Vol. X.

vered a lecture before the members on geology. The object of the lecturer was not so much to lay before them the outlines of the science, although this was not disregarded, as to point out the evidences of design which are so beautifully displayed in the whole structure of the earth. If attention and applause be a criterion, the members were pleased with Mr. Godwin's lectures.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The first Matriculation Examination of this newly constituted University will commence on the first Monday in November. The Rev. Connop Thirlwall and Dr. Jerrard have been appointed examiners in classics; Professor Brande, in chemistry; Professor Henslow, in natural history; and George B. Jerrard, esq. and the Rev. Robert Murphy, in mathematics and natural philosophy. The examiners are to receive 200*l.* each from the University chest.

Huddersfield College.

An institution, founded upon similar principles, and to be conducted upon the same system as the Hull College, has been commenced at Huddersfield. There also, as at Hull, a schism between the liberal churchmen and dissenters on the one hand, and the high church party on the other, has given rise to two establishments—the Huddersfield College and the Huddersfield Collegiate Schools. The directors of the former having obtained subscriptions for a large number of shares (we believe 160), and a proportionate number of pupils having been already nominated, have proceeded to the election of a Principal, when their choice fell on William Wright, esq. M.A. late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge (the brother of Mr. Wright, third master in the Hull College), who graduated as Wrangler in 1833, and has since for several years been engaged as a junior master in the London University School. The "Rules and Regulations of the Hull College" have been adopted as the basis of those drawn up for the government of the kindred institution in the West Riding.

BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL, TIVERTON.

Aug. 14. At a meeting of the Trustees of this ancient seat of classical and sound learning, when the Earl of Devon and Lord Rolle were present, the prizes were awarded as follow:—The Scholarship of Balliol College, Oxford, to Fred. Temple, son of the late Octavius Temple, esq. late Governor of Sierra Leone;—the Scholarship of Sydney Sussex College, Cam-

bridge, to Charles Elton, son of James Elton, esq. of Tiverton;—the Exhibition, to G. Turner, son of the Rev. John Turner, Rector of Ashbrittle, Somersetshire; Composition Medal, to Robert Lauson, of Tiverton;—and the Speaking Medal, to Charles Elton.

BIRMINGHAM ROYAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Aug. 29. The annual general meeting took place of the governors and friends of the Birmingham Royal School of Medicine. The attendance being unusually numerous, the company adjourned from the Theatre of the Institution to the large Committee Room at the Town Hall. Dr. Johnstone, the President, was called to the chair, having on his right the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, and on his left the Earl of Dartmouth. Mr. W. Sands Cox, the Honorary Secretary and Founder of the Institution, read the report, which stated that the number of students has progressively increased, and a considerable number have, since the last meeting, obtained their diplomas from the Royal College of Surgeons and Society of Apothecaries, without attendance on lectures delivered elsewhere, and without a single instance of rejection.

The Museum of Anatomy and Surgery has been constantly receiving additions during the last year from the Lecturers on Anatomy and Midwifery. The extensive Museum of the late Mr. Freer, by the liberality of Mr. Thomas Freer, has been deposited within its walls. Some rare preparations of Pathological Anatomy from India, have been presented by Mr. W. W. Wilkins of the Madras Army; and Mr. Middlemore has also deposited his Museum of scarce preparations connected with Ophthalmic Surgery. The Natural History department has received numerous and valuable additions from the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Mountnorris, Lord Viscount Valentia, the Dean of Lichfield, &c. For the furtherance of the study of Natural History and Comparative Anatomy, (as pursued at King's College, the London University, and other public Schools of Medicine in the metropolis,) it was resolved to purchase the rich Museum of Mr. Weaver, the result of fifteen years' labour; and for this object, through the active exertions of the Lecturer on Anatomy, aided by Mr. J. E. Piercy, of Worley Hall, and Mr. T. Upfill, the sum of 1500*l.* was raised. Since the last meeting the Library, which then consisted of nine hundred volumes, has been very materially increased; the munificent Dr. Warneford has enriched its shelves, not only with the best works

bearing especially on Medicine and Surgery, but with a complete series of the most valuable authors on Physico-Theology and Natural Religion. The utility of this department of the School to the student has been further increased by a regular supply of the best British and Foreign weekly, monthly, and quarterly periodicals, and by a most complete and extensive series of beautifully executed plates of Surgical Anatomy. The report then proceeds to notice Dr. Warneford's donation of 1000*l.* the interest to be applied, for ever, to the institution of two prizes, either of equal or unequal amount, as may seem to the judges most likely to advance the great ends in view, which are—to combine religious and scientific studies and pursuits, to make medical and surgical students good Christians, as well as able practitioners in medicine and surgery.

Mr. Middlemore was elected Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery, and the following prizes were awarded.—The Warneford Prize, on the construction of the Nerves, to Mr. T. C. Roden, of Kidderminster. The Gold Medals, for good conduct and diligence, to Mr. E. Chesshire, and Mr. Smith. The Meredith Prize of Five Guineas, to Mr. Hobbins. Surgery, to Mr. Cooper, of Bilston. Practice of Physic, to Mr. Grant, and Mr. Randles. Materia Medica, to Mr. Smith. Twenty Guineas, the Jephson Prize, to Mr. Grant.

THE MSS. OF THE LIBRARY OF BERNE.

M. Achille Jubinal, whose publications of early French Literature we have had several occasions of noticing, has lately spent some time in examining the Manuscripts of the Library of Berne, and has made a report on them to the Minister of Public Instruction of France. He has obtained copies of various curious and inedited documents of the Ancient Literature and History of France, which we understand will shortly be published.

A manuscript of Geoffrey of Monmouth, in this library, contains a dedication not, as in the ordinary copies, to Robert Earl of Gloucester, but to King Stephen, and professes to be a new and revised edition, by the author himself:—
"Opusculo meo, Stephans Rex Angliæ, faveas, ut si te doctore, te monitore, corrigatur, quod non ex Gaufridi Monemontensi fonticulo censoratur extortum sed sale Minervæ tue conditum; illius dicatur editio ejus Henricus Illustris Rex Anglorum avunculus extitit, quem philosophiæ liberalibus artibus eruditissimum, quam innata probitas in militia militibus profecit . . . tuque Robertus consul Claudicestræ, alta regni nostri columnæ,

operam adhibeas tuam, ut utriusque moderatione communicata editio in medium producta et pulcrius eluceat," &c.*

An old French MS. in the same library contains the following curious account of the military music of the thirteenth century:—"Il a en la légion *trompeurs, corneurs, et buisineurs*. Trompeurs trompent quand li chivalier doivent aller en la bataille, et quand ils s'en doivent retourner aussi. Quand li corneurs cornent, cil qui portent les enseignes lor obéissent et s'émouvant, mais non pas li chivalier. Toutes les fois que li chivaliers doivent issir pour faire aucune besogne, li trompeurs trompent; et quant les bannières se doivent mouvoir, li corneurs cornent. Encore y avait çà, en arrière, une autre manière d'instrumentz que l'en apeloit clasiques; et je cuit l'en les appelle orendroit buisines."

Among the other manuscripts described in this report, one of the most interesting is "the manuscript No. 389, which is entitled *Chansons Françaises fort anciennes*." "This collection, extremely important to our primitive literature, is of the thirteenth century. It contains about

* M. Jubinal's transcript 'of this passage seems to be incorrect. Perhaps we should read, (l. 2) *ut sic te*; (l. 3) *Mone-mutensis*; (l. 4) *exortum*; (l. 8) *philosophis—quem*; (l. 11) *altera*.

four hundred songs, written by more than eighty authors who lived before the year 1300. We remark particularly among them—The Lady of Fael, rendered famous by the tragical death of her lover, the Châtelain de Coucy; Guesnes de Béthune, one of the ancestors of Sully, and one of the bravest warriors of the Crusade of Villehardouin; King Richard Cœur-de-Lion; Audefroy-le-Bâtard; Gélibert de Bernesville; Blondel; the Duke of Brabant; the Earl of Anjou; Raoul de Soissons; the King of Navarre; the Vicomte of Chartres; the Comte de Coucy; Raoul de Ferrières; the Duchess of Lorraine, &c. &c. The compositions of these noble minstrels are all full of naïveté, some of them abound in sentiment and grace, and a certain portion relate to the politics of the period. Thus there are some which approve and others which blame bitterly the Crusades."

We have received two Reports from Philadelphia, made by Thomas U. Walter, architect; the one to the *Building Committee of the Girard College for Orphans*, the other on the *new Treasury Buildings and Patent Office at Washington*, made at the request of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Public Buildings. They speak fair for the improving state of architecture in the United States, and are creditable to the author's talent.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.

THE following paper was read at the monthly meeting of this flourishing Society, April 6th, 1838, by Mr. EDWARD SPRY, Surgeon of Truro, entitled, *Remarks on the various modes of writing the word Truro, and on the Etymology of the same*.

It has been supposed by some that the place mentioned in *Domesday* as *Treurgan*, was intended to represent what is now called *Truro*, and if so, it would undoubtedly be the most ancient record of the existence of our town; but the description given of *Treurgan* affords no support to this opinion, and seems rather to refer to the condition of a small manor than of a small town. The same place in the *Exeter Domesday* is called *Treurgan*, which renders its application to *Truro* still more improbable,—moreover it is described as a "*mansionem*," not "*villam*." Hals says that the place described in *Domesday* as *Treurel* or *Treured* is intended for *Truro*; but the final letter is a great objection to that opinion, as it is not likely that a *t* or *d* would be entirely dropped from the name of any place in less than a century. Mentioning this,

however, in passing, merely to show on what slender grounds certain authorities have confidently asserted the identity of the two places, we have in the charter of Reginald, the first granted to the town, the earliest evidence, of an undoubted character, of the existence and name of the place which we now inhabit. This charter, of which mention is so frequently made by every historian of Cornwall, but which none of them appear to have seen, was for a long series of years supposed to have been lost; and during a close investigation of the records of the corporation, made a few years since, preparatory to some trials in defence of their revenues, this little parchment was rescued from its hiding-place, and now forms the chief ornament of our municipal archives. Dr. Brady knew it only from subsequent charters. It was produced at the Assizes at Launceston, and submitted to the inspection of the most eminent barristers of the Court, who concurred with Lord Abinger in considering it to be a genuine charter. Mr. Devon, who has been many years in the Record office at Westminster, in a letter to Mr. Hoskyn James, the late Town Clerk, says, that

considers it to be "a genuine original charter."

In this charter the place is described as *Triueru*, and by it Reginald confirms to the "free burgesses thereof all free customs and town rights," which they are therein stated to have had in the time of Richard de Luci. The date of this charter can only be guessed at, but it must belong to the interval between 1140 and 1176, the creation of Reginald to the Earldom of Cornwall, and the time of his decease at Chertsey; and if we regard attentively a phrase in the charter referring to the municipal rights of the inhabitants "quas habuerunt tempore Ricardi de Luci," and connect with it the statement of Roger of Hoveden, and other contemporary authorities, that Reginald and De Luci were at the siege of Leicester together in the 20th of Hen. II. (1174), we must infer that De Luci must have died previous to the issue of the charter by Reginald, or why should the privileges mentioned be spoken of as existing in the "time of R. de Luci." If this suggestion should be correct, the date of the charter must be restricted to the year 1175. Here it is—beautifully written—and, considering that it has survived the dangers of nearly seven centuries, you will agree with me in thinking it worthy of every care and regard. The next original document to which I have the pleasure of referring you is a deed executed in the reign of Henry III. (1262), to settle certain disputes existing between the Lords and Burgesses of Truro and Reginald de Pridius, Lord of Nunneam, now called Newham, in which he consents that his men of the chase at Nunneam shall be talliaged with the men of *Treuru*, and that they should pay toll, &c. at *Treuru*. The close approximation of the spelling of the word in this and the former document, will be at once noticed, as well as the almost perfect identity of sound, more especially if we recollect that *i* was then pronounced, in all probability, by the Normans as the modern French pronounce it, namely, like our acute *e*. We have in the word *Dieu* a similar combination of vowels as in the first syllable of the word in Reginald's charter *Trieu*, imitated and represented by the *Treu* of the document now referred to. The next change in the writing of the word occurs in an inspeximus charter of Edward III. (1369), where it is called the *Ville de Truru*; and in a deed of the 13th of Richard II. (1390), conveying a tenement in "Clemens Stret," it is also written *Truru*. In a beautifully-written and ornamented charter granted in the 3rd year of Henry VII. (1488), the original spelling of the word is revived, being

again written *Triueru*; but in a receipt given for the payment of a fine to the king of 20*l.* by 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in the 15th Henry VII. (1500), it is for the first time called the *Ville de Truro*, the word being written precisely as we now write it. From that time to the present, trifling alterations have been made in the writing of the name; the main authorities being almost equally divided between *Truru* and *Truro*, Leland and Carew using the former mode, and the latter being employed in the charters of Elizabeth and James II. In the time of Charles and of Anne, it was occasionally written with a final *e*, a corruption very properly avoided by subsequent writers. From the statements submitted to your consideration, you will observe that the town is no where called *Treueru*, nor is such a name to be found in any of the inspeximus charters, professing to copy the original charter. The documents to which I have referred you are all *original* documents, and in no one of them, nor of the others in the possession of the Corporation, is the letter *v* any where to be found; a circumstance of considerable importance in the consideration of the subject to which I now wish to direct your attention, viz. the *Etymology* of the word. It is curious, and I hope it may not be uninteresting, to observe the ingenious theories to which this mistake of a single letter has given rise, as we find them recorded in the erudite disquisitions of Borlase, Whitaker, Polwhele, and Hingston, to which I shall briefly advert in the order enumerated. In his *Antiquities of Cornwall*, Borlase says, "I find this British name written *Treuro*; in Domesday it is written *Treurgun*; in Henry II.'s time *Treueru*; by which it appears that the first syllable of the name is *Tre* a town, and *vor* or *eur* a way, making in the plural *vorou*; so that *Trevoorou*, corruptly written in Domesday *Treurgun*, will make *Treourou* by dropping the *v* consonant, which the Cornish language often does; consequently the name will signify the *town of* or *on the ways*." Now, on this reasoning, I would remark that the Doctor does not say where he finds the name written *Treuro*, and in none of the documents I have referred to or have seen is it so written or quoted. If in Domesday at all, Borlase is forced to admit that it is corruptly written, and what slender grounds exist for the supposition that *Treuro* is the place described we have before noticed. As to the *Treueru* of Henry II. time, there is no evidence whatever of it but the blundering attempt to copy the word *Triueru*, and down to the year 1500 I have shown that the *u* and not the *v* was the leading vowel

in the first syllable of the word. But by ingeniously "dropping the *v* consonant," which he ought never to have adopted, he approaches the true orthography of the word, and approximates to what would appear to be the easy and rational etymology of the name.

Mr. Whitaker, whose learning and critical acumen gained him a considerable reputation, but whose conclusions were rather boldly hazarded than logically deduced, takes a different view of the matter altogether. He says that "Truro takes its name from its castle; and this was plainly the origin of the town: where an ancient Earl's house was, it naturally drew the traders of the country to it, and a town grew up in time, the weakly child of the castle at first, but able at last to subsist without it. The town consisted at first probably of the street running from the foot of the hill, on a part of which the castle stood, and this part of course adopted the previous appellation of the castle, and was called with it *Tre-veru*, *Tre-wru*, or *Truru*—the house or castle upon the *uru* or *uro*, the same denomination of a river with that of Vere in Hertfordshire, the *Veru*-lamium of the Itineraries, the *Uro*-lamium of Ptolemy. The castle is not mentioned in Domesday; it is therefore later than the conquest. It was built by some of the Norman Earls of Cornwall, and was one of the rural palaces, as it were, which they had in the county, subordinate to their grand capitals of Launceston, Trematon, and Restormel." This extract is a very fair specimen of Mr. Whitaker's dashing style of argument, by which he jumps from one assertion to another, bewildering those of less active imagination, who are desirous of looking before leaping, and who ask for a little evidence of what is so unscrupulously affirmed. He adduces nothing whatever to show that the town took its name from its castle, or that the castle, such as it was, was ever an "Earl's house," or that the town was the child of the castle; for in those days the traders were rather desirous of getting out of the clutches of the marauding masters of such fortresses than of getting into them; or that the town at first consisted of one street leading from the castle, and so adopted the previous appellation of castle, namely, *Tre-veru*, and so on; and as to the *Veru*-lamium of the Itineraries and the *Uro*-lamium of Ptolemy, being called in to the aid and assistance of such a disjointed reasoning, they serve only to throw an air of absurdity over the whole argument, and to remind one of the whimsical satire of Voltaire on the contentions of two learned philologists respecting the

origin of the word *Alphonso*, which I will endeavour to translate, so as to preserve the rhyme and the joke,—

"*Alphonso* comes from *Equus*!
From *Equus*? without doubt.
Granted—I confess it,
But 'tis rather round about."

Polwhele evidently did not much relish the *Uro-lamium* theory, regarding it perhaps as *too lame* for the purpose, but all that he ventures to say in opposition to it, (or by way of remonstrance rather, for he seems to have been terribly afraid of Mr. Whitaker,) is that he does not feel inclined to oppose his "wavering opinion" to the "decided judgment" of Mr. Whitaker, timidly remarking, that *we* have no such river as the *Uro* or *Euru* and that these words indeed are *not Cornish*. Respecting this castle, to which Mr. Whitaker attaches so much importance, very little is known; but that little does not corroborate in any way his assertions. Hals says that he has seen a deed belonging to Mr. Carlyon of Kea, bearing date 6th of Henry V. in which it was called *Castellum de Guelon* (1419), a similar deed no doubt to one described in the rent roll of the corporation, made in the Guildhall Feb. 7th 1652, the entry relating to which is as follows—"Mrs. Vivian of St. Collomb, widow, holdeth a tenement and garden, wherein Richard Penwarne dwelleth, and two pieces of land in *Gueale-an* Castle, by lease dated Nov. 15th, 1st of Henry VII. for 200 years; rent per annum 6s. 8d." Here is pretty good evidence that the castle was *not* called *Trevereu*, and therefore that the town could not have taken its name from the castle. *Gueale-an* or "*Gual-hen*," according to Borlase, signifies an old fort in the Cornish language, and we learn that this name was retained by the castle in the commencement of the 15th century, when the town had obtained several royal charters, and might be presumed, therefore, to have obtained some importance under the title of *Truro*. William of Worcester, who visited Truro in the reign of Henry VI. (1460), says that the castle was then destroyed, *Castellum de Truro dirutum*, as were also the neighbouring little fortresses of Polwhele and Moresk, not a vestige of which remains. Whenever built, it is probable that it partook of the general fate of the feudal fortresses, *castella* as they were called, built, as Sir James Mackintosh has observed, "without warrant of law, and more for the purpose of rapine than security," which happened to them in the time of Henry II. who is said to have destroyed about 1000 of them in different

parts of England; Henry II. granted the first regal charter to the town. At the time of Leland's visit, in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. the castle was "clene down," as he says, and the site thereof was used as a shooting and playing place. Polwhele considers the name to be of Roman origin, and, curiously enough, infers that the meaning is exactly that which Borlase has assigned to it as derived from the Cornish language. In the "Parochial History of Coruwall," recently published, founded on the manuscripts of Hals and Tonkin, edited by Mr. Davies Gilbert, is an Appendix on Cornish names by the late Dr. Hingston, in which he offers many ingenious explanations of the meaning of many Cornish names, and among the names of our Cornish towns he selects "three remarkable above the rest for having been very diligently examined and very little understood." Truro is one of the names, the meaning of which the Doctor attempts to determine, and thus he sets about it: he says, "In the charter granted by Reginald Fitzroy, in the Reign of Henry II. the name of the town is written *Trevereu*. It is of this word therefore that *Truro* is a corruption; and if we can determine its signification, we shall ascertain the etymon of *Truro*. Now nothing can be better known than that *riveru* or *rivero*, in the ancient language of this county, had the same meaning as the kindred word *rivers* in English; and with regard to the initial T, it can be scarcely necessary to say that it stands for *Tre*, or its archaic form *Te*, a town. The word, therefore, in the primitive and proper mode of writing it, is *Trevereu*, and consequently the name as it appears in Reginald's charter is itself an example of that liability to change, by which the same word was subsequently converted to *Truro*. But the alteration in that case was so slight, that the composition of the word was scarcely obscured; and so natural that its corruption could not have been prevented; for it was hardly possible in common speech to avoid the elision which turns *Trevereu* into *Trivero*, as this again has been contracted to *Truro*. The word *Truro*, then, signifies the *Town-on-the-rivers*, or as we should now say *Riverton*.* And this interpretation is illustrated and confirmed by the local peculiarities, for the town is intersected by two rivers, which originally were its boundaries—the Cenion on the south, and the Allan on the east." Now, unfortunately for the Doctor's argument, it is founded upon the error committed by all those who, having never seen Reginald's charter,

have unintentionally deceived each other. Brady, Lysons, Whitaker, Polwhele, and even Hals and Tonkin, fell more or less into the same mistakes, and, but for the opportunity afforded us of appealing to the charter itself, we should have been left in a state of great uncertainty as to the earliest mode of writing the word. What Borlase proposed to drop, as a letter very much in the way, namely, the *v* consonant, Dr. Hingston has made the key of his position; without the *v* there could be no *rivero*, and without the *rivero* the initial T or the *Tre*, even in its archaic form, would be of little use to the etymologist, as without the rivers we could have no *town-on-the-rivers*, therefore no *river-ton*. What then is the probable meaning of the word *Truro* or *Truro*? To find it we must go back to Camden and Carew, and what Carew especially has said respecting it appears to be so clear, so supported by what is preserved of the Cornish language in the vocabularies, and so borne out by the local circumstances of the place, that I have no sort of hesitation in receiving his explanation, as the best hitherto afforded us. He says, "The shape of this town and the etymon of the name may be learned out of this Cornish prophetic rime,

Truru
Tricuth-ru
Ombdina geuth try-ru,

which is to say, *Truro* consisteth of *three streets*, and in time it shall be said, "Here *Truro* stood." Camden, who compiled his *Britannia* in the lifetime of Carew, gives a very meagre account of the place, and says, "*Truro*, Cornwallicé *Treuru*, a tribus plateis dictum." Tonkin agrees in this opinion, and says the "town takes its name from the three principal streets of which it consists. *Tri* three, and *Ru* a street, turned to *Truro*, euphonia gratia." On this opinion of Tonkin, which Mr. Whitaker asserts he adopted from Camden, Mr. Whitaker remarks that it is "obviously absurd, as the town must have had a name long before it socked out into three streets, and indeed from the first moments of its existence as a town, as a parish, or as a manor." "Tonkin ought to have suspected," says Dr. Hingston, "that *Tri*, occurring as the first syllable in the name of a town, was not likely to mean *three*, because *tri* or *tre* signifies a dwelling-place, or an assemblage of dwellings, and therefore a town." He might have supposed too that the place was called *Truro* before its three principal streets were built or designed, since it does not appear ever to have had any other name, and we cannot believe that it was so denominated by

* *Parochial History*, vol. iv. p. 314.

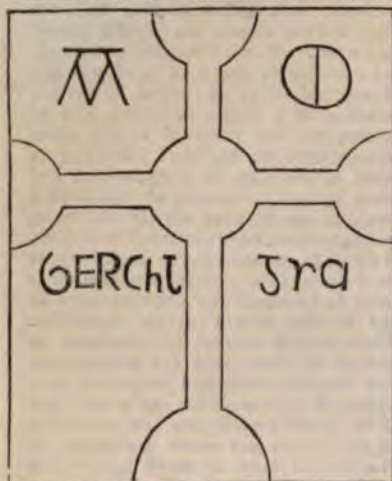
anticipation. For in those rude times, towns were not commonly laid out upon a definite plan, but the houses were erected according to the taste or convenience of the builders, and the streets seem to have been formed almost as accident might determine." So that it is evident from this extract that Dr. Hingston concurred with Whitaker in thinking that Tonkin's etymology was not only "obviously" but "altogether" absurd. It is rather singular that both these critics should lay hold of Tonkin to deal with him so unceremoniously, and that they should entirely overlook the authority of Carew, whose "Surveye of Cornwall," published in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth (1602), contains such ample details on all places of note or possessing any particular claims to attention; a work which will ever maintain the fame which it now possesses, and compared with which the meagre details of Camden sink into utter insignificance. Carew, it must be borne in mind, was a Cornishman—a man of learning, one well acquainted with the topography as well as the natural history of his county; and is it to be supposed that what he so gravely asserted respecting the name of this place was purely the creation of his own fancy, and that the Cornish "prophetical rime," which he quotes in corroboration, had no other existence? Dr. Borlase, who was evidently well acquainted with the ruins of the Cornish language, and whose interesting Dissertations on the "Antiquities of Cornwall" prove him to have been an acute observer as well as a profound scholar, takes nearly the same view of the case as Carew, and says that the name is derived from the words *Tre* a town, and *vorow* of or on the ways. Camden says *Trurus* is so called, because it is the Cornish word for *three ways* or streets, "a tribus plateis," *platea* meaning a *broadway*, or great street. It should also be recollected that the word *Tre* or *Trei* signifies *three* in the Cornish language as well as a town, and if we bear in mind that *platea*, the word chosen by Camden as a translation for the Cornish word *ru*, means a way as well as a street, there is no "obvious absurdity" in supposing that the name was originally applied to the place as descriptive of its local peculiarities, viz.—as a place where *three ways* or roads met, forming a point of communication between the eastern and western parts of the county; advantages still more increased by these roads meeting at the head of a navigable arm of the sea, penetrating to the central distance between the two coasts. The great Roman Road, mentioned in the Itineraries

as traversing the kingdom in various directions, were called *streets*; thus we have Watling Street, the Ikenild Street, and so on. We see then that the meaning attached to the word *street* was not always limited, as at present, to the description of a single or double row of houses, but was extended to any great thoroughfare or highway. Nothing is more natural than to suppose that any place favourably situated for commercial purposes would soon attract residents; and commerce, once developed in a place, is found to continue and to flourish there so long as the natural elements of it exist in or about the neighbourhood of the locality chosen as an emporium. These natural sources of trade exist in and about Truro, and the consequence has been the steady and progressive prosperity of the town from age to age; and if we could contemplate the possibility of the sudden and entire destruction of the present town, by an earthquake, for example, so that there should not be a single house nor inhabitant left in it, provided that the new superfluous resembled the conformation of the old, and that the other geographical distinctions existed, another town would without doubt spring up in the same place, the population of which would find their occupation in the same resources, and the first houses erected would be on the line of the three great thoroughfares, which would necessarily be in the directions of east, west, and north.

Carew says, moreover, most distinctly, that the word *Trurus* means *three streets* or *ways*, and there is nothing absurd or unreasonable in the statement; it is sanctioned by the idiom of the Cornish language, as far as we can judge of it from its remains, and sanctioned by the past and existing condition of the surrounding localities. On the whole, then, I consider Carew's explanation of the word the most clear and satisfactory, and as all the other theories have necessarily fallen to the ground, it is difficult to imagine the possibility of adducing any other capable of resisting the many objections which might be opposed to it, and of combining in its favour, as this appears to do, so many and conclusive arguments.

After the reading of this able dissertation, an animated discussion ensued, and the majority of the members, indeed almost all present, agreed that Mr. Spry had satisfactorily exposed the oft-repeated error of calling the town Treveru, and concurred with him in thinking that Carew's view of the etymon of the name was the most reasonable and correct.

SEPULCHRAL STONES AT HARTLEPOOL.



By means of the Gateshead Observer, we are enabled to give the above representation of another ancient sepulchral stone, which was found at Hartlepool on the 15th of October. An account of some similar stones which were discovered at the same place (the South Terrace) in 1833, will be seen in our Magazine for September that year. They were afterwards exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, and engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi. pl. LII. accompanied with some remarks by Mr. Gage; who suggested that they were the relics of the cemetery which was attached to the Saxon monastery founded at Hartlepool by St. Hilda.

The size of the present stone is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 9; its thickness $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is as smooth and perfect as if just cut, on the inscribed surface; but rough on the reverse. The inscription resembles most closely one of the former stones on which Runic characters are used: and which is ornamented with a nearly similar cross, similar letters of Alpha and Omega, and below a name (in Runes) which is supposed to be Hildithryth. In the present case we have, no doubt, another proper name, apparently Gerchysyc.

During the previous week, the workmen had found several human bones; and under each skull was a flat stone, as during the former excavation. The burial-place in which these stones have been exhumed, appears, as far as can be ascertained, to have been not more than fifteen or twenty yards long, and the bodies placed in two rows only, north and south: the stones about a foot and a half from the surface.

10

HANDMILL FOUND AT HALIFAX.

On breaking up some common-land in Barkisland in the parish of Halifax, a conoidal mass of stone was lately discovered, which proved to be the upper portion of a hand-mill or querne, such as was in use by our Saxon forefathers. This stone is now in my possession: it resembles the lower section of a cone. The diameter of the base is 13 inches, and that of the upper part about 7 inches, and its perpendicular height not more than 11 inches. The apex is hollowed out in the form of a cup; at the bottom of which there is an aperture, and a communication continued through the centre of the stone. There is also another small aperture on the side of the stone, which communicates with the central perforation, intended, probably, for the insertion of some iron-work to turn the stone: if so, no such remain was found, though it may have originally existed. Similar to this, another has been found near the line of the Roman road; but in neither instances was the lower half of the querne brought away; but I had reason to believe that it was destroyed in one case, or made use of for other purposes. Millstones of this description have been found among the ruins of Roman stations: indeed, we have reason to believe that this was the most common mode of grinding the corn with other nations. With the Jews, the upper millstone, which rides upon the lower, was called *Receb* (q. d. the rider), occurs Deut. xxiv. 6. Jud. ix. 53. 2 Sam. xi. 21. (Vide Parkhurst's Hebrew Lexicon.)

In Niebuhr's *Voyage en Arabie*, tom i. p. 122, plate xvii. fig. A, the reader may find a representation of one of these hand-mills, as still used in Egypt, with the surface of the lower millstone convex, and the upper millstone furnished with a peg or pin; and the same in use in Barbary, is described by Dr. Shaw in his *Travels*, p. 131.

This custom, indeed, of each family having millstones to grind their own corn, serves to illustrate the Law, Deut. xxiv. 6, with the emphatic reason of it. It seems that the Law, prohibiting to take the millstone to pledge, particularly refers to the upper portion of it, or the *επιμύδιον*, which corresponds with those discoveries to which I am now drawing the attention of your readers, probably because that part lying loose might be more readily taken off and carried away. With respect to the quality of the stone, one consists of a very coarse grit, the other of more compact sandstone.

Huddersfield.

J. K. WALKER, M.D.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

On the 19th Sept. General Alaix, the Viceroy of Navarre, when escorting a large convoy from Puente la Reyna towards Pampeluna, was attacked and completely defeated by the Carlist General Garcia. The Christinos lost 200 killed and 500 wounded, besides 476 rank and file and 27 officers prisoners, 50 horses, 3 guns, and 600 muskets. Amongst the prisoners was General Espeleta. The chief loss of the Carlists was in the death of Echevarria, a general officer of great capacity.

On the 1st Oct. the Carlists obtained another victory near Caspe, on the borders of Valencia and Catalonia. They were commanded by Cabrera, and his opponent, General Pardinias, lost his life.

The next day another severe action was fought at the Venta del Perdon, the same spot where Alaix was defeated, between General Leon and the Carlist General Garcia, when the latter was in turn defeated and driven back over the Arga with considerable loss.

Madrid papers of the 8th Oct. mention that the Cabinet had just been completed. General Alaix, the same who was recently defeated on the Arga, and whom various accounts represented to have since died of his wounds, has been appointed Minister of War, on the suggestion of Espartero; and as Minister of the Navy, M. Ponzos, Under Secretary of State of the Home Department, and formerly a professor of political economy; Don Alberto Valdris, Marquis of Valgornera, Minister of the Interior; Don Jose Quinones de Leon, Marquis of Montevirgen, Minister of Finance. The Duke de Frias, and his colleague of the Department of Justice, retained their respective offices; and General Valentin Ferraz was to direct the War Department *ad interim*, during the absence of General Alaix.

The quicksilver contract with Messrs. Rothschild's house appears at length to be definitively settled. The relief from this source will not, however, go far towards the necessities of the state.

Don Carlos has been recently joined by his present wife the Princess of Beira, and by his eldest son the Prince of Asturias.

SWITZERLAND.

Prince Louis Napoleon has at length been driven out of Switzerland, by the persevering efforts of the agents of the French government. On his recent passage through Manheim he was greeted

with cries of *Vive l'Empereur*. On the 27th Oct. he arrived in England.

The beautiful village of Heiden, near Appenzell, running a length of nearly half a league, and containing upwards of 100 houses, together with the church, was totally destroyed on the 7th Sept. by fire, originating in an iron foundry established there.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts have been received of a fearful massacre of a great part of the European settlers at Port Natal. This settlement is, or rather was, situated about three hundred English miles beyond the frontier of the colony, and consequently at a distance from every kind of support. A body of 400 farmers, having set out with the view of avenging a late incursion of the natives, had been defeated, and nearly cut to pieces; and a second body of 800 Natal settlers, who marched to the aid of the farmers, shared the same fate, having lost two-thirds of their number. The general opinion is that the Zoola force and prowess have been greatly under-rated. It would seem, however, that the farmers are still sanguine of ultimate success, and were preparing to attack the enemy with a much larger force than had been yet opposed to him.

CANADA.

Lord Durham, on hearing of his implied condemnation by the recent Act of Indemnity, has declared his intention to resign and return immediately to England. The passing of the Indemnity Act was known at Quebec on the 20th of Sept. and made a great sensation; and on Saturday, the 22d, Lord Durham publicly announced his purpose to resign to the delegates from the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward, whom he had invited to Quebec for consultation on the project of a union of the five provinces. His lordship made a speech on the occasion, complaining bitterly of the ministers for not supporting him—or rather, as he said, for joining his enemies against him—and declaring that it would be useless for him to stay, as he was deprived of ability to do the good which he had hoped to accomplish. Lord Brougham was burned in effigy in the presence of an immense concourse of citizens at Quebec. At the palace there were loud and enthusiastic cheers for her Majesty and the governor-general. There was no violence committed, and the mob dispersed quietly after the conclusion of the ceremony.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Aug. 22. A fatal duel took place at Wimbledon common, which has since attracted a large share of the public attention. The victim was Mr. John Flower Mirfin, and the quarrel is said to have arisen from a collision on returning from Epsom races, some weeks before. The jury on the Coroner's inquest returned the following verdict:—"That Francis Lionel Eliot, John Young, Henry Webber, and Edward Delves Broughton, together with two others, whose names are not at present known, are guilty of *wilful murder*; the first-named party as principal in the first degree, and the remainder as principals in the second degree." Mr. Scott, the surgeon in attendance and personal friend of the deceased, was bound over in his own recognizance to the amount of 300*l.* to appear when required to do so. On the 21st Sept. Young and Webber were brought to trial, and, having been found guilty, sentence of death was recorded against them, which has since been commuted to twelve months' imprisonment in Guildford gaol, the last month to be passed in solitary confinement. Eliot and Broughton had escaped abroad. The parties concerned in this affair, though aping the barbarous code of refined honour, can apparently claim only a very doubtful gentility. Eliot is the nephew of an innkeeper at Taunton, and was recently an officer in the British Auxiliary Legion in Spain, where he was chiefly notorious for his numerous duels. Mirfin, one of the sons of a mercer at Doncaster, was lately actually a linen draper in Tottenham Court Road. Young was, or ought to have been, had he not disagreed with his father, a brickmaker at Haddenham, near Aylesbury.

Sept. 7. The Forfarshire steamer, from Hull to Dundee, struck upon the Long Stone or Outer Farne Island, when from thirty-five to forty persons (including the Rev. J. Robb, minister of Dunkeld) perished; nine were saved on the island, and nine escaped in the boat. After the vessel struck, the second sea broke her in two parts; the fore part remained on the rock, but the other was carried away, and all who were on it were instantly launched into eternity. At an inquest held on some of the bodies, the firemen deposed to the insufficient state of the starboard boiler, and that the fires had to be extinguished before leaving the Humber. After a patient investigation, the jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased lost their lives by the Forfarshire, a Dundee and Hull steam-packet, coming in contact with the rocks of one of

the Farne Islands, commonly called the Great Harkars, and that the vessel was unseaworthy when she left Hull." The value of the wreck left on the island was surveyed and valued by Mr. Evans, the revenue officer at Bamburgh, at 200*l.* and the jury thought proper to lay a deodand of 100*l.* upon the wreck.

Sept. 11. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the *Hannah More Schools* took place opposite Trinity Church, near Lawford's Gate, *Bristol*; after divine service, attended by the Mayor, the Dean, and a numerous congregation, and a sermon by the Venerable Archdeacon Thorp. The plate was thus inscribed:—"To the Glory of God, and in dependence upon Him who is the sure Foundation and chief Corner Stone of His Church, this corner stone of an Edifice raised by public Subscription for the Instruction of the children of the poor in the district parish of Holy Trinity, in the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, *Bristol*, according to the principles of the Established Protestant Church, and to be denominated The Hannah More Schools, in memory of a most distinguished Promoter of the cause of Scriptural Instruction, and an eminent Benefactress of the District Church, was laid the 11th day of September, 1838, by A. G. H. Battersby, esq." The name of Hannah More, for a long series of years, was connected with schools which she and her sisters first established with the concurrence of the parochial clergy in destitute parishes in their own immediate neighbourhood, which were supported and carried on principally by her means, and under the active superintendence of herself and her sisters. She left the residue of her property for increasing the endowment of the new church in this extensive and populous parish. A subscription was entered into after her death for erecting a monument to her memory, and the subscribers resolved at their first meeting on devoting any surplus which might remain, after defraying the expenses of a plain but handsome tablet in Wrington church, to aid in establishing a school to bear her name as subsidiary to the church which she had so liberally endowed. The minister and vestry have been encouraged to proceed in this work and labour of love, by having placed at their disposal the surplus of about 450*l.*, more than two thirds of the original subscription; and, aided by some other gentlemen, they have made a further appeal to the public on behalf of this important undertaking. The architect is Mr. Pope.

Sept. 24. One of the most extraordinary outrages ever perpetrated was committed at *Stanfield hall*, Norfolk, the seat of Isaac Jermy, Esq. by a large mob, headed by a man named John Larner and another person, also from London, calling himself Daniel Wingfield. Larner professes to be a claimant to the Stanfield property. Isaac Preston, esq. who lately by royal licence assumed the name of Jermy, is the son and heir of the Rev. George Preston, of Stanfield Hall. His father succeeded to this estate by virtue of the will of his elder brother, also of Stanfield Hall, in May 1786, and Mr. Jermy came into possession on his father's death in 1837, the property having been a century in the family. In June last an auction took place of the Rev. George Preston's effects, when on one of the days of the sale a servant informed Mr. Jermy that there was a person below who claimed to take possession of that place as heir at law. Mr. Jermy, in company with Mr. Culley, the auctioneer, told Larner and his friend that if they had any claim to his property, the way was open to them by means of legal and not illegal proceedings. The intruders were desired to leave the house, which they refused to do, and Mr. Jermy sent to Wymondham for the police-officers, who removed them from the premises. On the 11th of September, eight or nine persons violently entered the mansion, which was then occupied by Mrs. Sims, and demanded of her the keys of the house, desiring her to leave the place. Constables being called in, the people departed; but, on the following day Larner entered the pleasure grounds, cut down an ash tree, and, with others, carried it away. On the 20th September, Larner again entered the premises, accompanied by a blacksmith, when assistance being at hand, and finding that he should be taken into custody, he took to his heels and escaped, declaring he would return again. Accordingly on the 21st he appeared in front of Stanfield Hall with a very large party of men, collected from the different parishes of the neighbourhood. They entered the park by the drive, and commenced cheering and waving their hats. About eleven o'clock in the morning they demanded admittance of Mrs. Sims, declaring they would break open the house if it were refused to them. She did refuse them, upon which Larner took a crow bar from out of a paper in which it had been wrapped, and broke in the door, when the party rushed into the place. The mob followed Larner up stairs to a

bedchamber, in which Mrs. Sims had taken refuge; and Larner took her up and forcibly carried her out of the house, as well as her friend Miss Bloomfield, of Wymondham house. The mob then carried out the furniture, &c. and placed it on the lawn, barricaded the windows and doors, letting no person in or out of the house except their own party, and placed a heap of paving stones, brick-bats, and other missiles before each of the upper windows, in preparation for a siege. During this outrage, Mr. Jermy having received information of what was passing, hastened to the scene with two constables, where he found the furniture of the mansion lying on the ground, exposed to a heavy rain; he read the Riot Act to the mob, and, calling upon them to listen to him, informed them that every person present would be guilty of felony if they did not immediately disperse. Between three and four o'clock two other magistrates, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Wilson, and W. R. Cann, Esq. came up with a civil force, and succeeded in taking some of the bludgeon-men into custody, but the rioters made a sortie from the house and instantly rescued them. The civil force being found inadequate, the military were sent for from Norwich, and at about a quarter before six a detachment of the 4th dragoon guards, under the command of Major Makepeace, came upon the ground. The magistrates then again read the Riot Act, and called on the misguided men to surrender rather than there should be a shedding of blood. The military took up a position so as to surround the house, and cut off all attempts at escape; the men inside then, having had five minutes' grace given to them to make up their minds, declared, before the expiration of the time, their intention to surrender, and opening one of the doors, came out one by one, and were tied together by ropes, to prevent their escape, to the number of 63. They were put into waggons and conducted to Norwich Castle, under an escort of the military. After a very full hearing of the case, the result has been that 14 persons have been fully committed to take their trial at the next assizes. The remainder were liberated on their recognizances.

Oct. 3. Her Majesty the dowager Queen embarked at Portsmouth, on board the *Hastings* 74, for the Mediterranean. Her Majesty is attended by Earl Howe, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, the Earl and Countess of Sheffield, the Hon. Captain Curzon, Miss Mitchell, Miss Hudson, Sir David Davis,

M.D. the Rev. Mr. Wood, Chaplain to Her Majesty, and a suite of forty-two persons.

Oct. 5. A fire, involving a serious destruction of property, occurred at *Liverpool*, in Robert-street North, leading from Great Howard-street to the Prince's-dock. The fire broke out in one of a range of six warehouses, of seven and eight stories high, filled with bonded and free stores. The first warehouse destroyed contained a large quantity of cotton, besides 2,200 bales of wool. The second was unfortunately filled with a more valuable stock of merchandize, the great bulk of it being composed of East India produce. There appearing to be no danger of the fire extending, the warehouses were abandoned to their fate. At seven the next morning, when all alarm had subsided, the flames communicated downwards to the cellars of the warehouse belonging to Messrs. Davies and Co. and a violent explosion was the consequence. The fire now raged with redoubled fury, and soon ignited a quantity of timber, which gave additional impetus to the flames, which next seized on the warehouses of Messrs. Grundy and Co. which contained 400 or 500 barrels of saltpetre, rum, &c. as well as a great quantity of cotton, and other valuable merchandize. About half-past nine the flames had communicated to the cellar, and one of the most awful explosions took place that can possibly be conceived. Owing to the great quantity of saltpetre confined in the cellars, the upper part of the warehouses was blown up with tremendous force, and a scene ensued which almost defies description. Several burning bales of cotton were forced over Robert-street, into Tyrer-street, and pieces of iron, bricks, and other articles, were propelled more than 100 yards from the spot. One bale of cotton in smouldering heat fell upon a man and struck off his hat; and another man was taken off the ground without any hope of recovery from the effects of a blow received by a portion of the burning mass. The rapid destruction of property was now irresistible, and it was not possible to arrest the progress of the fire for some time, during which a shed, containing many thousand bales of cotton, was destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at 120,000*l.* of which the greater part, however, was insured in various offices.

Oct. 13. The first stone of the *Southampton Docks* was laid, with masonic honours, by Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart. The following inscription, engraved on a

brass plate, was laid on the lower stone, the upper one having been previously raised by an engine:—"In commemoration of the commencement of the Construction of the Commercial Docks of the Port of Southampton, this stone was laid by Sir Lucius Curtis, Knight and Baronet, of Gatcombe House, in this County, Companion of the Most Honourable and Military Order of the Bath, Rear-Admiral of Her Majesty's Royal Navy, and Right Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Hampshire, and the Provincial Grand Lodge and other Lodges in the said Province of Free and Accepted Masons, on Friday, the 12th day of Oct. 1838, assisted by the Chairman and Directors of the Southampton Dock Company, in the presence of the Worshipful the Mayor, Jos. Lobh, Esq., the Corporation of the town of Southampton, the Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough, P. G. Master of the Isle of Wight, and many distinguished visitors, &c." The P. G. Chaplain, the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, having repeated a prayer, invoking a blessing on the undertaking, the P. G. Treasurer deposited various coins of the present reign on the plate; after which the P. G. Master descended to the stone, and, the cement being presented to him by an entered apprentice, he laid the same on the lower stone; the upper one was then let down, and the P. G. Master having proved the same to be properly adjusted, received the mallet from the P. G. Architect, with which he gave three knocks, saying, "May the Great Architect of the Universe enable us successfully to carry on and finish the work of which we have now laid the foundation-stone, and every other undertaking that may tend to the advantage of the town and county of Southampton and its harbour. May He be a Guard and Protector to them, and may they be long preserved from peril and decay!"

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

HAYMARKET.

Oct. 9. Mr. Sheridan Knowles produced a new play called the *Maid of Mariendorpt*. Filial affection, or rather what is called the domestic feeling, is the leading feature of the new play. The time is laid during the thirty years' war; and the principal character in the piece is sustained by the author. It is not as a whole equal to some of his productions, though certain conceptions and situations are perhaps more powerful, original, and striking than any thing he has produced.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 24. William-Joseph, son of Wm. Henry Armstrong, of Gloucester-lodge, Regent's Park, esq., by Catharine-Josephine Gonzales, only child of Sebastian Gonzales Martinez, of the Regent's Park, esq., to take in addition the name of Martinez, and bear the arms of Martinez in the first quarter.

Sept. 27. Charles Cooper, esq., to be Judge of the Province of South Australia.

Oct. 1. Sarah Ann Chapman, of St. George's, Hanover-sq. spinster, in memory of Sarah, widow of William Yapp, of the same parish, and of Cheltenham, esq., to take the name and arms of Yapp only.

Oct. 2. J. R. Milbanke, esq., to be secretary of embassy at Vienna; H. L. Bulwer, esq., to be secretary of embassy at St. Petersburg, vice Milbanke; Charles Bankhead, esq., to be secretary of embassy at Constantinople, vice Bulwer; James Hudson, esq., to be secretary to her Majesty's legation at Washington, vice Bankhead.

Oct. 5. The Hon. Geo. Edgcombe to be secretary of legation at Hanover; J. H. D. Fraser, esq., to be secretary to her Majesty's legation at Florence; A. C. Mageniz, esq., to be secretary of legation in Switzerland, vice Edgcombe.—Rrevet, Capt. Thos. Landers, 64th regt. to be Major and Lieut.—Colonel.

Oct. 12. 68th Foot, Capt. W. Huey to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. L. Grime, 69th Foot, to be Major.

Oct. 16. Col. Sir R. J. Harvey, knt. C.B. and K.T.S. to accept the insignia of a Knight Commander of the military order of St. Bento d'Avis, conferred by the Queen of Portugal, for his services during the Peninsular war.—Capt. Fred. Apthorp, 20th Bombay N.I. and late a Lieut.-Col. in the British auxiliary legion, to accept the cross of a Knight of the royal order of Isabel the Catholic, conferred by the Queen Regent of Spain for his services in the actions of the 10th and 11th of March, 1837, on the heights of San Marcos and of Oriamendi.

Oct. 19. 32d Foot, brevet Major H. Reid to be Major.

Stephen Lushington, D.C.L. to be Judge of her Majesty's Court of Admiralty.—Lord Maryborough, to the captaincy of Deal Castle (in the gift of his brother the Duke of Wellington as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports).—Daniel Whittle Harvey, esq. M.P. to be registrar of public and hackney carriages, under a new Act of Parliament.

Irish Appointments.—Viscount Duncannon to be Lieutenant of the county and city of Kilkenny, vice the Marq. of Ormonde, dec.—The Hon. John George Brabazon Ponsonby, Lieutenant of the county of Carlow, vice Viscount Duncannon.—Col. Duncan Macgregor to be Inspector-general of the Constabulary force.—Lieut.-Colonel S. Holmes deputy Inspector-general.—Henry John Brownrigg, esq. Inspector of Constabulary for Leinster.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commanders W. Smyth, to the Grecian; Geo. Byng, Racer; Fred. Wood, Malabar; Lieut. H. Croker, to command the Wickham; Capt. T. White (1810), to the Royal Adelaide flagship at Plymouth.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Simpson, a Minor Canon of Durham.

Rev. N. Kendall, preb. of Hercham Marney in church of Eudellion, Cornwall.

Rev. T. Addison, Billington V. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. Bateman, St. Mary's V. Marlboro'.

Rev. R. Biron, Stodmarsh C. Kent.

Rev. Tatton Brockman, Rottingdean V. Sussex.

Rev. J. Burton, Kilcredan R. Cork.

Rev. Donald Cameron, St. Helen's and St. Alban's R. Worcester.

Rev. G. H. Clifton, Ripple R. Worcestershire.

Rev. H. Collins, Wincanton P.C. Som.

Rev. G. W. Craufurd, Burgh with Winthorpe V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. John Davies, Runcorn new ch. Cheshire.

Rev. F. S. Emly, Kirkby Underwood R. Lanc.

Rev. E. H. Farrington, Thorbury R. Devon.

Rev. J. G. Fawcett, Hockton P.C. York.

Rev. Chas. Forster, Stisted R. Essex.

Rev. R. H. Frigell, St. Peter's V. Derby.

Rev. Jas. Guillemard, Kirtlington V. Ox.

Rev. J. N. Harwood, Kensington-cum-Seal V. Kent.

Rev. J. Jackson, Nettleshead R. Suffolk.

Rev. C. Kennaway, Christ Church, Lausdown, near Bath.

Rev. E. C. S. Kynnersley, Draycott R. Staff.

Rev. W. M. Lee, Alverdiscott R. Devon.

Rev. W. N. Leger, St. Mary Tower P. C. Ipswich.

Rev. Harry Martin, Siltan R. Dorset.

Rev. M. R. Peters, Madron V. Cornwall.

Rev. W. A. Pruett, Sitterfield V. co. Warwick.

Rev. W. J. C. Staunton, Aslackby V. Linc.

Rev. T. V. Stewart, Portsea V. Hants.

Rev. F. Tryon, Deeping St. James V. Linc.

Rev. P. C. Tucker, Washford Pyne R. Devon.

Rev. T. F. Woodham, Walcot R. Bath.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. W. F. Bayley, M.A. Preb. of Canterbury, to the Queen Dowager, and to accompany her Majesty to Malta; together with the Rev. J. H. Wood, late Preceptor to Prince George of Cambridge. The Rev. J. V. Campbell is appointed Chaplain to the Hastings.

Rev. Edw. Baines, to be Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely.

Rev. T. G. Galloway to Earl Beauchamp.

Rev. N. W. Hallward, to Viscount Lorton.

Rev. Benj. Harrison, to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. J. Penrose, D.C.L. to Earl of Egremont.

Rev. T. Rolph, to Earl Bathurst.

Rev. G. C. Tomlinson, to the Marquis Huntly.

Rev. G. Knox, to the East India Company.

Rev. Jas. Carver, to be Ordinary of Newgate.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Horace Waddington, esq. to be Recorder of Lichfield.

Lord Francis Egerton to be Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen.

The Rev. Charles Thorp, D. D. (Archdeacon of Durham), to be Chancellor of the old diocese of Bristol.

Rev. C. J. Abraham to be an Assistant Master at Eton College.

Rev. J. B. Dyne to be Head Master of Highgate Free Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 12. At Greenham-lodge, Berks, the wife of A. J. Croft, esq. a son and heir.—19. At Wilbraham Temple, Camb. the wife of C. W. Watson, esq. a dau.

Sept. 3. At Geneva, the Baroness Calabrella, wife of Capt. Vincent Keane, Bombay army, a dau.—4. At Bramham Biggin, York.

shire, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Ramsden, a son.—19. The wife of S. Y. Benyon, esq. of Denston House, near Newmarket, a dau.—18. At Brighton, the lady of Sir Richard Rycroft, Bart. a son.—At Branston-hall, Linc. the Hon. Mrs. A. Leslie Melville, a son.—22. At Stanmer, the Countess of Chichester, a son.—At Bushmead Park, Beds. the wife of the Rev. R. W. Gery, rector of Colworth, a son.—23. At Leamington, the Hon. Mrs. Abercromby, a son.—28. At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Swinton, a son.—29. The wife of Adrian Hope, esq. Carlton gardens, a son.—30. At Brighton, Lady Graham, a son.

Lately. In Tilney-st the Hon. Mrs. Edward Stafford Jerningham, a dau.

Oct. 3. At Paris, in the Place Vendôme, the wife of Kenelm Henry Digby, esq. a dau.—At Ingestrie, the Hon. Mrs. Talbot, a son.—5. At Studley Castle, the lady of Sir F. Goodricke, Bart. a son.—6. In York-terr. Regent's-park, Lady Agneta Bevan, a son.—8. In Grosvenor-sq. Lady Harriet Corry, a son.—At Goldsbrough-hall, Yorkshire, Lady Louisa Lascelles, a dau.—14. The lady of Sir W. W. Pollett, M.P. a son.—16. At Leyton, Essex, the wife of W. T. Copeland, esq. M.P. a son.—20. At Hayford, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Henry Browne Longe, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

April 25. At Mauritius, W. S. Saunders, esq. to Matilda, dau. of the Hon. Col. Power, R.A. Commandant at Port Louis.

June 28. At Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, William Pattle, Lieut.-Col. Bengal Cav. to Isabella Clara, sixth and youngest dau. of the Rev. Holt Oke, D.D.

July 17. At St. Christopher's, the Hon. Dugald Stewart Laidlaw, of Dominica, to Meta Jane, eldest dau. of Henry Trew, esq. Collector of her Majesty's Customs.—18. At Kensington, Mr. Charles Mathews, Comedian, to Madame Vestris.—21. At Sierra Leone, W. F. Mends, esq. Deputy Assistant Commissary-gen. to Isabella East, youngest dau. of Capt. Creighton, late of 11th Dragoons, and grand-dau. of the late Adm. Sir R. Onslow, G.C.B.

—24. At St. Pancras, the Rev. Peter M'Morland, Minister of the National Scotch Church, Regent-square, to Marion, youngest dau. of the late John M'Gill, esq. of Euston-place.

Aug. 6. At Terradale, the seat of Col. H. D. Baillie, of Redcastle, M.P. Patrick Grant, esq. Castle Inverness, to Emilia, dau. of the late Evan Baillie, esq. of Dochfour.—8.

At Woking, T. Taylor, esq. of South Carr, Notts, to Arabella Collie, dau. of P. Whittington, esq. of Whitmore-house, Surrey.—9.

At Thorpe, Norfolk, R. Blake, esq. of Swafield, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Harvey, of Thorpe-lodge.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, William Smythe, esq. son of the late David Smythe, esq. of Methven, one of the Lords of Session, to Margaret, eldest dau. of James Walker, esq. of Great George-st.—At All Souls', Marylebone, the Hon. Chas. Ponsonby, M.P. to the Hon. Maria Ponsonby, fourth dau. of Visc. Duncannon.

—At Brighton, Saml. Lane, esq. of Grosvenor-pl. to Matilda, dau. of late W. Vernon, esq.—At St. Leonard's, the Rev. J. D. Freeman, son of the late E. D. Freeman, esq. of Castle Cor, Cork, to Ann, dau. of the late Rev. J. C. Green, of North Grimstone, Yorksh.—At Hastings, the Rev. B. T. H. Cole, Rector of Warbleton, Sussex, to Maria-Grantham, youngest dau. of the late S. Foyster, esq.—11.

At Brighton, J. E. Hayward, esq. barrister-at-law, to Christi-Annette, only dau. of the late Capt. D. Campbell, and cousin to Visc. Carberry.—13. At Broadwater, Sussex, H.

Vickers, esq. of Sheffield, to Sibilla, third dau. of J. James, Secondary of the City of London.

—14. The Rev. W. Durham, M.A. Rector of St. Matthew, Friday-st. to Sarah, widow of W. Edwards, esq. of Beckley, Sussex.—At Trinity church, Marylebone, L. Shadwell, esq. eldest son of the Vice Chancellor, to Ellen, second dau. of Hild Nicholl, esq.—At Gorleston, Suffolk, P. Le Neve Foster, esq. M.A. Fellow of Trin. hall, Camb. to Georgiana-Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Rev. C. Chevallier, Rector of Badingham.—At St. Mark's, Kennington, the Rev. Edward Pettman, Chaplain R.N. to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Henry Roberts, R.N. one of the companions of the circumnavigator Captain Cook.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. the Hon. George Cavendish, R.N. brother to Lord Waterpark, to Caroline, youngest sister of Chas. Pridaux Brune, esq. of Pridaux-place, Cornwall.—At Aberystwith, D. Theodore Williams, esq. of Edinburgh, youngest son of the late Rev. D. Williams, of Heytesbury, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. D. Williams, formerly Fellow of Wadham College, and niece of the Ven. Archdeacon Williams, Head Master of the Edinburgh Academy.—At Fairlie, Ayrshire, E. Cardwell, esq. late Fellow of Balliol Coll. Oxf. to Annie, youngest child of the late C. S. Parker, esq.—At Torquay, the Rev. Scott Fred. Surtees, vicar of Newlyn, Cornwall, son of the Rev. John Surtees, preb. of Bristol, to Almeria, dau. of the late Philip Hamond, esq. of Westacre.—15. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, F. Williamson, esq. of Woburn-sq. eldest son of the late Rev. W. Williamson, of Westbere, Kent, to Jane-Hannah, youngest dau. of the late J. Friend, esq.—At Torr, Devon, Richard, second son of John Taylor, esq. F.R.S. of Coed Du, North Wales, to Caroline Ann, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. G. H. Dyke.—16. At Blunsdon St. Andrew, Wilts, John Tyrrell, esq. barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, and Kew, to Diana Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. James Wyld, of Blunsdon House.—At Creech St. Michael, Som. H. M. Daniel, esq. of Worcester, solicitor, to Mary-Sophia, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Cresswell, Vicar of Creech St. Michael, and grand-dau. of the late Estcourt Cresswell, esq. M.P. for Cirencester.—At St. Pancras, P. Stainsby, esq. of Mecklenburgh-square, to Miss Lewis, of Stamford-hill, eldest dau. of the late T. Lewis, esq. of Queen-st. Cheapside.—At the Friends Meeting House, Darlington, Richard Fry, son of the late Joseph Storrs Fry, of Bristol, to Rachel, dau. of Edward Pease, of Darlington.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Hope, R.N. of Cariden, N.B. to the Hon. Frederica Kinnaird, sister to Lord Kinnaird.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. George, second son of T. Hankey, esq. of Portland-place, to Caroline, dau. of A. Donovan, esq. of Framfield-park, Sussex, and Hertford-st. Mayfair.—At Mortlake, the Rev. H. Turton, of Betley, Staff. to Amelia St. George, second dau. of Major Smythe, late of 30th Reg.—17. At Christ Church, Marylebone, H. Connell, esq. to Catherine, sister of Major-Gen. J. A. Biggs, Bengal Artillery.—18. At Exeter, Francis Searle, esq. banker, to Lydia-Pease, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Furlong, esq. solicitor.—At Cheltenham, Edward Hawks, esq. youngest son of the late John Hawks, esq. of Newcastle, to Mary Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. H. Knightley, of Cheltenham.—At Brussels, Christie Innes Falconar, only son of John Falconar, esq. Consul at Leghorn, to Phoebe, only dau. of Ralph Nicholson, esq. of Wyndham-pl.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William Augustus, youngest son of Sir T. Neave, Bart. to Ann Elizabeth, elder dau. and coh. of the late A. Black, of Gidea-hall, esq.

—At All Souls, Langham-place, J. B. Dasent, esq. B.C.L. to Jane-Camden, third dau. of the late M. D. French, esq. of Wimpole-st.—At Waltham Holy Cross, the Rev. A. P. Saunders, F.R.S. Head Master of Charter-house School, to Emma Frances, dau. of W. Walford, esq. of High Beech.—R. H. Leach, esq. second son of T. Leach, esq. of Russell-sq. to Frances Mary, eldest dau. of R. O. Walker, Bedford-sq.—20. At Essex-street chapel, Theodore G. Meissner, esq. of Hamburg, to Margaret, dau. of James Bischoff, esq. of Highbury-terrace.—At St. Maurice Church, the Rev. Charles Harwood Poore, Minor Canon of Winchester, to Amelia, eldest dau. of G. W. Chard, esq. Mus. Doc.—At St. Giles's, Cripplegate, the Rev. J. W. Vivian, D.D. rector of St. Augustin and St. Faith, London, to Mary Rebecca, dau. of Thomas Haden, esq. of Riddings, Derby.—21. At Biddenden, Lieut. Wm. Boys, R.N. late of H. M. S. Harlequin, to Charlotte Sophia, youngest dau. of Dr. Greenall, M.D.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Thomas Henry Holberton, esq. of Hampton, to Fanny-Hughes, third dau. of Richard Twining, esq. of Bedford-place.—At Broughton Pines, Oxf. Morris Pryor, esq. of Baldock, second son of J. I. Pryor, esq. of Clay-hall, Herts, to Louisa Mary, youngest dau. of the late E. F. Colston, esq. of Filkins-hall.—At Rollesby, Thomas, second son of Charles Cobbe, of Newbridge, esq. to Azele Anne, dau. of the late Col. Thomas Cobbe.—At Hendon, Thomas Prothero, esq. of the Friars, Monm. to Sarah, dau. of the late Wm. Pettman, esq. of Ham.—At St. Pancras, H. P. L. Drew, esq. of Gower-st. to Caroline, dau. of H. Perigal, esq. of Upper Gower-st.—At Chigwell, H. Hussey, esq. third son of the Rev. W. Hussey, rector of Sandhurst, Kent, to Eliza-Adams, youngest dau. of J. G. Walford, esq. of Woodlands.—22. At Loughton, Nathaniel, son of James Powell, esq. of Carey-st. to Agnes, dau. of the late David Powell, esq.—The Rev. H. S. Pinder, rector of Bratton Fleming, Devon, to Harrietta, second dau. of the Rev. T. Bowdler, M.A.—At Plymouth, John Garrett Russell, esq. of Russellton, Western Australia, son of the late Rev. W. M. Russell, of Portsea, to Charlotte, relict of J. Cookworthy, esq. dau. of the late Capt. Peter Spicer, R.N.—At Southampton, the Rev. Charles Fryer, M.A. to Helen Elizabeth, only child of Sir G. O. Page Turner, Bart.—At Streatham, Edward Sidney Johnson, esq. to Elizabeth, second dau. of Wm. Borradaile, esq.—23. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, D. Graham-Johnston, esq. eldest son of David Johnston, esq. of Edinburgh, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Pearson Thompson, esq. of Cheltenham.—At Streatham, D. B. Meek, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl. to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late William Gee, esq. of Mortlake.—At Burford, Oxon, Charles Paul, esq. of Cheltenham, to Frances-Broad, eldest dau. of the late T. B. Macey, esq. of Witney.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, Kingston Phibbs, esq. Bengal army, to Eliza, second dau. of Capt. Daly, R.N. C.B.—At Edmonton, by the Rev. Dawson Warren, Vicar, Francis Warren, esq. his fourth son, to Eliza, younger dau. of John F. Chapman, esq.—At Fletching, Sussex, by her brother the Rev. Spencer D. Wilde, Jonathan Peel, esq. of the Middle Temple, eldest son of R. Peel, esq. of Accrington-house, Lanc. to Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. J. Wilde, of Harnage, Shropsh.—25. At St. James's, John Stuart, esq. to Ann Smith, widow of George Cummins, esq. of Barbadoes.—At Dagenham, Essex, Capt. Somerville, Royal Art. to Caroline, third dau. of the late Major-Gen. Le Marchant.—At Exeter, John Ryves D'Arcy, esq. son of Capt. D'Arcy, late of 17th Lancers, to Maria, youngest

dau. of the late Thomas Ryves, of Rathsalah Castle, co. Wicklow, esq.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, F. S. Thomas, esq. of the State Paper-office, to Mary-Frances, eldest dau. of T. L. Lechnere, esq. of Bexley.—27. At Alverstoke, Daniel Quarrier, esq. Deputy-Lieut. of Hants, to Eliza Sophia, relict of the Rev. C. B. P. Lowther, rector of Orcheston St. George, dau. of Phillips Calbeck, esq. formerly attorney-gen. of Prince Edward's Island, and niece to Adm. Sir I. Coffin, Bart.—28. At Bedford, Samuel Martin, esq. barrister, to Fanny, eldest dau. of Sir F. Pollock, M.P.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. W. Booth Grey, brother of the Earl of Stamford, to the Hon. Frances Somerville, sister of Lord Somerville.—At Morval, William Henry Pole Carew, esq. to Frances Anne, second dau. of John Buller, esq.—At Hampstead, Henry Hermann von Dadelzen, esq. to Mary Anne, second daughter, and Thomas Hayle, M.D. of Deddington, Oxon, to Sarah White, fourth dau. of the late D. S. Turner, esq. of Jamaica.—30. At Clapham, Edwin Turner Crafer, esq. to Maria Margaretta, eldest dau. of H. J. Rucker, esq.—At Lichfield Cathedral, Wm. Herbert Woodhouse, esq. of Lyways Hall, Staff. to Helena Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Sir C. Oakley, Bart.—At Hammersmith, R. H. Gooden, esq. M.D. to Katharine, youngest dau. of Thomas Naylor, esq.

Lately. At Paris, Charlotte Sellon, dau. of the late Mr. Sergeant Sellon, and sister-in-law of Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart. to Jacques Amable Regnault, Bibliothecaire of the Conseil d'Etat, Paris.—At Paris, Count de la Taille des Essarts, to Agnes Louisa, dau. of the late John Vetch, M.D. of the Charter House, London.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. H. Bowden, esq. of Grosvenor-pl. to Marianne, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Montague Burgoyne, Bart.—At Horsington, Henry Woodforde, esq. son of the late Dr. Woodforde, of Castle Cary, to Ellen Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. W. Wickham.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. John Morell Mackenzie, of Glasgow, to Joanna, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. A. Trotter.

Sept. 1. At Rotherfield Grays, the Rev. Miles Atkinson, M.A. Fellow of Linc. Coll. to Mary, second dau. of the late Richard Lansdale, esq. of High Wycombe.—3. David Fraser, esq. Assistant staff-surgeon Bombay establishment, to Mary, eldest dau. of Patrick Kelly, esq. surveyor-general of Excise.—At North Walsham, the Rev. J. W. Flavell, Rector of Riddington, to Ann Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. Rees, Vicar of Horsey, Norfolk.—4. At Cilcain, Flintsh. Edward Rigby, M.D. of New-st. Spring-gardens, to Susan, second dau. of John Taylor, esq. F.R.S. of Bedford-row.—At Wrenbury, Cheshire, V. J. W. C. Starkey, esq. of the Madras Army, eldest son of J. C. Starkey, esq. of Wrenbury-hall, to Sophia Maria, eldest dau. of the late Capt. R. Campbell, R.N.—At Carlisle, the Rev. Joseph Twentyman, Minor Canon of the Cathedral, and Curate of St. Cuthbert's, to Arabella, only dau. of the Rev. John Fawcett.—At Compton Greenfield, Glouc. the Rev. A. Rogers, to Anne, dau. of H. Sheppard, esq. of Compton House.—At the Abbey, Bath, Townsend Kirkwood, esq. only son of Col. Kirkwood, of Castletown, co. Sligo, to Eleonora-Elizabeth-Morrisson, only child of James Hammett, esq.—At Hermitage, Dumbartonshire, Patrick Stead, esq. of Yarmouth, to Susanna, dau. of R. F. Alexander, esq.—At Waterperry, Oxon, by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, the Rev. G. A. Denison, Vicar of Broadwindsor, to Georgiana, eldest dau. of J. W. Henley, esq.—5. At Bradpole, J. V. Prior, esq. barrister, to Hebe Catharine, eldest dau. of James Templer,

esq.—At Koppock, Dumbartonshire, the Rev. Horace Chavasse, M.A. to Margaret-Colquhoun, dau. of Alex. Dunlop, esq.—At Cheltenham, Lieut. Charles Y. Bazett, 9th Bengal cav. to Harriot, relict of Lieut. W. T. Garrett, Bengal Art.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Henry R. Downman, esq. of Carmarthen and Upper Bedford-pl. to Eliza Sarah, youngest dau. of the late T. R. Andrews, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl.—6. At Scalby, Comm. J. B. Woodthorpe, R.N. to Emily, second dau. of the Rev. Robert Howard, of Throxenby Hall, Yorkshire.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Earl of Sandwich, to Lady Mary Paget, dau. of the Marq. of Anglesey.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Henry Pounsett, esq. of Camberwell, to Amelia, widow of Major-Gen. Sir Sigismund Smith, K.C.H.—At Ogbourne St. George, Wilts, the Rev. John Jeffery, D.D. Rector of Otterhampton, Som. to Susannah Lewes, only dau. of the Rev. John Hole, and grand-niece of the late Ven. Wm. Hole, Archdeacon of Barnstable.—At Reading, William Bramston, esq. of Macao, to Clarissa Sarah, eldest dau. of Francis Reynard, esq.—At All Souls', Langham-place, the Rev. G. Lewen Glyn, Vicar of Ewell, youngest son of the late Sir G. Glyn, Bart. to Emily Jane, eldest dau. of Josiah Birch, esq. of St. Petersburg.—8. At Maidstone, Edw. Fred. Leeks, solicitor, of James-st. Buckingham Palace, to Ann, only dau. of James Lowry, esq. M.D.—10. At Dalmahy, Viscount Milton, to Lady Frances Douglas, eldest dau. of the Earl of Morton.—At Trewthin, Monm. John Harley, esq. of Ponty Moll, to Anna-Maria Platt, only dau. of the late Robert Smith, esq. of Wain Wern.—At Horsted, Sussex, the Rev. J. A. Wright, Rector of Mersham, to Josephine Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edw. Law, British Chaplain at St. Petersburg.—At Bedworth, Warw. Reginald S. Graham, eldest son of Reg. Graham, of Etruby, Cumberland, esq. to Dora Ennis, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. Bellairs.—11. At Diss, Norfolk, W. C. Curteis, D.C.L., of Doctors' Commons, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Manning, rector of Diss and Weeting.—At Danbury, Fred. Walford, esq. only son of J. G. Walford, esq. of Woodlands, Chigwell, to Maria, eldest dau. of J. R. Spencer Phillips, esq. of Riffham Lodge.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. And. Jopp, esq. of Wilton-place, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest dau. of J. G. Lay, esq. of Savage-gardens and Great Tey, Essex.—At Kensington, Edward Smirke, esq. barrister, to Harriet Amelia, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Neill, esq. of Turnham-green.—At Kirk Levington, John James Robinson, esq. of the Friary, Richmond, Yorkshire, to Frances Anne, third dau. of the Rev. W. Raine, Rector of Wildford, Glouc.—At Hodnet, Salop, the Rev. Robert Pennyman Hull, B.A. to Harriet, dau. of Leonard Slater, esq. of Peplow Hall.—The Rev. Wm. Bowling, M.A. Rector of Loveston, Pemb. to Eleanor, dau. of G. C. Walker, esq. Mayor of Doncaster.—Hugh Parker, jun. esq. of Woodthorpe, late 23rd Fusiliers, to Sarah, third dau. of the Rev. J. Alderson, Rector of Hartbill, Yorksh.—At St. James's, William Morley Burnett, esq. of Cornwall-terr. Regent's Park, to Caroline Mary, eldest dau. of Francis Lambert, esq. of Acton.—13. At Mansel Grange, Heref. the Rev. Edw. Hotham, Vicar of South Cave, co. York, second son of Adm. Sir W. Hotham, K.C.B. to Harriet, youngest dau. of Sir J. G. Cotterell, Bart.—At Leamington, the Hon. W. Tollemache, grandson of the Countess of Dysart, to Lady Anna Maria St. Maur, dau. of the Duke of Somerset.—At Reading, Walter Wm. Beaujolois Campbell, esq. Capt. 7th Fusiliers, to Anna Henrietta, eldest dau. of Lt.-Col. Loring.—At St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, C. J. H.

Mundy, esq. to Elizabeth Susan, fifth dau. of John Young, esq. of Westridge, Isle of Wight.—15. At Great Saling, Essex, the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A. to Virginia, third dau. of the late Capt. W. H. Dobbie, R.N.—At Trinity church, Marylebone, T. D. Whitley, esq. barrister, to Susan, dau. of the late Robt. Hughes, esq. of Lincoln-hill, Herefordsh.—17. At Stoke, Devon, F. Willson Harvey, esq. of Plymouth, to Caroline, only child of the late Sir T. H. Woodright, Bart. and heiress to Woodright Castle, Northumberland.—At Malling, Sussex, Gen. Sir F. G. Maclean, of Maclean, Bart. to Frances, widow of Henry Campion, esq. of Malling Deanery.—At Minto-house, Ralph Abercrombie, esq. her Majesty's Minister at Florence, to Lady Mary Elliot, eldest dau. of the Earl of Minto.—At St. Pancras, Joseph Underwood, esq. of Doughty-st. to Emily, relict of H. Stafford, esq. of Huntingdon, dau. of the Rev. James Pye, of Kimbolton.—At Brixton, George Pope, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Sarah, dau. of the late John Key, esq. of Denmark-hill.—At All Souls, Marylebone, Wm. Martin Leake, esq. to Eliza Wray, widow of William Marsden, esq.—At Thorpe, near Norwich, the Rev. Henry Long, Rector of Newton and Swainsthorpe, to Charlotte-Emma, second dau. of Col. Sir Robert Harvey, C.B. and K.H.—18. At Leamington, George Walter James, esq. of Handsworth, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Morden Carthew, Vicar of Mattishall, Norfolk.—At Hereford, Chas. Henry Price Papps, esq. R.N. youngest son of the late Capt. C. Papps, R.N. to Mary, second dau. of the late Chancellor Taylor, D.D.—19. At Simonburn, the Rev. Henry Byne Carr, third son of the late John Carr, esq. of Dunston-hill, Durham, to Elina, second dau. of John Ridley, esq. of Park-end, Northumberland.—20. At Prestbury, the Rev. H. Arkwright, third son of Peter Arkwright, esq. of Brock House, near Matlock, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. Thornycroft, of Thornycroft Hall, Cheshire.—At Donnington Wood, Salop, the Rev. S. R. Waller, M.A. Incumbent of Ettingshall, Staffordshire, to Lucy, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. K. Cameron, M.A. Incumbent of Wombbridge, Salop.—At Mortlake, the Rev. N. D. Sturt, Rector of Edmonsham, Dorset, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of Wm. Turton, esq. of East Sheen.—At Islington, Thomas Hudson, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Elizabeth, third dau. of J. J. Skilbeck, esq. of Highbury-place.—At Truro, Capt. James Smith Du Vernet, of the Madras Army, son of the late Col. Du Vernet, R.A. to Eliza Lavinia, second dau. of Benj. Martindale, esq. of Brunswick-sq.—At Monckton, Pemb. Francis Abbott, esq. second son of J. W. Abbott, esq. of Exeter, to Thomasina-Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Edw. Dewing, eldest dau. of Abraham Leach, esq. of Corston, Pemb.—At Islington, William Tanner, second son of Wm. Young, esq. of Highbury-grange, to Elizabeth, sixth dau. of Robert Heintz, esq. of Canonbury-lane.—22. At St. Pancras, Edw. F. Lonsdale, esq. of Guilford-st. to Caroline, second dau. of Chas. Cuerton, esq. of Bedford-row.—25. At Milverton, Leamington, the Rev. G. B. Clare, Perp. Curate of St. George's, Wolverhampton, to Mary-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Brearley, esq.—At Milton, G. Blencowe, esq. of Northampton, to Charlotte, sixth dau. of the late Rev. Francis Montgomery, of Milton.—At Slaughman, Emilius Clayton, esq. to Eliza Elizabeth, second dau.; and C. K. Murray, esq. barrister, to Maria, youngest dau. of Wm. Haslewood, esq. of Slaughman-park, Suss.—26. At Budleigh, T. S. Butterworth, esq. of Henbury Court, Glouc. to Blanch, eldest dau. of William Davies, esq. late of Pontypandy, co. Glamorgan.

OBITUARY.

LORD CARRINGTON.

Sept. 18. At his mansion in Whitehall, aged 85, the Right Hon. Robert Smith, Baron Carrington, of Upton, co. Nottingham (1797), and Baron Carrington, of Bulcote Lodge, (also co. Notts.) in the peerage of Ireland (1796), Captain of Deal Castle, a Commissioner of the Lieutenancy of London, a Vice-President of the Literary Fund Society, LL.D. F.R.S. and F.S.A.

This long-respected Nobleman was born in 1752, the third but eldest surviving son of Abel Smith, esq. an ancient banker in Nottingham, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Bird, esq. of Coventry. He was first returned to Parliament for the town of Nottingham, on the death of his father (who had been its representative for one year only, but previously sat for Aldborough), in the year 1779. He was re-chosen for the four succeeding Parliaments, in conjunction with Daniel Parker Coke, esq. brother to the present Earl of Leicester, until his elevation to the house of Peers. Enjoying the confidence and private friendship of Mr. Pitt, (whose nephew Lord Mahon married one of his daughters,) he was first created a Peer of Ireland, by patent dated on the 17th of July 1796, and in little more than a twelve month after a Peer of Great Britain by patent dated 20th Oct. 1797. The title of Carrington was selected because it had been previously borne by a family of Smith; but they were of a different stock, bearing totally distinct arms, and it does not appear that there was any consanguinity between its former owners and the late Peer.

Mr. Pitt further evinced his regard for Lord Carrington by appointing him to the Captaincy of Deal Castle. He was senior Lieut.-Colonel of the Second Battalion of Cinque Ports Volunteers, by commission dated 30th July 1803; of which corps Mr. Pitt was Colonel of the three battalions.

Lord Carrington purchased of the Marquis of Lansdowne the estate of Wycombe in Buckinghamshire, which, in 1760, gave the title of Baron, and in 1784 that of Earl, to the family of Petty. His mansion at Whitehall was formerly that of the Marquis of Stafford. In 1819 the University of Cambridge conferred on his Lordship the honorary degree of LL.D. as a member of Magdalene College.

Lord Carrington married, first, Anne, daughter of Henry Boldero Barnard, of

South Cave in Yorkshire, esq. and by that lady, who died in 1827, he had issue one son, his successor, and eleven daughters: 1. the Hon. Harriet, married in 1817 to John Frederick Crewe, esq. cousin to Lord Crewe; 2. the Right Hon. Charlotte-Elizabeth Lady Gardner, who in 1809 became the second wife of Alan-Hyde second Lord Gardner, and died in 1811, having had issue the present Lord, and Charlotte-Susannah Lady Suffield; 3. the Hon. Anne Smith, who died in 1808; 4. the Right Hon. Catharine-Lucy Countess Stanhope, married in 1803 to Philip-Henry present and fourth Earl Stanhope, and has issue Lord Viscount Mahon and one daughter; 5. the Hon. Eleanor-Sarah, who died in 1816; 6. the Hon. Hester, married in 1813 to the Right Hon. Sir Henry Watkin Williams Wynn, K.G.H. now Envoy Extraordinary at Copenhagen; 7. the Hon. Jane Smith, who died on the 7th Oct. 1837; 8. the Hon. Louisa-Mary, who died in 1830; 9. the Hon. Georgiana Smith, who is living unmarried; 10. the Right Hon. Robert-John now Lord Carrington; and 11. the Hon. Emily, married in 1822 to the Right Hon. Lord Granville Somerset, M.P. brother to the present Duke of Beaufort, and has several children.

Lord Carrington married secondly, in 1836, Charlotte, third daughter of the late John Hudson, esq. and widow of the Rev. Walter Trevelyan, second son of the late Sir John Trevelyan, Bart.

The present Lord Carrington was born in 1796, and was Member for High Wycombe in the present Parliament. He married in 1822 the Hon. Elizabeth Catharine Forester, sister to the present Lord Forester, who died in 1832 of the cholera, and her only surviving issue are two daughters. As his Lordship has since remained a widower, there is at present no heir to the peerage.

The remains of this venerable nobleman were taken from Whitehall to High Wycombe, where they laid in state on Tuesday, 2nd Oct. in the chapel of the Abbey. On the following day, the funeral took place in the family vault. The inhabitants of the town testified their respect by suspending all business, and closing their windows for the day. The procession was a walking one, the body only being drawn on a bier, preceded by his lordship's domestics, and followed by the present Lord Carrington, as chief mourner, John Abel Smith, esq. M.P.

Abel Smith, esq. M.P. Lord Mahon, M.P. Lord G. Somerset, M.P. George Robert Smith, esq. Colonel Crewe, and other friends and relations of the deceased. Next were the clergy and gentry of the town and neighbourhood of High Wycombe; then a numerous train of the Buckinghamshire tenants, followed by most of the respectable tradesmen of the town. The procession was completed by a long line of domestics and other servants, in all about 500 in number. The burial service was read, in a very impressive manner, by the Rev. J. C. Williams; and the beautiful Ode by Pope was admirably sung by the choir.

LORD FARNHAM.

Sept. 20. At Paris, aged 71, the Right Hon. John Maxwell, fifth Baron Farnham, of Farnham, co. Cavan (1756), a Representative Peer and Privy Councillor for Ireland, and Colonel of the Cavan militia.

His Lordship was born Jan. 18, 1767, the elder son of the Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Maxwell, Lord Bishop of Meath, by Margaret, only daughter of the Right Hon. Anthony Foster, and sister to the first Lord Oriel. Having inherited the estates of his grandmother Judith, dau. and heir of James Barry, of Newton Barry, co. Wexford, esq. he assumed that name, and under the designation of Colonel Barry was a well known member of the House of Commons, where he sat for the county of Cavan. He succeeded to the title on the death of his cousin John-James fourth Baron and second Earl of Farnham, July 23, 1823, when the Earldom became extinct. He was elected a Representative Peer of Ireland in 1825.

He married July 4, 1789, Lady Lucy Juliana Annesley, eldest daughter of Arthur first Earl of Mountnorris; her Ladyship died without issue Oct. 10, 1833.

His Lordship is succeeded in the title and estates, worth 30,000*l.* per annum, by his only brother the Rev. Henry Maxwell, who has been for some time resident at Caen in Normandy. He married in 1798 Lady Anne Butler, eldest daughter of Henry-Thomas 2d Earl of Carrick, and by that lady, who died in 1831, has issue the Hon. Henry Maxwell, now M.P. co. Cavan, and many other children.

The late Lord's body was conveyed to Ireland for interment.

RT.-HON. SIR JOHN NICHOLL.

Aug. 26. At his seat, Merthyr-mawr, co. Glamorgan, after two days' illness, in his 80th year, the Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, Judge of the Admiralty, and formerly Dean of the Arches and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Sir John Nicholl was born on the 16th March, 1759, the second son of John Nicholl, esq. of Llanmaes, Glamorganshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of James Havard, esq. of Herefordshire. In 1765 he was placed at the free-school, Cowbridge, and from thence sent to Bristol school. In 1775 he was entered at Oxford, where he was immediately elected to a Founder's kin fellowship at St. John's College, on the 26th June; he took his degree of B.C.L. June 15, 1780, and proceeded to that of D.C.L. Apr. 6, 1785. He was intended for holy orders; but his destination being changed, he was admitted, on the 3d Nov. 1785, as an advocate at the bar of Doctors' Commons. He rose rapidly into very extensive practice. In 1791 he was appointed a commissioner to inquire into the state of the law in Jersey, with the late Sir William Grant and the late Mr. Partridge, King's Counsel. In 1798 he succeeded Sir William Scott (afterwards Lord Stowell) as King's Advocate. It is remarked by the biographer of his profession,—“The ability of this pleader, and his meritorious zeal in promoting an armed association among the advocates and proctors, paved his way to the dignity of the King's Advocate, to which the honour of Knighthood was added, Oct. 31, 1798. Having a clear intellect, he quickly discovers the merits of a case, and, without aiming at the high polish or the fascinating splendour of oratory, supports the interest of his clients or of the Crown with force and acuteness.”—(*Coote's Catalogue of the English Civilians*, 1804.)

On the formation of the St. Giles's and St. George's Bloomsbury Volunteers, he became their Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, Aug. 3, 1803. In 1802 he was elected Member of Parliament for Penryn, and he sat successively till the dissolution after the Reform Bill, for that borough, Hastings (1806), Rye (1807), and Great Bedwin (1813—1831). In 1821 he was brought forward by his College as a fit person to represent the University of Oxford in Parliament, in opposition to Richard Heber, esq. but was unsuccessful. In Parliament he was an effective speaker, supporting always the principles of Mr. Pitt, and the maintenance of the Constitution in Church and State. In 1809 he succeeded Sir William Wynne as Dean of the Arches and Judge of the Prerogative Court, and was made a Privy Councillor Feb. 6, and a Lord of Trade and Plantations. On the death of Sir Christopher Robinson, in 1834, he was appointed Judge of the High Court of Admiralty by Lord Grey's government, though known to be politically opposed to it. In 1835 he resigned the office of

Dean of the Arches and Judge of the Prerogative Court, but he retained the Judgeship of the Admiralty to the period of his decease.

The county of Glamorgan is indebted to Sir John Nicholl for the introduction of the national system of education, and the savings' bank at Bridgend; and also for the Glamorgan district committee in aid of the society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. Blessed with an excellent constitution, he attained a green old age, and he closed his long and useful career in his 80th year, with his faculties unimpaired, full of religious hope, and accompanied by the respect and esteem of all who duly appreciated his public merits and private duties.

In 1787 Sir John Nicholl married Judy, youngest daughter of Peter Birt, esq. of Wenvoe Castle, who died in Dec. 1829. By her he had issue five children: Henry-John, who died an infant; Mary-Ann; Judy, married to Charles Franks, esq.; John Nicholl, esq. D.C.L. now M.P. for Cardiff, who married Jane-Harriet second daughter of the late Thomas Mansel Talbot, of Margam, esq. and niece to the Earl of Ilchester; and Catharine, who married the Very Rev. Charles Scott Luxmoore, Dean of St. Asaph, and died Nov. 1830.

The will of Sir John Nicholl, Knt. has just been proved by his son John Nicholl, esq. M.P. his executor and residuary legatee. The amount of personal property is sworn under £40,000. The will and codicils (the last of which is dated in 1836) are in the handwriting of the deceased, who has left annuities to the whole of his old servants, varying from 20*l.* to 40*l.* each; the bulk of the property, exclusive of large estates in Wales, is left to the testator's son, who is now about to return to his practice, which he left about two years ago on account of ill-health.

DR. JOLLY, BISHOP OF MORAY.

June 29. At Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire, the Right Rev. Alexander Jolly, D.D. Bishop of Moray, in the 83d year of his age, and 42d of his Episcopate.

The reputation of Bishop Jolly for profound and varied learning extended far beyond the limits of the Church of which he was a distinguished ornament. The most eminent divines of the Church of England sought his correspondence, and presented their works to him, as one well qualified, by his familiarity with the higher departments of theological erudition, to form a just estimate of their merits. His theology was that of the Church Catholic, not cast in the narrow or distorted mould

of modern systems, but drawn from the pure sources of divine truth in the Holy Scriptures, and the writings of the primitive Fathers and succeeding Doctors, who have handed down to us "the faith once delivered to the Saints." Had he been called upon to make a public declaration of his faith, he would, probably, have adopted the dying words of his admired Bishop Ken, whom he greatly resembled in the spirit and practice of "divine love,"—"as for my religion, I die in the Holy Catholic and Apostolic faith professed by the whole Church before the disunion of the East and West; more particularly, I die in the communion of the Church of England as it stands distinguished from all papal and puritan innovations, and as it adheres to the doctrine of the Cross." The Bishop had devoted a long life to the studies of his profession; the whole range of theology was open to him, but the Scriptures in their original languages, and the writings of the Fathers, were his familiar food; these he had thoroughly digested. The result is partly exhibited in his valuable work on the Eucharist, published in 1831, of which one of the most learned divines of the age remarked, that "it reminded him so forcibly of the writings of the ancient Fathers, that he could often have imagined that they were still speaking." The retiring modesty of the Bishop's character rendered him averse to appear before the public as an author; but, on the few occasions when he was induced to break through that reserve, what he gave to the world bears the impress of sound judgment, ripe erudition, and deep and earnest piety. In 1826, he published a "Friendly Address to the Episcopalians of Scotland, on Baptismal Regeneration," briefly tracing the success and uniformity of the Church doctrine on that important subject. In the department of practical divinity, he published, in 1828, "Observations on the several Sunday Services throughout the year;" a most admirable and useful manual, which no devout Christian can peruse without having his understanding informed, and his piety elevated. He was a living example of the intrinsic beauty and attractiveness of religion, as it may be developed through the Church system. It might, perhaps, be easy to find a divine as deeply learned, but seldom can the name of one be recorded who so thoroughly imbibed and exemplified the spirit of the blessed saints, whose works and history were the subjects of his study. The last book which the venerable Bishop had in his hand the evening before his death, was the treatise of Christopher Sutton, "*Disce mori, Learn to die.*" It was an art which

the good man had been learning all his life long, and he had so learned it, that the "last enemy" had no terrors for him. He remarked to a friend a few days previous to his decease, that he was waiting his call, not impatiently, yet longing for it; it did not, therefore, come suddenly. Death was to him but the removal of the veil which divided him from a world in which he had for years "habitually dwelt in heart and mind."

His constitution had been for some years gradually giving way under the increasing infirmities of age, and, a few days before his death, seemed so visibly sinking that his friends prevailed with him to allow an attendant to watch by his bed-side during the night; but, on his last evening, he felt himself so much better that, after being assisted to bed between nine and ten o'clock, he insisted on being left alone for the night, directing his attendant to return next morning at seven. In the morning he was found not only dead, but actually laid out for burial, *by himself*. He had closed his eyes with his own hand, had drawn a napkin over his face, and folded his arms over his breast in the form of a cross, to show the faith in which he died; showing that the good man had not been insensible to the approach of dissolution, but had resigned himself to it consciously, with that calm and deep devotion for which he was through life distinguished. Thus closed a life of primitive simplicity, piety, and self-denial, worthy of the purest ages of the Church.

On Thursday, 5th July, the remains of the Bishop were deposited, according to his own desire, in the grave of his brother, in the churchyard of Turriff, in presence of a numerous assemblage of the clergy, and of the people of his late flock at Fraserburgh, as well as of the Episcopal congregation at Turriff, of which he had at one time been pastor. The services were read by the Right Rev. Bishop Skinner, assisted by the Rev. James Walker of Huntly, Dean of Moray. By a late arrangement of the Episcopal College, the See of Moray, founded in the 12th century, exists no longer; the clergy and congregations composing it constitute parts of other dioceses.

SIR HENRY OXENDEN, BART.

Sept. 22. At his estate, Broome, near Dover, aged 82, Sir Henry Oxenden, the seventh Baronet of Dene, co. Kent, (1678), a Commissioner of Dover Harbour, &c.

Sir Henry was born May 14, 1756, the only son of Sir Henry, the sixth Baronet, by Margaret, younger daughter and co-heiress of Sir George Chudleigh, of Hal-

den, co. Devon, Bart. He was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1778. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, June 15, 1803.

He had been for fifty years a very active Commissioner of Dover harbour, and he gave an almost daily superintendence to the works. His tenantry have lost a kind, considerate, liberal landlord; and East Kent has to regret parting with one of the few remaining perfect Old English country gentlemen. He paid great attention to the breeding of South Down sheep, and for many years his flocks had been among the most celebrated in the South of England.

He married June 20, 1793, Mary, daughter of Colonel Graham, of St. Lawrence, near Canterbury, and had issue by that lady six sons and three daughters: 1. Mary-Graham, married in 1815 to William Osmund Hammond, esq.; 2. Sir Henry Chudleigh Oxenden, who has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1795, and is unmarried; 3. George-Chichester; 4. the Rev. Montague Oxenden, Perpetual Curate of Wingham, Kent; he married in 1824 Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Wilson, esq. and has issue; 5. Charles, who married in 1823 Elizabeth-Catharine, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Holcombe, a Prebendary of Westminster; 6. Graham, who died unmarried in 1826; 7. Frances, married in 1825 to Thomas Papillon, of Acrise Place, esq.; 8. Charlotte; and 9. Ashton. The body of the late Baronet was removed from Broome on the 28th Sept. for interment at Barham church. The hearse was followed by a long line of carriages. The pall was borne by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Guildford, Sir Francis Mulcaster, Hon. W. Eden, and several other gentlemen, friends of the deceased.

ADM. SIR PULTENEY MALCOLM, G.C.B.

July 20. At East Lodge, Enfield, aged 80, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Admiral of the Blue, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G.

The grandfather of Sir Pulteney Malcolm was a Scottish minister, of learning and respectability, who, having a large family and inadequate means, provided for his sons, including the father of Sir Pulteney, by establishing them on farms, as is usual in Scotland. This patrimony, after having been for upwards of a century in the family, was in the possession of Sir Pulteney. He was born on the 20th Feb. 1768, at Douglan, near Langholm, in Dumfriesshire, the third son of his father, by Margaret, daughter of Mr. James Pasley, of Craig, and sister to the late Adm. Sir Thomas Pasley, Bart.

The remarkable success in their various paths which many of Mr. Robert Malcolm's sons attained, was noticed in our memoir of the late Sir John Malcolm in our Magazine for July 1833, p. 81. Of the seven sons who came to man's estate, Robert, the eldest, who died a few years ago, was high in the civil service of the East India Company. The three next in succession, James, Pulteney, and John, were honoured with the insignia of Knights Commanders of the Bath at the same time; the former for his distinguished services in Spain and North America, when commanding a battalion of Royal Marines; and Sir John (who was afterwards G.C.B.) for his military and diplomatic services in India. The younger sons were Gilbert, Rector of Todenham, in Gloucestershire; David, in a commercial house in India; and Sir Charles Malcolm, now Post Capt. R.N.

Pulteney entered the Navy Oct. 20, 1778, as a midshipman on board the *Sybil* frigate, commanded by his maternal uncle Capt. Pasley, with whom he sailed to the Cape of Good Hope; and, on returning thence, removed with him into the *Jupiter* of 50 guns, which was one of the squadron under Commodore Johnstone in the affair at Porto Praya, and at the capture of a fleet of Dutch Indiamen in Saldanha Bay.

In 1782 the *Jupiter* was ordered to convey Adm. Pigot to his command in the West Indies; and Mr. Malcolm, after serving several months with that officer in the *Formidable*, a second rate, was by him promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the former ship, March 3, 1783. During the ensuing peace he was employed on various stations in the *Scipio*, *Pegasus*, *Bellerophon*, and *Vengeance*; and at the commencement of the French revolutionary war, we find him serving as first Lieutenant of the *Penelope* of 32 guns, at Jamaica. In that ship he assisted at the capture of the *Inconstante* frigate and *Gaelon* corvette, both of which Lieutenant Malcolm conducted to Port Royal in safety. He also commanded the boats of the *Penelope* in several severe conflicts, and succeeded in cutting out many vessels from the ports of St. Domingo. He subsequently joined the *Europa* of 50 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Ford, by whom he was made a Commander into the *Jack Tar*, April 3, 1794; and upon Cape Nichola Mole being taken possession of by the British, at the invitation of the French royalists, he had the direction of the seamen and marines landed to garrison that place. Soon after his return to England, Capt. Malcolm was advanced to Post rank, by commission dated Oct. 22, 1794; and on the 14th of the following month appointed to the

Fox frigate. In Feb. 1795, he escorted a fleet of merchantmen to the Mediterranean, after which he went to Quebec, and subsequently served in the North Sea. We next find him proceeding with a convoy to the East Indies; on which station he captured the *Modeste* of 20 guns. Toward the latter end of 1797 the Fox was actively employed in the China Seas, under the orders of Capt. Edward Cooke of the *Sybil*. In the same year the Duke of Wellington, then Colonel Wellesley, of the 33rd regiment, took a passage with Captain Malcolm, in the Fox, from the Cape of Good Hope to Bengal.

On the 18th of June 1798, he was appointed to command the *Suffolk* of 74 guns, bearing the flag of the late Vice-Adm. Rainier, Commander-in-Chief in the Indian Seas. He afterwards removed with the same officer into the *Victorious*, another third-rate, and continued to serve as his Flag-Captain during the remainder of the war. On her passage to Europe, in 1803, the *Victorious* was found to be in so bad a state, that on encountering a gale of wind in the Bay of Biscay, it was with the utmost difficulty she could be kept afloat till she reached the Tagus, where she was run on shore and broke up. Capt. Malcolm, with his officers and crew, returned to England in two vessels hired at Lisbon for their conveyance.

In Jan. 1804, we find him commanding the *Royal Sovereign*, a three-decker, in which ship he proceeded to the Mediterranean; and on his arrival, removed into the *Kent*, of 74 guns, attached to the fleet under Lord Nelson. In the ensuing summer he joined the *Renown*, a vessel of similar force.

Capt. Malcolm's next appointment was, March 16, 1805, to the *Donegal*, another third-rate, the command of which he retained during the period of six years. In that ship he accompanied his gallant chief in the memorable pursuit of the combined squadrons of France and Spain to the West Indies; and on his return from thence to the Channel was sent, under Sir Robert Calder, to reinforce Vice-Adm. Collingwood off Cadiz. On the 17th Oct. 1805, four days previous to the decisive battle of Trafalgar, the *Donegal* being short of water, and, in consequence of the extraordinary length of time she had been kept at sea, greatly in need of a refit, was ordered to Gibraltar. On the 20th, Capt. Malcolm received information that the enemy's fleets were quitting Cadiz. His ship was then in the Mole nearly dismantled; but by the greatest exertions, he succeeded in getting her out before night, and on the 23rd joined Vice-Adm. Collingwood in time to capture *El Rayo*, a Spanish three-decker, form-

ing part of the division under Admiral Gravina, which on its return to port after the battle, had been immediately ordered to sea again for the purpose of attempting the rescue of some of the disabled prizes.

The *Donegal* continued off Cadiz, under the orders of Sir John Duckworth, until towards the close of 1805, when she accompanied that officer to the West Indies in quest of a French squadron that had sailed for that quarter. In the battle fought off St. Domingo, Feb. 6, 1806, the loss sustained by the *Donegal* amounted to 12 men killed, and 33 wounded. After the battle she proceeded with the prizes to Port Royal, Jamaica, and from thence to England. On his arrival in England Capt. Malcolm was honoured with a gold medal for his conduct in the action, and, in common with the other officers of the squadron, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He was also presented by the Committee of the Patriotic Fund with a vase, valued at one hundred pounds.

In the summer of 1808, Capt. Malcolm escorted the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley from Cork to Portugal. Some days after the arrival of the transports in Mondego Bay, the troops were all landed in safety, notwithstanding a heavy surf; the same good fortune attended Captain Malcolm's exertions in disembarking the various reinforcements which afterwards arrived; and there can be no doubt that the extraordinary efforts he made on those occasions, and for which he received the warm approbations and thanks of Sir John Moore and Sir Arthur Wellesley, contributed to the happy commencement of those glorious successes which afterwards attended the British Arms in the Peninsula. The *Donegal* was subsequently attached to the Channel fleet, at that time commanded by Lord Gambier; and after the memorable discomfiture of the French ships in Aix Roads, April 11 and 12, 1809, Captain Malcolm was entrusted with the command of a squadron sent on a cruise, during which, however, nothing particular occurred. We next find him commanding the blockade of Cherbourg, on which station the ships under his orders captured a number of privateers; and on one occasion drove two frigates on shore near Cape La Hogue; but the protection afforded them by the batteries, rendered it impossible to attempt their destruction with any probability of success. On the *Donegal* being paid off in 1811, Captain Malcolm was appointed to the *Royal Oak*, a new 74, in which he continued off Cherbourg until March 1, 1812, when he removed into the *San Josef*, 110 guns,

as Captain of the Channel fleet under Lord Keith, which honourable post he held, occasionally commanding a detached squadron, (and receiving the appointment of a Colonel of Marines, Aug. 12, 1812, and the rank of Rear-Admiral, Dec. 4, 1813,) until June 1, 1814; when he hoisted his flag in the *Royal Oak* and proceeded with a body of troops under Brigadier-Gen. Ross from Bourdeaux to North America. Soon after his arrival in that quarter, he accompanied Sir Alex. Cochrane on an expedition up the Chesapeake, and regulated the collection, embarkation, and re-embarkation of the troops, &c. employed against Washington, Baltimore, and New Orleans, a service requiring indefatigable efforts, and which he performed in a manner that called forth the warmest acknowledgments of the Commander-in-chief. He was afterwards employed at the siege of Fort Boyer, on Mobile Point, the surrender of which by capitulation on the 14th Feb. terminated the war between Great Britain and the United States of America.

At the extension of the order of the Bath into three classes, Jan. 2, 1815, Rear-Adm. Malcolm was nominated (with his two brothers, as before mentioned) a Knight Commander; and upon his arrival in England, hostilities against France having been renewed, in consequence of the return of Buonaparte from Elba, he was appointed Commander-in-chief of the naval force ordered to co-operate with the Duke of Wellington and the allied armies, on which service he continued until after the final restoration of the Bourbons. He struck his flag Sept. 26, 1815; and a few days after had the gratification to receive the following letter from the Duke of Wellington, with whom he had been four times associated in the public service.

"SIR, *Paris, Sept. 30, 1815.*

"I have received your letter, in which you have informed me of your return to England. I beg leave to return you my best thanks for the cordial and useful assistance I have invariably received from you in all the situations in which we have been placed together, and to assure you that it will always give me the greatest satisfaction to be placed in a situation to be in communication on service with you.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"WELLINGTON."

Sir Pulteney's last appointment was to the important office of Commander-in-chief on the St. Helena station, where he continued from the spring of 1816 until towards the end of the following year. The manner in which his conduct at St.

Helena is noticed by Sir Walter Scott in his "Life of Napoleon," is so highly honourable to him, that we must quote it at length:

"The rank and character of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, who commanded the squadron upon the station, set him above the feelings which might influence inferior officers whether of the army or the navy. He visited Napoleon frequently, and was eulogized by him in a description which (though he, who has the advantage of seeing in the features of Sir Pulteney those of an honoured friend, can vouch for its being just) may have been painted the more willingly, because it gave the artist an opportunity of discharging his spleen, while contrasting the appearance of the Admiral with that of the Governor, in a manner most unfavourable to the latter. Nevertheless, we transcribe it to prove that Buonaparte could occasionally do justice, and see desert, even in a Briton. He said he had seen the new Admiral. 'Ah! there is a man with a countenance really pleasing, open, frank, and sincere. There is the face of an Englishman—his countenance bespeaks his heart, and I am sure he is a good man. I never yet beheld a man of whom I so immediately formed a good opinion as of that fine soldier-like old man. He carries his head erect, and speaks out openly and boldly what he thinks, without being afraid to look you in the face at the time. His physiognomy would make every person desirous of a further acquaintance, and render the most suspicious confident in him.' Sir Pulteney Malcolm was also much recommended to Napoleon's favourable judgment by the circumstance of having nothing to do with the restraints upon his person, and possessing the power neither of altering nor abating any of the restrictions he complained of. He was fortunate, too, in being able, by the calmness of his temper, to turn aside the violent language of Buonaparte, without either granting the justice of his complaints, or giving him displeasure by direct contradiction. 'Does your Government mean,' said Napoleon one day to the English Admiral, 'to detain me upon this rock until my death's-day?'—'I am sorry to say, Sir,' answered Sir Pulteney, 'that such, I apprehend, is their purpose.'—'Then, the term of my life will soon arrive,' said Napoleon. 'I hope not, Sir,' answered the Admiral; 'I hope you will survive to record your great actions, which are so numerous, and the task will ensure you a term of long life.' Napoleon bowed, and was gratified, probably, both as a hero

and an author. Nevertheless, before Sir Pulteney Malcolm left the island, and while he was endeavouring to justify the Governor against some of the harsh and extravagant charges in which Napoleon was wont to indulge, the latter began to appeal from his judgment, as being too much of an Englishman to be an impartial judge. They parted, however, on the best terms, and Napoleon often afterwards expressed the pleasure which he had received from the society of Sir Pulteney Malcolm."

Sir Pulteney Malcolm was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral July 19, 1821; and to the full rank of Admiral Jan. 10, 1837. He was raised to the Grand Cross of the Bath April 26, 1833.

A few years ago he was attacked by one of our pseudo-economists in the House of Commons, when the following eloquent *précis* of his honourable career, was delivered in his defence by a friend whose name, we regret to say, we have not preserved:

"He was the son of a humble sheep farmer, and had won his fame, as his brother, Sir John, also had done, without the aid of powerful friends. He had risen to the highest honours of his profession by his own exertions, and his honour, till the other night, had never been questioned; he enjoyed a spotless reputation, and possessed the friendship not only of the great men that were at present in existence, but those who had departed. He was the comrade in arms of the gallant Nelson; and in the last action in which that great man was engaged, he commanded a ship which had the splendid distinction of being called the *Happy Donegal*. He had the friendship of the first general of the day (the Duke of Wellington.) He had the honour of conveying in the ship under his command the hero of Assaye. Sir Pulteney Malcolm, at Vigo, landed the future conqueror of the Peninsula. At the special desire of the Duke of Wellington, the flag of Sir Pulteney Malcolm was flying at Ostend when the destinies of the convulsed world were decided in the field of Waterloo. As a conqueror, he became the friend of the conquered. His flag was at St. Helena during the time Napoleon was there, and by the cordiality of his disposition and manners, he not only obtained the confidence, but won the affections of that great man, who, in his last moments, acknowledged his generosity and benevolence."

He married, Jan. 18, 1809, Clementina, eldest daughter of the Hon. William Fullerton Elphinstone, Director of

the East India Company, and a niece of Adm. Lord Viscount Keith.

A subscription has been commenced for a public monument to Sir Pulteney Malcolm.

CAPT. HON. GEORGE DOUGLAS, R.N.

Aug. 30. At Douglas Castle, Lanarkshire, aged 50, the Hon. George Douglas, a Post Captain R.N. half-brother of the Rt. Hon. Lord Douglas.

He was born Aug. 2, 1788, the sixth son of Archibald first Lord Douglas, and the third and youngest by his second marriage with Lady Frances Scott, second daughter of Francis Earl of Dalkeith, and great-aunt to the present Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G.

He entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman on board the Excellent 74, Capt. the Hon. Robert Stopford, Dec. 17, 1801, in which he served in the West Indies. On returning thence, he joined the *Castor* frigate, and subsequently the *Spencer* 74; in which latter ship he completed his time under Capt. Stopford. The *Spencer* accompanied Lord Nelson in his pursuit of Adm. Villeneuve, in 1805, but was unfortunately absent at Gibraltar at the time of the battle of Trafalgar. She bore a conspicuous share in Sir John T. Duckworth's action, off St. Domingo, Feb. 6, 1806, on which occasion her loss amounted to eighteen killed and fifty wounded. Mr. Douglas was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to the *Horatio*, a new 38-gun frigate, Aug. 8, 1807. In her, he visited Quebec, and afterwards served on the Halifax and West India stations.

On the 10th Feb. 1809, the *Horatio* fought a very gallant action off the Virgin Islands, with the *La Junon* frigate, which terminated, after nearly three hours' contest, in the capture of the Frenchman. On this occasion Lieut. Douglas (in the words of the First Lord, Lord Mulgrave) "so nobly supplied the place of his disabled captain" (Capt. G. Scott) that his promotion was determined upon, as soon as he should have completed the time prescribed by his Majesty's Order in Council. His commission as a Commander consequently bore date Aug. 8, 1809.

On the 18th July 1810, Captain Douglas was appointed to the *Brune* troopship, and he continued to command her until his promotion to post rank, Feb. 28, 1812. His next appointment was, April 28, 1812, to the *Leveret* 20, which, with her consort the *Cyane* 20, made a very heroic defence against the *Constitution*, an American 44, of more than their united strength, off Madeira, on the 20th Feb. 1815. Both the English ships were

taken, though the *Leveret* was soon afterwards retaken at Porto Praya. At a Court-martial held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Captains Douglas and Falcon were "most honourably acquitted" for the loss of their respective ships, and justly applauded for the gallant defence they had made.

Since the peace Capt. Douglas has been on half-pay. He has died unmarried.

LT.-COL. A. C. W. CROOKSHANK, K.H.

Sept. 1. At his residence, Lyncombe, near Bath, aged 57, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Chichester William Crookshank, K.H.

He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Justice Crookshank, of Newton Park, co. Dublin. He was appointed Ensign in the 68th regiment, Jan. 12, 1799, and Lieutenant in March following. He served in that capacity in the West Indies, chiefly in Martinique, where he embarked with the flank companies of his regiment against the Danish islands, in the expedition commanded by Gen. Sir T. Trigge; after the completion of which he had two attacks of yellow fever, which obliged him to return home. He was promoted to a company in the 38th regiment Sept. 8, 1802; and he served in Ireland during the disturbances of 1803. He accompanied the expedition to the Cape of Good Hope in 1805, under Sir D. Baird; and thence embarked for South America, and was present in the different campaigns under Col. Blackburn, Sir S. Auchmuty, and Gen. Whitelock; he received four wounds at the attack and assault of Monte Video, and was made prisoner with the light troops under Brig.-Gen. Crawford, on the storming of Buenos Ayres.

On his return from South America, he was appointed to the staff of the Duke of Richmond, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, where he remained until his regiment embarked for Portugal. He served in the first campaign in the Peninsula, and was present at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera; he was also in the expedition to Walcheren, and suffered much from that climate. He attained the rank of Major Oct. 29, 1809, and returned with the 2d battalion of his regiment to Portugal in 1810; and from a desire of being more actively employed, entered the Portuguese service under Lord Beresford, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He was present at the battle of Busaco, where he commanded the flank companies of the brigade of Brig.-Gen. Spry; also in the pursuit of Marshal Massena, from the lines of Torres Vedras; at the battle of Fuentes d'Oñor; and a few days previous to the battle of Salamanca, he re-

ceived a musket wound when endeavouring to procure a ford across the river Douro, at the village of Pallas. However, at Salamanca, he commanded the 12th battalion of Cazadores, which took the eagle of the 22d regiment of French infantry, which he had the honour of presenting to Major-Gen. Sir E. Pakenham, commanding the division, and he had on that day two horses shot under him. He was present at the surrender of Madrid; but, on the retreat from Burgos was seized with a very violent fever, which obliged him to return to England in June 1813, and to resign his commission in the Portuguese service. He then joined his British regiment, the 38th 2d battalion, which was then in England, and was reduced in the following October. He was then placed on half-pay. On the recovery of his health, he effected an exchange into the second battalion of the 11th foot, which he joined at Gibraltar in July following, and was a second time placed on half-pay by the reduction of that battalion in March 1816; on which he returned to England, and in Sept. 1817 was placed on full-pay of the 33d regiment. He attained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel June 4, 1814. In testimony of his services, he was presented with the freedom of Dublin, Londonderry, and Limerick; he received a medal for the battle of Salamanca, and subsequently the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

GENERAL FLINTER.

Sept. 9. At Madrid, by suicide, General Flinter.

Gen. Flinter was an Irishman of good family. He served under the Duke of Wellington in Portugal and Spain, and was one of the many officers who joined the Portuguese and Spanish armies by permission of our government. He was employed confidentially at the termination of the Peninsular war, and assisted the late Duke of San Carlos in arresting the expeditions which were fitted out here for the liberation of South America. He married a lady of large property in Spanish America, but his conduct was so displeasing to the people, that as soon as their independence was secured they prevented his appearing among them, and his lady and children were compelled to remain apart from him, for the purpose of saving a considerable estate from being forfeited. He was then sent to Puerto Rico and the Havannah, and he returned to Spain in 1835. The subject of free negro labour engaged much of his attention in the colonies, and he published in London a work on the subject, which contains much valuable information. The opinions of
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the then Colonel Flinter were supposed to be Royalist, if not Carlist; but it would appear that, desirous of being actively employed, his sentiments underwent some modification in that respect. He was made chief of the staff to Mina during his campaign in the Basque provinces, and was wounded twice at the battle of Mendogria. He was laid up for some time, and the Spanish surgeons wanted to amputate his leg; but he refused to submit to the operation, and he again joined the army notwithstanding the severity of his wound. He was appointed to a command at Toledo, more to get rid of his claims than to render him any benefit; but he contrived to do so much with very little means, that one of the few brilliant and successful affairs of the campaign was conducted by him. Success on the part of a foreigner is a mortal offence in the Spanish service, and Flinter was soon after the battle of Toledo recalled and laid on the shelf. He was a spirited high-minded officer, brave as a lion, and generous as the day. He had all the faults and all the virtues of his country—a jovial free-hearted Irishman, jealous of his honour, and warmly devoted to the cause he had espoused. He said as a foreigner he had nothing to do with the question of succession; his sword was the property of the government of Spain, whether the throne was occupied by Ferdinand or Christina. The immediate cause of his last fatal act is not stated; but to the treatment he received from the Spanish government, may probably be attributed the state of mind which prompted the commission of this lamentable suicide.

ROWLAND BURDON, ESQ.

Sept. 17. In his 82d year, Rowland Burdon, esq. of Castle Eden, co. Durham.

He was the only child of Rowland Burdon, esq. of Newcastle, merchant, and of Castle Eden, which he purchased; (descended from an ancient family at Stockton-upon-Tees, a pedigree of which will be seen in Surtees's History of Durham, vol. iii. p. 416), by Elizabeth, daughter of George Smith, esq. of Burnhill, co. Durham. He succeeded his father in his estates Oct. 25, 1786; and himself became one of the wealthiest merchants and bankers in the north of England. In 1790 he was returned to Parliament for the county of Durham, after an arduous struggle, which terminated as follows, Mr. Burdon having polled no less than 780 single votes;—

Mr. Burdon	2073
Mr. (Sir R.) Milbanke	1799
Sir John Eden	1706

Mr. Burdon was one of the earliest examples of a merchant representing an English county. He was re-elected in 1796 and 1802; but in 1806 he resigned his seat, in consequence of having encountered some commercial embarrassments; which were, however, after a time, happily surmounted.

After a life of eminent usefulness and honourable enterprise, the death of this good man, from the suavity of his demeanour and unostentatious charities, has called forth the profound regret of all classes of society in the district in which he resided. In him the town of Sunderland may justly be said to have lost the earliest and most munificent of its patrons, the founder of its present pre-eminence and future prospects of greatness. To his genuine patriotism that magnificent structure, the Bishopwearmouth Bridge, owes its existence. Being returned to parliament for the county of Durham in the year 1790, and having previously, through his strenuous exertions, procured a turnpike road from Stockton to Sunderland, Mr. Burdon was early in expressing his wishes for a bridge to connect the north and south banks of the Wear; and after an arduous struggle he succeeded in obtaining an Act of parliament for that purpose. This was in the year 1792. From similar attempts having been made by the Colebrookdale Company, Mr. Burdon first conceived the idea of making use of iron in its construction; and, having first caused an experimental rib to be cast, the foundation stone was eventually laid, on the 24th Sept. 1793; and, by the fostering influence of Mr. B., who adopted as his motto, "*Nil desperandum auspice Deo*," this vast undertaking was at length, under the blessing of Divine Providence, brought to a successful conclusion—the principal means being furnished by Mr. Burdon, who subscribed no less a sum to effect this purpose than 30,000*l*.

Mr. Burdon was first married, June 27, 1780, to Margaret, daughter of Charles Brandling, of Gosforth, in Northumberland, esq. M.P. for Newcastle; and by that lady, who died Feb. 17, 1791, he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who died in the month before the decease of her mother, at the age of eight years. He married secondly in 1794, Cotsford, daughter and sole heiress of Gen. Richard Matthews, by whom he had issue four sons, Rowland, Richard, John, and Cotsford; and three daughters, Elizabeth-Anne, Frances, and Mary-Cotsford.

REV. FRANCIS BARNES, D.D.
The late venerable Master of Peter-

house, Cambridge, of whom we gave some brief particulars in p. 221, was a native of Lancaster or its neighbourhood. As a boy he was remarkable for his acuteness and aptitude for learning; and at a very early age he went to a school at Kellet, and afterwards to Silverdale, both in Lancashire, and having possessed himself of all the book-learning which it was in the power of those masters to teach him, he was removed to Eton School on the strength of the ability he displayed. Tradition relates, and the fact serves as an illustration of the nature of travelling in those days, that the future Master of St. Peter's performed the journey to Eton, mounted behind his father, on one of the stout nags employed on the farm. In this way, proceeding by easy stages, young Barnes was safely deposited at Eton, where he pursued his studies with such ardour and success, that after a few years he was transferred to Cambridge, where he resided for the rest of his life, and where he was highly esteemed for his courtesy and hospitality to all with whom he came in contact. His reputed great wealth was an exaggeration. He left small legacies to a nephew and his children at Bolton, but his property generally to collegiate purposes and collegiate friends. Dr. Barnes was considered one of the best Greek scholars of the day.

His funeral took place on the 7th of May, in the chapel of St. Peter's college. A vast concourse of persons had assembled to witness the ceremony, which, in accordance with the request of the deceased, was conducted with as little pomp and show as possible. About eleven o'clock the procession moved from the lodge, in the following order:—

The Porter of the College, with his wand covered with crape; the College Tradesmen, two and two; fourteen members of the Choirs of King's and Trinity, in surplices; the Executor and Surgeon; the Physician and Chaplain; THE BODY (borne by the college servants); followed by the relatives and personal friends, the fellows, the tenants, all the undergraduates of Peter-house, and several members of other colleges, who desired to show the respect they entertained for the deceased.

The procession passed entirely round the principal court, the choir chanting one of Dr. Croft's very beautiful funeral anthems. Having entered the chapel, the burial service was impressively read by the Rev. Mr. Ray, the Senior Dean, and chaunted by the choristers—Mr. Walmisley, M.B. presiding at the organ. The vault was made immediately under

the organ-loft, at the entrance to the chapel, and whilst the body was being lowered into its last resting-place, the Dead March in Saul was played. The following is a copy of the inscription upon the coffin :—

“ Francis Barnes, D.D. born 13th January, 1744; died 30th April, 1838.”

Thus honoured and lamented were conveyed to the grave the remains of one, whose virtues had made him as respected and beloved, as from his long residence at Cambridge he was universally known.

VEN. ARCHDEACON CORBETT.

June 22. At his seat, Longnor hall, Shropshire, aged 79, the Ven. Joseph Corbett, M.A. Archdeacon of Salop in the diocese of Hereford.

He was the only son and heir of Joseph Plymley, esq. who died in 1802 in his 86th year, (see his epitaph in the Gentleman's Magazine, old series, vol. ci. i. 394.) by his first wife Diana, daughter of John Flint, esq. by Jane, daughter of Waties Corbett, esq. He came into possession of the estate of Longnor on the death of his uncle Robert Corbett, esq. (formerly Flint), and the surrender of his surviving uncle John Flint, esq.; and in consequence assumed the name of Corbett, by royal license dated 20th November 1804. The Corbetts of Longnor, a junior branch of the family of Morton Corbet, were first settled there in the reign of Henry VI. and were raised to a Baronetcy by Charles I. On the termination of the head branch of the family in 1774, the title devolved on Charles Corbett, esq. with whose grandson Sir Richard it became extinct in 18...; but the estate was devised to his kinsman Mr. Robert Flint, abovementioned, previously of Micklewood, in the same county.

The late Archdeacon was a member of Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1792. He was collated to his archdeaconry in the same year by Bishop Butler.

He was twice married. His second wife, Matty, third daughter of Dansey Dansey, of Brincop, co. Hereford, esq. died in 1812, aged 40 (see her epitaph in *Gent. Mag. ubi supra*).

Views of Leebotwood Church, and Longnor Chapel, with the epitaphs of the Corbetts, will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for May 1831.

BARON HUME.

Aug. 30. At his house in Moray-place, Edinburgh, in his 82d year, David Hume, esq. late Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland.

This venerable and learned gentleman,

who was nephew to the historian David Hume, had filled various important situations with great ability, having been successively Sheriff of Berwickshire and of West Lothian, Professor of Scots Law in the University, and one of the Barons of Exchequer, which latter office he held till the abolition of the Court in 1830. But his most important service, and that which will render his name coeval with the criminal jurisprudence of his country, is his great work on the Criminal Law of Scotland, which has long been considered as the text-book in that department of jurisprudence, and is constantly referred to as authority both by the Bench and the Bar. It was published in two volumes 4to. 1797, under the title of “ Commentaries on the Law of Scotland, respecting the Description and Punishment of Crimes.”

By the death of Baron Hume, a very valuable collection of MSS. has come into the hands of Sir James Robison, as Secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. They consist principally of letters addressed to David Hume, from Rousseau, Condamine, and other distinguished foreigners, with a few letters written by Hume, and returned under various circumstances, together with several MS. essays and works. We hope that such a collection will be forthwith published.

BARON FREDERICK CUVIER, F.R.S.

Latelly. At Stras-bourg, on his return from one of his annual journeys as Inspector-general to the University of Paris, the Chevalier Frederic Cuvier, F.R.S.

He was born at Montbéliard in 1773, was called to Paris by his illustrious brother, Baron George Cuvier, and became keeper of the menagerie at the Jardin des Plantes in 1804, a place which enabled him to make some valuable observations on the economy and physiology of animals. These are published in the *Annales du Muséum*, and, with other valuable works on natural history, led to his election into the Academy of Sciences, to the Inspector-generalship of the University, to the Legion of Honour, to the Royal Society of London, and lastly, to the chair of comparative physiology at the Jardin des Plantes. A remarkable coincidence exists between his death, and that of his brother; like him, he was about to deliver a fresh course of lectures, was attacked by paralysis, was aware from the first moment of the result which must ensue, was anxious to secure the welfare of others, was patient under severe sufferings, and was ready to meet his God. As a scientific man, his loss will be se-

verely felt; for not only did he write the above-mentioned works, but was a contributor to several of the journals of science, and the principal labourer in the *Histoire des Mammifères*, published in conjunction with M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire. As a father, a friend, and a brother to the bereaved widow, who is thus again visited by heavy calamity, his loss is irreparable; and as a master, the very quadrupeds of the Jardin will feel the loss of his benevolent cares. M. Cuvier has left a son, who bears his noble name with honour.

ALEXANDER AIKMAN, Esq.

July 6. At Prospect Pen, St. Andrew's, Jamaica, aged 83, Alexander Aikman, esq. proprietor of Birnam Wood and Wallenford in St. George's parish, and late Printer of the Jamaica Royal Gazette.

He was born at Borrowstown-ness, co. Linlithgow, on the 23d of June 1755, the second son of Andrew Aikman and Ann Hunter (the only child of William Hunter and his wife Margaret Aynsley). He left his native country for South Carolina at the age of sixteen, having previously made a voyage to Dantzic. After his arrival at Charleston, he apprenticed himself to Mr. Robert Wells, a bookseller and printer of a newspaper, the father of William-Charles Wells, M.D. F.R.S.L. and Ed., of whom a long memoir will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for Nov. 1817, and an engraving of his monument in St. Bride's, Fleet-street, erected by his daughter Mrs. Aikman, in that for June 1821.

The American Revolution caused Mr. Aikman to leave that country; and, after some wanderings, he fixed his residence in Jamaica; where, in 1778, he established a newspaper called the "Jamaica Mercury," which title, two years after, the government patronage having been obtained, was altered to that of "The Royal Gazette," under which it still continues to be published. He likewise became Printer to the House of Assembly and King's Printer; and, having resigned those offices to his son Alexander, he was for many years a member of the House of Assembly, as representative of the parish St. George. After his son's death in 1831, he for a short time resumed his business, and the conduct of the Royal Gazette; but, on a favourable opportunity occurring, he made his retreat from all commercial anxieties. He was a truly honourable, worthy, and charitable man; and his death is much lamented.

Mr. Aikman visited Great Britain in 1795 (in which voyage he was taken by a privateer, and had to repurchase his property at Philadelphia), in 1801, in 1803,

and in 1814; but from that time had remained at home.

He married at Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 14, 1782, Louisa-Susanna, second daughter of his former master Mr. Robert Wells. This lady had for four years been his fellow clerk in her father's office at Charleston. She joined him from England after no little peril, having twice attempted the voyage; on the first attempt she was captured by the French, by whom she was detained for three months in France, and on the second by a King's ship, in consequence of taking her passage in a slave vessel. By this lady, who died on the 29th Nov. 1831 (and of whom a brief memoir will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. CI. pt. ii. p. 571), Mr. Aikman had two sons, and eight daughters; of whom the only survivors are Mary, the wife of Mr. James Smith, of St. Andrew's, Jamaica; and Ann-Hunter, the widow of John Enright, Surgeon R.N. His younger son, Robert, died an infant. His elder son and successor in business, Alexander Aikman, esq. died on the 11th April, 1831, (see Gent. Mag. CI. i. 650.) leaving a numerous family.

JAMES GORDON, Esq.

We have the satisfaction to extract, from the Report of the Surtees Society, the following Memoir of its late able Under-Secretary, whose death was recorded in our number for June 1837, p. 670.

"Mr. Gordon was born at Gilling, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, in the year 1803, of respectable parents. He received the rudiments of his education at Barningham, under Mr. Newby, from whose tuition he was removed to Ripon School, then, and still, conducted by the Rev. W. Plues; and afterwards, devoting himself to the law, he served his clerkship to an attorney at Hull. From Hull he removed in due time for a short period to London, and afterwards settled as a solicitor at Richmond, in Yorkshire. Here he was residing at the formation of the Society, and the congeniality of its objects with his favourite pursuits, led him almost immediately afterwards to offer his services to the Secretary, to whom he was previously unknown, in conducting through the press any work in which the Society might be engaged, or in any other department in the range of its objects for which he might be thought competent. This offer was made with great modesty, but it was almost immediately accepted. Mr. Gordon, in consequence, settled in Durham in the end of the year 1835, when the printing of

the Testaments Eboracensia and the Towneley Mysteries was in progress; but his health, which had long been feeble, had so far declined that he was barely able to correct the press of the two volumes, and compile an Index for the former, and a Glossary for the latter. In other respects, save that the Preface to the Towneley Mysteries was obligingly communicated by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. the Historian of South Yorkshire, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, these two publications were edited gratuitously by the Secretary. When it is remembered that the Glossary to the Mysteries was the work of an invalid labouring daily under the most dispiriting ill-health, and compiled during the short intervals afforded by the cessation of pain, it must be allowed to evince abundant proof of what might have been expected by the Society from a gentleman with whom it had wisely connected itself, if better health and a longer life had been vouchsafed to him.

"In the spring of 1836, Mr. Gordon's ill-health seemed to be rapidly gaining ground. He was low in stature, with a spinal mal-conformation, of a slender frame of body, and of the most feeble digestive powers. To the latter he had systematically attended for many years, totally abstaining from every article of food which might be injurious to him; but, notwithstanding all his attention, his constitution at this period appeared to be visibly on the decline. His medical advisers recommended a change of air, and, in consequence, in the month of June, in the same year, he visited a relation at Caldwell, near Richmond, purposing to return to Durham, and attend the Anniversary of the Society, which in that year was held in July. He had not, however, been long at Caldwell before he became confined to his bed, and in this bed he pined away for ten long months in a state of the most extreme bodily weakness, being barely able to speak in a whisper, and that only now and then, but patient and resigned, till, on the 4th of May, 1837, in the 34th year of his age, he was released from his sufferings, and removed to another world, for which he had from his boyhood been daily preparing himself. His body was buried by the side of his father and mother in the church-yard of Gilling.

"Mr. Gordon had from an early age devoted himself to archæological pursuits, especially those of a philological nature. In the dead and many modern languages he was no mean proficient; and he was intimately acquainted with the history of his own tongue and its various changes

from the Saxon period downwards, and had made the civil and ecclesiastical laws and manners of his country his peculiar study. If Mr. Gordon was learned, he was modest too. His natural inclination led him to shrink from general society, in which, as a literary and thinking man, he found not much of gratification; and his general feeble health confirmed him in his habits of seclusion. By those who fortunately possessed his acquaintance, his highly-cultivated mind and his modest demeanour will be long remembered.

"Mr. Gordon greatly assisted Mr. Frost in his 'Notices of the Early History of the Town and Port of Hull.' He was the author of Robinson's Guide to Richmond, 1833; of a Guide to Croft, Dinsdale, Darlington, &c. 1834; and the compiler of a Practical Synopsis of the Laws relating to Bills of Exchange. He, moreover, contributed a few occasional papers to the Gentleman's Magazine, which, it is believed, are generally under his proper signature."

MR. SAMUEL WOODWARD.

Lately. At Norwich, Mr. Samuel Woodward.

This gentleman, who was a clerk in the bank of Messrs. Gurney, was a most intelligent and diligent antiquary and geologist, the author of an excellent work on the Geology of Norfolk, and of a Synoptical Table of the Fossils of Organic Remains through Britain. He frequently made communications to the Society of Antiquaries, and particularly the following, which they have published, viz.—in 1829, "Observations on the Round Tower Churches of Norfolk; and on the material employed in constructing the early religious buildings of that county" (printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii. pp. 7–9); in 1830, "A descriptive Outline of the Roman Remains in Norfolk" (*ibid.* with a map. pp. 358–373); and a notice of the "Chalk Vaults near St. Giles's gate, Norwich" (*ibid.* p. 411); in 1832, "A Notice of some ancient Steelyard Weights" (*Archæologia*, vol. xxv. p. 589, with a plate); "An account of certain Judicial Proceedings at Norwich, at the commencement of the Usurpation" (*ibid.* pp. 591–594); in 1833 "A sketch of an ancient Sword found in the river Yare" (*ibid.* p. 618); in 1834, "An Account of some Discoveries made in excavating the Foundations of Wymondham Abbey, with a plan and description of the religious establishment" (vol. xxvii. pp. 287–299, with a plate); in 1837, "An Account of two ancient Swords found in the vicinity of Norwich" (vol. xxvii. pp. 435–437).

Mr. Woodward has left a widow and

eight children unprovided for. A public subscription has been set on foot, which has purchased his geological collections for the Museum of the Norwich Philosophical Society; and a History of Norwich Castle, which he has left in MS. is also about to be published for the benefit of the family. It is stated to be a very curious and interesting work; containing a number of most accurate plans, sections, &c. of that noble castle, and many drawings illustrative of the history of the castle and city.

MISS A. F. BYRNE.

Jan. 2, 1837. Aged 60, Anne Frances Byrne, artist in water-colours.

She was the eldest daughter of William Byrne, landscape engraver, and was a native of London. Having acquired considerable skill in flower-painting, her early life was chiefly devoted to the teaching of that art; but her elevated views, and desire to attain excellence, having determined her to abandon for a time its pecuniary advantages, in order that she might study more effectually the great and essential principles of the art, she produced those works which obtained her admission into the Society of Painters in Water-colours, and which were exhibited during a succession of seasons in the gallery of that Society. Her compositions, chiefly of fruit and flowers, were distinguished for elegance in the distribution of the lines and forms, and very refined attention to the breaking of her colours, neglect of which so often produces gaudiness.

Nor was this lady distinguished by her professional talents alone; a rare cultivation of the reasoning faculties, combined with a naturally fine taste and judgment, rendered her the life and ornament of the society in which she moved. In her private circle she stood alone, her amiable deportment and gentle manners radiating happiness and pleasure; and being dignified by a total absence of self, she reigned in the affections of all who approached her, till her death merged them in sorrow.

MR. SAMUEL TERRY.

As a remarkable example of the fruits of commercial activity and usurious transactions, in the state of society which has existed in New South Wales, (a subject which was discussed at some length in our last number,) we are induced to insert the subjoined biography of Mr. Samuel Terry, whose extraordinary accumulation of wealth was also noticed in our last Magazine, p. 448.

He was transported to New South Wales when very young, and, as far as is

known, for neither an atrocious nor consequential crime; some say for stealing geese. On his arrival he established a small sly grog and pawnbroker's shop. Spirits were then a guinea a bottle, and tobacco retailed for the weight of silver. To him resorted convict servants with some worn or questionable clothes, or such property, which he again circulated amongst associates and friends. He was of perfectly sober and frugal habits; he was active and industrious; and his whole philosophy consisted in having made up his mind to never giving value without obtaining value for it; and, moreover, as much as only to keep his neck out of the halter, or his legs out of chains. Samuel Terry was cunning enough, and not at all nice to refuse any bargain where no legal danger was to be apprehended. He left several valuable grounds which he had purchased for a bottle of spirits; or, having advanced spirits and tobacco, sued or caused to be sued for the debt, and bought the ground at the sale of the sheriffs. Whether he foresaw to what value land would rise in the colony, or whether it was accidental that he endeavoured to amass the only sort of property which was to be had in his way, suffice to say, that as soon as this rise took place Samuel Terry was even on that score a rich man, and he must have found to his satisfaction, that those acres of his in and near Sydney, hitherto covered with filth and rubbish, were now worth as much as if they were pasted all over with bank notes. Samuel Terry entered subsequently into some shipping speculations, but his cunning and caution was so great, his economical habits so unalterable, that we do not hear that he ever sustained any considerable loss. It was at this time (about 20 years ago), that being asked in some lawsuit, on his oath, how much he believed himself to be worth, he answered 90,000*l.* sterling. In the extensive business he was now engaged in he was obliged to have large amounts of cash about him, and one Sunday morning his "iron chest" was robbed of some thousand sovereigns. This deed was traced to a young convict who lived in Terry's service, and who, on account of his engaging figure and good behaviour, had been hitherto a favourite with the family. He was capitally convicted. It is asserted that Samuel Terry obtained leave to visit him in his cell, and under the explicit promise of obtaining his pardon, he induced the boy to disclose to him the spot in the garden where the money had been planted. The story runs, that Terry was haunted by the sight of the executed, and in moments of anger his

relations reproached him with the murder of the lad. A similar tragical event is related, in which General B— was concerned. This gentleman was on intimate terms with Samuel Terry, and the latter lent him 800*l.* Mr. B— became afterwards embarrassed, when Terry sold his valuable farm and got himself possessed of it, which, as it is said, contributed at least to the subsequent mental aberration of that gentleman.

About six years back Samuel Terry was in possession of about 50,000*l.* sterling per annum, and in the very prime of life. He lived then in the same place he died in, viz. a not small, but inconvenient house in Pitt Anns, Sydney. He rode at times a clumsy old charger, and passed many hours of the day in talking, but in his shirt sleeves. When he had a friend with him, he sent for a bottle of spirits. Mrs. Terry never kept a female servant, dressed in a coarse manner, and was seen every Saturday on her knees scrubbing out the premises. Although Samuel Terry in the latter years of his life discounted 300,000*l.* bills at ten per cent. and as it is known that the rental of his houses in Sydney, (of which he possessed an entire street,) the produce of his farms, &c. amounted to at least 60,000*l.* or 70,000*l.* per annum, he yet lived upon 500*l.* or 600*l.* a year.

But we will now mention facts, which will not only exempt Samuel Terry from being an object of envy, but reduce him to that of a man to be truly pitied. About four years ago this hitherto strong and healthy man was seized with a paralytic stroke, which at once deprived him of the use of his right limbs. His son had married a handsome and well-bred emigrant, but, being a drunken and brutal man, he lived with her on the worst possible terms, and opened, in one of his mad moments, her head with an iron poker. The relations appeared against him, and the Magistrates committed him to take his trial. However, strange to say, he was (in a case which nearly threatened his life) allowed to bail, and the whole affair was subsequently made up with money. Even Terry himself was not exempted from the brutal frenzy of this imbecile son, and he abused and threatened him on many occasions. After his paralytic seizure he was unable to move without the aid of two men, and thus extended in his open carriage, pale and bloated, he drove about the domain of Sydney—a silent but impressive example for any one how illusive and worthless at times wealth is, especially if obtained in a low and questionable way. In these drives he was generally accompanied by one of his convict servants, because, notwithstanding

that riches are omnipotent in penal colonies, even those of Samuel Terry could not influence respectable men to associate with him but on business.

His illness became more dangerous and more irksome from day to day, and he died in the beginning of 1838, only fifty-two years of age, and therefore just at the period of life when riches, well and honourably obtained, may be most quietly and beneficially enjoyed and employed.

Such was Samuel Terry, the richest outlaw whom the Australian colonies yet possessed.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aged 36, the Rev. T. Cooper, Assistant Curate of Frodsham.

At St. Pierre les Calais, aged 73, the Rev. Thomas Fiske, Rector of Shimplingthorne, and of Kettlebaston, Suffolk. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1789; and was instituted to the churches already named, which were in his own presentation, in 1800 and 1801.

The Rev. William Fvokes, M.A. which degree he took at Balliol college, Oxford, in 1808.

Suddenly on his road from Dublin to Portarlinton, the Rev. William Hackett.

At Kilmore glebe, co. Roscommon, the Rev. Robert Jones, for many years Rector of that parish.

Aged 82, the Rev. John H. Lloyd, Rector of Cellan, near Lampeter, and Vicar of Llanwnen. He was collated to the former living in 1813, and to the latter in 1814, by the Bishop of St. David's.

At Dublin, the Rev. J. C. Lloyd, Chaplain of the Molyneux Asylum.

At Killigally, King's County, aged 67, the Rev. Henry Mahon, D.D. Rector of a union of two parishes, worth 850*l.* per annum, of which the glebes produce 650*l.* It is in the gift of the Bishop of Meath.

The Rev. Deane H. Nash, Rector of Temple O'Malus, co. Cork.

Aged 28, the Rev. William Potchett, jun. Rector of Great Ponton, co. Linc., eldest son of the Rev. W. Potchett, Vicar of Grantham. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; and was instituted to his living in 1834.

At Patna, the Rev. C. Rawlins, Chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

At Doveridge, Derbyshire, aged 77, the Rev. Henry Stokes, for fifty-three years Vicar of that parish, which is in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire.

Aged 44, the Rev. John Thomas, B.D. for sixteen years Perpetual Curate of Llangennech, Carmarthenshire, and Curate of Llandilo-Talybout, Glamorganshire.

Aged 74, the Rev. Morgan Walters, Rector of Vaynor, co. Brecon, to which

he was presented in 1814 by the Prince of Wales.

At Strangford, the Rev. *Charles Wolsey*, Rector of Ballyculter, co. Down.

May 12. At the parsonage house, Windsor, New South Wales, aged 73, the Rev. *Samuel Marsden*, of Paramatta, senior chaplain to the colony of New South Wales, founder of the New Zealand mission, and sometime director of the London Missionary Society's operations in the South Sea Islands. Few persons have done more for the real benefit of mankind than Mr. Marsden. Though surrounded by duties of the most laborious kind, which he ever faithfully discharged, his philanthropic mind could not be confined to so limited a sphere, but with a zeal and assiduity rarely to be found, and a perseverance undaunted, he sought and finally succeeded in imparting the glorious gospel of Christ to the benighted Islanders of the South Pacific. On the 15th of May his remains were interred at Paramatta; attended by the chief and other officers of the Colonial Government, most of the colonial chaplains, numerous military officers, merchants, private gentlemen, &c. Mr. Marsden was educated in the university of Cambridge.

July 26. At Kirk Bramwith, Yorkshire, in his 94th year, the Rev. *R. Bobbitt*, after having been resident in that village forty-nine years, nearly forty of which were spent in an unwearied and faithful discharge of his Christian ministry, which was ennobled by a life of usefulness and piety that commanded respect and veneration from all within the sphere of his acquaintance. He was born at Smyrna, in Asia Minor, brought over to England at an early age, and placed at a boarding-school in Yorkshire. He afterwards occupied the situation of usher in a school at Catterick, after which he entered holy orders, and commenced the period of those sacred duties which his subsequent life so much adorned.

Aug. 7. At Oban, Argyshire, the Rev. *John Collier Jones*, D.D. Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, Vicar of Kidlington, and an acting magistrate for the county of Oxford. Dr. Jones was the son of a highly respectable medical man at Plympton, in Devonshire, where he was born on the 7th Oct. 1770. He was educated under Dr. Cardew, at Truro school, and in 1788 entered at Exeter College. On the 6th June, 1792, he took the degree of B.A. and was shortly after elected to a Petrean Fellowship in his College. Entering holy orders, he became for some time Curate of Mortlake, in Surrey, but was afterwards in-

duced to accept a Chaplainship on board the *Namur*, Capt. Whitshead, and was present in the action off Cape St. Vincent, in 1797. He proceeded M.A. 1796, B.D. 1807, and returning to his residence in Oxford in 1808, became one of the Tutors of the College. In 1812 he was appointed a Public Examiner; Select Preacher in 1819; and, on the death of Dr. Cole, was elected to the Rectorship of Exeter. In that year also (Nov. 12th) he took his degree as Doctor in Divinity. Dr. Jones's other official appointments were Delegate of Accounts 1824, Vice-Chancellor from Oct. 1828 to 1832, and Joint Curator of the Sheldonian Theatre 1829. Doctor Jones married Charlotte, widow of Capt. Crawley; she died April 8th, 1836, leaving no surviving issue by her second husband. A man of more inflexible integrity, more active benevolence, or more genuine kindness of disposition than Dr. Jones, never lived. Although despising every species of formality and ostentation, he possessed an ease of manner and a natural dignity of deportment which were peculiarly adapted to the official situations in which he was placed; nor is there an individual in his own College, in his own parish, or in the University at large, from the highest to the lowest, who did not love, esteem, and respect him. Notwithstanding every effort was made by the Society to procure the removal of his remains to England, for interment in the College chapel, it was found impossible to accomplish it. The ceremony was accordingly performed, with the sanction of the Rev. Alex. M'Kenzie, Minister of Oban, on Tuesday Aug. 21, by the Rev. W. Jacobson, Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall, and late Fellow of the College, who had proceeded to Scotland immediately on the arrival of the melancholy news.

The Rev. *Frederick Langstone*, Curate of Fenny Compton, Oxfordshire.

Aug. 14. At Little Hulton, Wilts, aged 67, the Rev. *Henry Purrier*, Rector of that parish, and formerly Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1793, M.A. 1812. He was presented to Hinton in 1811 by Dr. North, Bishop of Winchester.

Aug. 18. Drowned whilst bathing in Hawkins's Pond, near New Lodge, Horsham, the Rev. *James Aldridge*, Chaplain to the Sussex County Gaol. He had been just appointed to take the duty of the new chapel now erecting at that town.

Aug. 24. At Leamington, aged 74, the Rev. *James Walhouse*, B.C.L. uncle to Lord Hatherton and brother to the late Col. Walhouse. He was a son of More-

ton Walhouse, esq. of Hatherton, co. Stafford, by Frances, daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Littleton, Bart.; was entered as a commoner of Pembroke college, Oxford, Oct. 22, 1784, and graduated B.A. 1788, B.C.L. 1791. He married the sister of the late Right Hon. W. Huskisson.

Aug. 25. At the house of his son, at Honington, Warwickshire, the Rev. *Thomas Hopkins*, Rector of the Second Portion of Tredington, co. Worcester. He was formerly fellow of Jesus college, Oxford; graduated M.A. 1774, B.D. 1781; and was presented to his living by that Society in 1789.

Aug. 27. At Burgh in the Marsh, Lincolnshire, aged 68, the Rev. *William Barnes*, Vicar of the consolidated parishes of Burgh and Winthorpe, to which he was collated in 1813 by Dr. Tomline, then Bishop of Lincoln.

Aug. 30. At Tendring, Essex, aged 54, the Rev. *Benjamin Cheese*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly fellow of Balliol college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1809, B.D. 1822; and was presented to his living in the latter year by that society.

Sept. 1. At Ripple, Worcestershire, in his 70th year, the Rev. *Job Walker Daugh*, Prebendary of Hereford, Chancellor of the diocese of Bristol, Vicar of Diddlebury, Shropshire, and Rector of Ripple with Queenhill, Worcestershire. He was of St. John's college, Camb. B.A. 1791 as 7th Junior Optime, M.A. 1794; was presented to the living of Diddlebury by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford in 1797; collated to the prebend of Nonnington in the church of Hereford in 1800 by Bishop Cornwall; and collated to the rectory of Ripple in 1812 by the same prelate, then translated to Worcester. The prebendal stall of Hereford will not be filled up.

Suddenly, of apoplexy, whilst walking in a field, the Rev. *Charles Holmes*, Rector of Kirkby Underwood, Lincolnshire; to which church he was collated in 1833 by the present Bishop of Lincoln.

Sept. 3. At the residence of his brother, Duloe, Cornwall, the Rev. *Henry Dowell*, M.A. late of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, and Curate of Membury, Devon.

Sept. 4. At Bushy Park, co. Dublin, the seat of his father Sir Robert Shaw, Bart. the Rev. *George Augustus Shaw*, Perpetual Curate of Rathfarnham, in the same county.

Sept. 14. At the rectory, Deal, the Rev. *John Barnes Backhouse*, Rector of Deal and Little Chart, Kent, and a justice of the peace for that county and the

Cinque Ports. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1789, M.A. 1792; was collated to Deal in 1795 by Archbishop Moore, and to Little Chart in 1811 by Abp. Manners-Sutton.

Sept. 17. At Aylsham, Norfolk, aged 68, the Rev. *Philip Hunt*, D.C.L. and F.S.A. a Prebendary of Canterbury, and Vicar of Aylsham. He was of Trinity college, Camb. B.A. 1793, as fifth Senior Optime, M.A. 1797; and was presented to Aylsham in 1831, by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. From the year 1798 to 1833, Dr. Hunt was the Rector of St. Peter's, Bedford, in which town, the power of his great abilities was eminently displayed, and the greatest benefits experienced by his unwearied attention, not only to his duties as a clergyman, but also to all kinds of public business. He was likewise for nearly 30 years a magistrate of the county of Bedford; and in that capacity, perhaps no man had a sounder judgement, a more retentive memory, or more enlarged and enlightened views of every thing presented to his mind. Sincerely attached to the established church, he was yet no enemy to dissenters—a lover of freedom, yet no friend to disorder—patriotic in all his views, he looked upon all men as lovers of their country, and dealt with them and treated them as such, until they showed themselves unworthy of regard. From his knowledge and experience and active habits, there was scarcely any business in the county connected either with the administration of justice, or the distribution of charity, in which he was not consulted. The public Institutions in Bedford bear ample evidence of his unwearied industry and love of being useful and doing good. As a clergyman of the Established church, he was in the truest sense of the term—a faithful Minister of the Gospel of Christ. The happiness of his life consisted in searching out truth, and living according to the rules of charity.

At Attleburgh, Norfolk, in the 68th year of his age, the Rev. *Fairfax Franklin*, M.A. 36 years Rector of that place, Vicar of Watton in the same county, and formerly Fellow of Clare Hall, Camb., where he graduated B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796. He succeeded his father the Rev. John Fairfax Franklin as Rector of Attleburgh, to which living he was presented by the late Joseph Windham, esq. of Earsham Hall, Norfolk; and, on his father's decease, he was also nominated to the vicarage of Watton by Mrs. Barker, formerly of that place. Distinguished for his sincerity and singleness of heart, beloved for his charity and kindness of disposition, he left this trans-

sitory scene of his "labours of love" revered, lamented, and respected by a wide and extended circle of friends and acquaintance. To his parishioners he was in every respect as a father; and those who knew his worth will readily testify that never was there a man who died more deplored, or more deserving the tears of the poor and the afflicted.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 14. At Sloane-st. aged 86, W. E. Ward, esq.

Aug. 16. At Brixton, aged 63, Thomas Bailey, esq. eldest son of Thomas Bailey, esq. late of St. Alban's.

At York-buildings, New-road, aged 77, Martha, widow of T. Keith, esq.

Aug. 20. Aged 49, Joseph Lythgoe, esq. of Essex-st. Strand, and Elmstead, Kent.

At Upper Islington, aged 78, James Peckett, esq.

Aug. 25. John Durham, esq. M.D. late of Enfield.

At Grove-place, St. John's Wood, Mary, wife of William Willson Yeates, esq.

At Bernard-st. aged 48, Edward Elton, esq.

Sept. 6. Aged 68, Charles Widder, esq. of New Broad-st.

Sept. 7. In Oxford-st. Henry [Pyne, esq. Commander R.N. He entered the navy in 1798, was made Lieutenant in 1806, and promoted to the rank of Commander, for his heroic conduct in assisting to capture and destroy a number of armed vessels on the coast of America in the year 1814. He was the sixth son of Mrs. Mary Pyne, of Taunton, and is the fifth son that much respected lady has lost, all of whom belonged to the naval service.

Sept. 12. In Mount-st. Grosvenor-sq. Charlotte Ann, widow of Ralph Broome, esq.

Sept. 21. Thomas Handley, esq. of Pentonville, and Gray's Inn-square.

At Islington, Ellen, relict of Robert Troyford, esq.

Sept. 26. At Brompton, aged 72, George William Foster, esq. formerly Inspector-general in Ireland, and late Surveying-general Examiner of Excise, London; for upwards of 50 years in that department.

At Foley-place, aged 66, George Knowles, esq.

Sept. 27. At Camberwell, aged 83, George Harris, esq.

Sept. 28. In Upper Thames-st. aged 83, Thomas Cartwright, esq. Deputy of

the ward of Bridge, and for upwards of 30 years a member of the corporation of London.

In Park-crescent, Portland-place, aged 32, Harriet, wife of E. W. Mead Waldo, esq. and second dau. of Col. Rochfort, late M.P. for Westmeath.

In George-st. Manchester-sq. Lieut.-Col. Bowler, E.I. Service.

Aged 50, Conrad Hammar, esq. formerly of Gottenburgh.

At Pentonville, in his 50th year, Mr. James Barnes, the excellent pantaloon, and worthy comrade of the late clown, Grimaldi. From ill health brought on by his pantomimic exertions and private dissipation, and poverty the consequence of improvidence, he had lately suffered great distress; but a recent benefit at the English Opera-house enabled him to leave a handsome sum to his faithful friend Ellar the harlequin, for relations he had none. His body was buried with due honours at the church in the Waterloo Road.

At Bayswater, Dr. R. M'Kinnal, R.N.

Sept. 29. In Upper Seymour-street, Mary, widow of James Cobb, esq. Sec. to the Hon. East India Company.

Sept. 30. At her brother's in Weymouth-st. Alicia Mary, eldest dau. of the late Robert Kilby Cox, esq.

Oct. 1. At Blackheath, aged 74, Sarah, widow of Rowland Richardson, esq. of Streatham.

At Guildhall, aged 29, Henry, eldest son of Henry Woodthorpe, esq. Town Clerk.

Oct. 2. At Woolwich, aged 44, Capt. Edward Bathurst, R.M.

Oct. 3. In Woburn-place, in his 77th year, William Farquhar, esq. formerly of Lloyd's Coffee-house.

Oct. 5. In Upper Gower-st. aged 80, Lancelot Hare, M.D.

Oct. 6. Mr. Charles Pitt, well known in Westminster as a political orator, and in the courts of law as a perpetual applicant. He was at Windsor, and after dinner, when hastening to the station of the Great Western Railway at Slough, he suddenly fell down in the road, and instantly expired in a fit of apoplexy.

Aged 26, Frederick James, fifth son of the late Charles Hibbert, esq. of Grove-house, Tottenham.

Oct. 8. In Upper Gloucester-place, aged 61, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Brown, of the Hon. East India Company's Service. In consequence of his very sudden death from apoplexy, when seated in his own house, an inquest was taken, and the verdict was Visitation of God.

Oct. 9. In Chenies-st. Tottenham-court-road, aged 72, Mrs. Sophia Morland, sister of the late eminent painter,

Mr. George Morland. For the last 14 years she occupied a second-floor back room, into which she never allowed any one but her immediate relatives to enter. She always enjoyed a good state of health till last Saturday, Oct. 6, when she wrote to her niece, mentioning that she felt very unwell. Her niece called on Tuesday, and found she had died, without any attendant, some hours before. She had a great antipathy to her own sex; but was of a charitable disposition. Verdict—Died by the Visitation of God.

At Brixton, aged 72, Samuel Sawyer, esq.

Oct. 11. In Keppel-st. aged 67, Sarah, relict of John Stewart, esq.

Oct. 12. At St. Mary Axe, aged 74, Abraham De Zacarias Jalfon, esq.

Oct. 16. In Bentinck-st. Harriet, relict of E. H. Cruttenden, esq. of Bath.

Lately. In the parish of St. Katharine Cree, Leadenhall-street, Thomas Davis, aged 106 years, who, together with his wife, Susannah Davis, who died in 1835, aged 105 years, became chargeable to the parish about 16 years ago. It was then thought they were too old to be passed to their own parish in Shropshire. At the time when the Poor Law Bill came into active operation in the city of London in March last, the whole of the inmates of the work house were removed to the place appointed for them, with the exception of Thomas Davis. It was thought proper that he should remain, and receive all the attention and care which his advanced age and infirmities required. He was attended to his last resting place by the churchwarden, guardian, and overseer of the parish.

BEDFORD.—Oct. 5. At Bedford, aged 77, Mr. Thomas Hatchard, for many years Surveyor to the Duke of Bedford.

Oct. 9. At Bedford, suddenly, Major Mills, second son of the late William Mills, esq. of Bisterne, Hants.

BERKS.—Aug. 24. At Sindlesham House, Hurst, aged 66, William Harman, esq.

Sept. 16. Aged 76, Wm. Morland, esq. of West Halsey, one of the oldest Magistrates and deputy Lieutenants of the county.

Oct. 2. At Reading, aged 62, the widow of Benjamin Bunbury, esq. of Marlston-house.

Oct. 6. Aged 75, George Hanmer Leicester, esq. of White-place, Cookham.

CAMBRIDGE.—Aug. 25. In consequence of a fall from his pony, in his eighth year, George, fifth son of John Bendyshe, esq. of Kneessworth House, and grandson of Sir Charles Watson, Bart.

Lately. Frederick Cheetham Mort-

lock, esq. fourth son of the late John Mortlock, esq. of Cambridge.

Sept. 6. At Ely, aged 73, Robert Dix, esq.

Sept. 19. At the house of her father, Sir Charles Watson, Bart. West Wrating, Marianne, wife of Alexander Cotton, esq. R.N. after having given birth to a daughter who survives her. She was married Aug. 15, 1833.

Sept. 20. At March, aged 64, William Pratt, gent. Coroner for the North part of the Isle of Ely, and Collector of Eau-Brink Drainage Taxes for the First Division, in which offices his son, Mr. William Pratt, is a candidate to succeed him.

Oct. 9. Aged 76, Charles Popple, esq. many years collector of excise, in Cambridge.

Oct. 13. In his 26th year, Alfred Clarkson, of Queen's College, Cambridge, third son of Mr. J. Clarkson, of Islington.

DEVON.—Sept. 21. At Bideford, Caroline Chapman, wife of T. L. Pridham, esq. sixth surviving dau. of the late Jas. Patch, esq. of Topsham.

Sept. 22. At Heavitree, in her 70th year, Betty-Sparks, relict of Thomas Mumford, esq. of Stoke, Devonport.

Sept. 23. At Ottery St. Mary, aged 76, Christopher Salter, esq.

At Dartmouth, aged 63, Mr. Samuel Kelland. He was the first person who established passage boats to and from Dartmouth and Totnes.

Oct. 6. Thomas Turner, esq. of Tilmanston.

Oct. 13. At Stonehouse, at an advanced age, the widow of Capt. Atcherly, R.M.

DORSET.—Oct. 4. At Dean's Court, aged 18, James, son of the Rev. Sir Jas. Hannam, Bart. Rector of Wimborne.

DURHAM.—Sept. 21. At Bolton rectory, aged 33, Honoria, second dau. of the Rev. N. J. Hollingsworth.

ESSEX.—Oct. 9. At Copthall-green, aged 50, James Tayler, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—Aug. 20. At Clifton, aged 18, Wake, third son of Capt. Sir William G. Parker, Bart. R.N.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of John Thomas, M.D.

Oct. 5. At Clifton, aged 71, Joseph Blisset, esq. of Letton, Herefordsh. formerly Gentleman Commoner of Queen's College, Oxford.

Oct. 9. At the house of his son, the Rev. Henry Pruett, Perpetual Curate of Ashchurch, aged 77, Richard Pruett, esq. for many years an eminent and most respectable solicitor of Cheltenham.

HANTS.—Aug. 29. At Mile End, Portsea, at an advanced age, retired Commander J. Good. He was made a Lieutenant in 1796.

Sept. 4. At Woodlands, near Emsworth, aged 76, Charles Short, esq. Bench of the Middle Temple, and Clerk of the Rules in the Court of Queen's Bench. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple Nov. 3, 1787.

Lately. At Portsmouth, aged 107, Mrs. Eleanor Messum.

At Ryde, I. W., Wm. Wild, esq. barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn Nov. 20, 1822.

Oct. 2. At Temple Durham, near Petersfield, aged 59, J. Eames, esq.

HERTS.—*Sept. 29.* At Throcking rectory, aged 63, John Ray, esq. of Finchley, one of the magistrates for Middlesex.

At Julians, aged 13, Susan, youngest dau. of Adolphus Meekirke, esq.

Oct. 2. At the Firs, Rickmansworth, Sibyl, dau. of the late John Finch, esq. of Redheath-house.

HUNTINGDON.—*Lately.* Mr. John Beaver, of Huntingdon, whose will contains the following munificent bequests, (though his property has been sworn under 800*l.*): Huntingdonshire Infirmary, 50*l.*; Dissenting Chapel, Huntingdon, 50*l.*; Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, 19*l.* 19*s.*; Bedford Lunatic Asylum, 19*l.* 19*s.*; British and Foreign, Church Missionary, and Foreign Baptist Bible Societies, London and Wesleyan Missionary Societies, each 30*l.*; Moravian Missions, 19*l.* 19*s.*

KENT.—*Sept. 13.* At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Arthur Abercromby, esq. of Glasshaugh.

Sept. 17. At Walmer, aged 56, Capt. Thomas Boyes.

Sept. 26. At Tunbridge Wells, after giving birth to a daughter, Jane Esther, wife of Major Scoons, late of 81st Reg. dau. of the late Henry Streatfeild, esq. esq. of Chiddingstone.

Lately. John Beard, esq. youngest son of the late T. Beard, esq. of Tormarton, Gloucestershire. This melancholy event is supposed to have been caused by cramp, while bathing in one of the machines at Ramsgate.

Oct. 7. At Dover, suddenly, aged 42, Brooke Watson Butler, esq. eldest son of the late Commissary-general Butler.

Oct. 14. At Gravesend, aged 45, Mr. William Elder, late of the firm of Alexander Elder and Co. bankers, in Kircudbright. He was the owner of the manganese mines, near Gattenburg, in Sweden; but in consequence of the embarrassments of his house about 18 years since, he became so much affected that it was necessary to detain him for some time in a lunatic asylum in Scotland. From a disagreement with the parties to whom the mines were leased, his mind

had again been very unsettled of late, and in that state he committed suicide.

At Milton, Mrs. Minier, of the terrace, Adelphi, widow of Charles Minier, esq. of Croydon.

LANCASHIRE.—*Sept. 23.* At Liverpool, aged 37, James Alexandar Bell, esq. of Bermuda.

Lately. At Liverpool, the popular vocalist, Mrs. W. H. Bland, well known in London as Miss Somerville, where she acquired considerable popularity at the Surrey Theatre, under the management of Elliston; she afterwards removed to the English Opera, and added greatly to her reputation by her performance in the Mountain Sylph, &c. Mrs. Bland has been attached to the Liverpool Theatre Royal for the last two seasons, and was a first-rate favourite. Her voice was a soprano.

Oct. 13. At Manchester, in her 83d year, Mrs. Eleanora Byrom, last surviving dau. of the late Edward Byrom, esq.

LEICESTER.—*Sept. 22.* At Appleby, aged 30, C. A. Echallaz, Lieut. in Hon. East India Company's army.

LINCOLN.—*Sept. 21.* Aged 31, Frances Margaret, wife of the Rev. H. A. Brown, Rector of Toft and Newton, dau. of John Nicholson, esq. of Brigg.

MIDDLESEX.—*Aug. 20.* At Uxbridge, aged 49, William Delamain, esq.

Sept. 20. At Ford's-grove, in his 73d year, Edward Busk, esq. a bencher of the Society of the Middle Temple. He was called to the bar Nov. 28, 1806.

Sept. 21. At Stanmore, Margaret, wife of George Henry Hooper, esq. of Bloomsbury-sq. and dau. of the late Alex. Ross, esq. of Gibraltar.

Sept. 27. At Hayes, aged 75, Robert Lancaster, esq.

Sept. 30. At Finchley, aged 78, Charles Mawhood, esq.

MONMOUTH.—*Sept. 15.* At Newton-house, aged 70, Catherine, widow of George Griffin, esq.

Lately. Aged 27, Mary Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. H. G. Talbot, Rector of Michael Troy, (son of the late Dean of Salisbury,) and niece to Lord Ponsonby and the Countess Grey. She was the third dau. of Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir William Ponsonby, K.C.B. (slain at Waterloo,) by the Hon. Georgiana Fitzroy, aunt to Lord Southampton, and was married in 1835.

NORFOLK.—*Sept. 2.* At Great Yarmouth, Charles Fisher Burton, esq. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse the preceding day.

Sept. 27. At Guist, aged 69, Sarah, relict of Edward Dewing, esq.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Sept. 26.* At Courteen-hall rectory, the residence of her daughter Mrs. Richard Wake, aged 84, Henrietta, widow of the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, the Irish patriot. He died in 1820.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Aug. 5.* At Ewart-park, aged 91, Anne, relict of Colonel St. Paul, Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

Aug. 12. At Shotley hall, John Wilson, esq. discoverer, manager, and principal proprietor of the Hudgill-burn lead-mine, Nent Hall, near Alston, Cumberland.

OXFORD.—*Sept. 28.* Aged 73, Mr. Joseph Cooper, for more than half a century a faithful servant of Worcester College. His father was butler and common-room-man of the same College upwards of sixty years, and was so much respected that the Society presented a piece of plate to him for his faithful services, and ordered his portrait to be painted by Mr. Leeming, and hung in the common-room, where it now remains.

SHROPSHIRE.—*Sept. 1.* At Shrewsbury, aged 14, Heathcote, second son of Money Wigram, esq. of Wood-house, Wanstead.

Lately. At Hodnet, aged 87, Mr. R. Jones, a celebrated fox-hunter, well known in the sporting circles for upwards of sixty years.

SOMERSET.—*Sept. 13.* At Maperton House, near Wincanton, Elizabeth, wife of Col. Fitzgerald.

Sept. 24. Aged 51, Robert Uphill, esq. of Bath, surgeon, for nearly twenty years one of the Coroners for the county.

Sept. 26. In Bath, Sarah Matilda, wife of Wm. Ford, esq. dau. of William Fowler, esq. of Bristol.

Sept. 29. At Uphill Lodge, aged 29, Eliza Maria, wife of T. T. Knyfton, esq. eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Sir L. Jones Parry.

At Bishop's Hull, near Taunton, at an advanced age, R. R. Bartelette, esq.

Lately. Mr. R. Keene, formerly the Editor of the Bath Journal.

STAFFORD.—*Sept. 1.* At New Lodge, aged 28, Arthur Harper, esq. Capt. 9th Foot.

Oct. 2. At Eccleshall, aged 61, John Butterton, esq. father of the Rev. G. A. Butterton, Principal of the York West Riding Proprietary School.

SURREY.—*Aug. 29.* At Walton, Elizabeth, relict of J. Butt, esq.

Sept. 3. At Chertsey, in her 65th year, Mrs. Charles Kemble. She first appeared on the stage (as Miss De Camp) in her sixth year, and quitted it at 45, returning for one night, 5th October 1829, for the purpose of introducing her daughter,

Miss Fanny Kemble (now Mrs. Butler) as *Juliet*, she playing *the Nurse*. Her brother, Mr. De Camp, has for some years resided in America, uniting the occupations of an actor and cow-keeper.

Sept. 23. Aged 69, John Burdett Howell, esq. of Box-hill.

Sept. 27. At the Grove, Croydon, aged 81, Samuel Chollet, esq.

Oct. 7. At Richmond, Anthony Henry Donelan, esq. of Calla, co. Galway, late 58th regiment.

Oct. 8. At Compton rectory, Anne Sophia, dau. of the late Henry Maunde, esq. of Henrietta-st. banker.

SUSSEX.—*Aug. 13.* At Brighton, aged 75, Patience Wise, relict of Benj. Stead, esq.

Aug. 17. At Darwell Bank, aged 74, R. Davenport, esq.

Aug. 26. At Hastings, aged 81, Mrs. Anne Betts, sister of the late Rev. George Betts, of Wortham, Suffolk.

Sept. 12. At Brighton, Thomas Pearson Crousdale, esq. Commander R. N.

Sept. 15. Aged 70, John Orde, esq. of Aldwick-lodge, near Bognor.

Sept. 21. At Brighton, at the residence of her son-in-law Col. Tonson, Anne, relict of James Vanderzee, esq.

Oct. 2. At Brighton, aged 68, Elizabeth, relict of Jeremiah George Blakesley, esq. formerly of the Court of Assistants of the Mercers' Company.

WARWICK.—*Sept. 30.* Aged 48, Richard Tomes, esq. of Warwick.

Oct. 1. At Leamington, aged 48, W. Beamish, esq. of Beaumont, co. Cork.

Sept. 25. Lionel Place, esq. of Weddington Castle.

At Leamington, aged 7, Gilbert John, eldest son of the late Lt.-Col. Charles Talbot.

Oct. 6. At Birmingham, aged 33, John Woolmore S. Smith, esq. late Major of the 14th light dragoons.

Oct. 13. At Leamington, Jane, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Campbell, Governor of Nova Scotia.

WORCESTER.—*Aug. 17.* At Worcester, at an advanced age, the relict of the Rev. Digby Smith, a minor canon of that Cathedral.

Sept. 25. Mrs. Myra Southouse, of Kempsey.

YORK.—*Aug. 20.* At Redcar, Sarah, wife of the Rev. James Newsam, Incumbent of Sharo, near Ripon.

Sept. 21. At Middlewood Hall, near Barnsley, aged 65, Daniel Maude, esq. second son of the late Francis Maude, esq. of Moorhouse, near Wakefield, and brother to John Maude, esq.

Sept. 23. At Norton Lees, near Sheffield, aged 67, William Brittain, esq.

Sept. 25. Aged 28, William Green, jun. of Cottingham, and of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Oct. 2. At Scarborough, aged 88, Margaret, relict of the Rev. William Stopford, Rector of Wyham, and Vicar of Little Cawthorpe, Linc.

Oct. 17. At the house of Mr. Newlove, Beverley Parks, aged 79, Christopher Green, esq. late of Austonly Bank, near Huddersfield.

WALES.—Aug. 15. At Llwyn y gwern, North Wales, Commander P. P. Wynne, R.N. (1835.)

Aug. 20. At Bridgend, Glamorgan-shire, aged 37, Rhys Price, esq. of her Majesty's Customs.

SCOTLAND.—Aug. 3. At Inverness, aged 43, Henry Dixon, esq. of Astle, Cheshire.

Aug. 22. At Cornhill, near Aberdeen, the widow of A. Allardyce, esq. of Dunnotar.

Sept. 3. At Lower House, Forfarshire, aged 46, Patrick Watson Carnegie, esq. of Lower.

Sept. 8. At Inverness, after a short but severe illness, in his 28th year, Alexander William Chisholm, esq. styled, as chief of his clan, "The Chisholm," M.P. for Invernesshire; to the representation of which county he succeeded in May 1835, on the elevation of the present Lord Glenelg to the peerage, after a severe contest with Grant, of Glenmoriston, the Government candidate, the latter polling 240, and Mr. Chisholm 268 votes. At the last election his majority was greater, as he polled 254 votes, and Mr. Grant only 200. His body was interred on the 25th Sept. at the ancient family burial place, near Erchless Castle, Strathglass; the followers and spectators were not less than 1,200. The solemn service of the Church of England was read over his grave.

Sept. 11. At Mavis-grove, Dumfriesshire, Lieut.-Col. Bryce M'Murdo.

Sept. 13. At Lennox-love, aged 12, the Hon. Walter Rodney Stuart, third son of the late Lord Blantyre.

Sept. 23. At Edinburgh, aged 69, John Darling, esq. of Fenchurch-buildings.

IRELAND.—Aug. 16. Of hydrophobia, John Wilson, esq. of Barronstown, co. Kildare.

Sept. 30. At Dublin, aged 73, Brigade-Major Cosby, a Deputy Lieut. of co. Dublin. He served in the West Indies in the 63d, and was severely wounded during the Maroon war. He also served at a very early period under his late Royal Highness the Duke of York in Holland. He was a liberal friend to the charities of Dublin.

Oct. 3. At Britfieldstown, co. Cork, after giving birth to a still-born child, Eliza Caroline, wife of Sir Thomas Roberts, Bart. She was the second dau. of John Maitland, of Eccles, co. Dumfries, and was married Oct. 30, 1834. The loss of this lady was accelerated by the exertions last winter in rescuing the sufferers of the Killarney wreck.

Oct. 4. At Fermoy, aged 37, Major John Palk, commanding depot companies 32d regt.; brother to Sir Lawrence V. Palk, Bart. of Haldon-house, Devon. He displayed dramatic talents of no common order, by the use of which he benefited the cause of charity in many instances. He was the chief support of the performances which took place lately by the garrison amateurs of Dublin, and is universally regretted.

Oct. 12. On the lake of Deraghvarrah, co. Westmeath, from the upsetting of a sailing boat in a squall, Mr. Thos. Nugent Fitzgerald, youngest brother to Sir Percy Nugent, Bart. of Donore.

EAST INDIES.—May 7. In consequence of a fall from his horse, at Ghazepoor, William Hunter, esq. joint magistrate and deputy collector there, fifth son of Gen. Sir Martin Hunter, G.C.M.G. of Auton's Hill, N.B.

May 29. At Bombay, aged 24, Robt. Riddell, midshipman H. C. Indian navy, fifth and youngest son of the late Thos. Riddell, esq. of Camlestown, Roxburghshire.

WEST INDIES.—July 31. At Grenada, John Douglas, esq. Provost Marshal General of the Island.

Aug. 5. At Dominica, Major John Longley, the newly arrived Lieut.-Gov. of that Island.

ABROAD.—Aug. 1. At New York, aged 72, Samuel Harford, of Bristol, a member of the Society of Friends. His death was occasioned by injuries sustained from the shock of a horse and gig, which ran against him.

Aug. 9. At his son's residence in Toronto, Upper Canada, aged 66, James Christie Palmer Eston, esq. LL.D. for 25 years, late Chief Justice of the Bermudas, and for some time a resident in Exeter. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, June 29, 1830.

June 7. At Ross Hall, near Jersey, America, aged 82, Miles Smith, esq. late of Sunderlandwick, near Driffeld, Yorkshire.

July 24. At Paris, aged 47, John Hesketh, esq. her Majesty's consul for that port, son of the late John Hesketh, esq. of Liverpool.

Sept. 7. Near Paris, in his 39th year,

Charles Byde, esq of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister.

Sept. 12. Aged 62, the reigning Prince of Hohenzollern Hechingen. He is succeeded by his son Frederick William, born in 1801, who, on account of the infirm state of his father's health, has held the reins of government for several years.

Sept. 13. At Deventer, in the Netherlands, aged 16, Henry James Montagu, eldest son of his Excellency M. Dedel, Dutch Minister at this Court. He was named after his Excellency's intimate personal friend, Lord Montagu, who was a fellow-collegian of the Minister at the University of Oxford.

Sept. 15. At Amsterdam, where he

had been for 31 years the Minister of the Scottish Church, the Rev. Alex. Macintosh, D.D. in the 55th year of his age.

Sept. 21. At Ostend, Jane, dau. of the late George Grant, esq. of Ingoldes-thorpe Hall, Norfolk.

Sept. 23. At Pau, in the south of France, Mrs. Russell, relict of John Russell, esq. of Stubbers, Essex.

Sept. 26. Off Lisbon, on his way to Madeira, aged 28, John George Corry, esq. 70th foot.

Sept. 27. Israel Meyer, sexton of the Jewish congregation at Wesel, at the advanced age of 112 years.

Oct. 2. At Paris, John Jenkins, esq. of Swansea, an eminent solicitor.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Oct. 2 to Oct. 23, 1838.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	985	Males	758	Between	1545
Females	1009	Females	787		
Whereof have died under two years old ...				343	
				2 and 5	166
				5 and 10	99
				10 and 20	72
				20 and 30	92
				30 and 40	148
				40 and 50	143
				50 and 60	129
				60 and 70	147
				70 and 80	138
				80 and 90	53
				90 and 100	15

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Oct. 26.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
64 3	31 9	23 8	35 2	39 7	39 11

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Oct. 26.

Farnham (fine) Bags 9*l.* 0*s.* to 9*l.* 9*s.*—Kent Pockets 2*l.* 14*s.* to 9*l.* 9*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Oct. 27.

Smithfield, Hay, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*—Clover, 5*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*b*s.*

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 26.	
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	577
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Calves	244
Pork.....	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep & Lambs	3,910
				Pigs	540

COAL MARKET, Oct. 26.

Walls Ends, from 23*s.* 3*d.* to 24*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 20*s.* 0*d.* to 22*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 62*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 57*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 218.—Ellesmere and Chester, 81.—Grand Junction, 191.—Kennet and Avon, 26½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 750.—Regent's, 16.—Rochdale, 110.—London Dock Stock, 61½.—St. Katharine's, 107.—East and West India, 110.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 200.—Grand Junction Water Works, 64.—West Middlesex, 97½.—Globe Insurance, 145.—Guardian, 35½.—Hope, 54.—Chartered Gas, 52.—Imperial Gas, 48½.—Phoenix Gas, 28½.—Independent Gas, 48.—General United Gas, 30½.—Canada Land Company, 29.—Reversionary Interest, 134.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From September 26 to October 25, 1838, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
Sep.	°	°	°	in. pts.			Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		
26	48	60	57	29, 92	cloudy		11	51	62	48	29, 82	fair	
27	48	57	49	, 80	rain		12	48	48	36	, 60	cloudy, fair	
28	48	62	56	30, 00	fair		13	40	44	33	, 70	do. snow	
29	57	60	59	30, 00	cloudy, rain		14	41	50	49	, 80	do. rain	
30	57	64	54	, 18	do.		15	54	56	58	, 69	do. wind	
O. 1	52	58	55	, 28	do.		16	56	61	58	, 58	do. do.	
2	54	62	51	, 30	do.		17	56	61	46	, 30	do. fair	
3	57	63	48	, 38	fair		18	49	54	56	30, 00	do.	
4	50	61	47	, 34	do.		19	57	59	55	, 00	fair	
5	49	59	50	, 30	do.		20	58	65	50	, 08	do.	
6	50	54	54	, 35	cloudy		21	56	62	58	, 23	cloudy	
7	53	55	50	, 30	do.		22	57	63	57	, 10	do.	
8	52	56	48	, 30	do.		23	55	58	58	29, 88	do.	
9	52	59	54	, 32	do.		24	54	61	53	, 78	fair	
10	50	55	52	, 17	do.		25	52	58	55	30, 04	cloudy	

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From September 27 to October 27, 1838, both inclusive.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27			94			102					69 pm.	69 70 pm.
28			93½			101					70 68 pm.	68 70 pm.
29			94			101					68 pm.	68 70 pm.
1			94			102					68 69 pm.	70 67 pm.
2			94			102					69 pm.	67 69 pm.
3			94½			102				263½	69 66 pm.	67 69 pm.
4			94½			102					68 pm.	67 69 pm.
5			94½			102½					70 pm.	69 71 pm.
6			94½			102½				261	69 pm.	69 pm.
8			94½			102½						69 71 pm.
9			94½			102½					68 pm.	69 71 pm.
10			94½			102½				261	68 70 pm.	69 71 pm.
11	204½	93½	94½	100½	101	102½	15½		106		70 pm.	69 71 pm.
12	204½	93½	94½		101	102½	15½					72 69 pm.
13	203½	93½	94½		101	102½	15½					68 pm.
15	204½	93½	94½		101	102½	15½				68 70 pm.	68 70 pm.
16	204½	93½	94½	100½	101	102½	15½	91½	106	262	70 pm.	70 68 pm.
17	204½	93½	94½		101	102½	15½	91½				65 67 pm.
18		92½	93½	100½	101	101½	15½			261½		63 65 pm.
19	204½	93½	93½	100½	101	101½	15½			261	67 66 pm.	66 67 pm.
20	203½	93½	93½	100½	101	101½	15½			260½	67 65 pm.	67 65 pm.
22	204½	93½	93½	100½	101	101½	15½			260½	65 pm.	65 67 pm.
23	203½	93½	93½	100½	101	101½	15½		104½		65 63 pm.	63 65 pm.
24	203½	93½	93½	100½	101	101½	15½				63 65 pm.	64 66 pm.
25	203½	93½	94		101	101½	15½					66 63 pm.
26		93½	94½	100½	102			91½		262½		64 66 pm.
27	204½	93½	94½	100½	102	15½				262½	65 pm.	

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

Genl. May, Feb. 2, Dec. 1822



MANSION OF BERWICK MAYISTON, IN ATCHAM, CO. SALOP.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. DECEMBER, 1838.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. BRITTON remarks: "The notice of *Bedfordshire Illustrations* in your October number, p. 420, has led me to make some inquiries on the subject, and I beg to offer a few remarks thereon. A Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County, should aim at producing something above a few illustrative prints. They may lay the foundation, and raise part, if not the whole, of the superstructure, of a substantial, respectable, and authentic County History. Let them begin with the principal town, and invite each of the resident Clergy, and some other inhabitants, to collect and write down all facts, and even hearsays, and communicate the same to the Committee. Let that Committee arrange a series of questions, adapted to direct the attention of inexperienced persons to the proper subjects; solicit answers, to be returned with all possible dispatch; name one, two, or more, competent persons to arrange and digest the materials; employ an artist who can make correct and tasteful drawings of the churches, and other objects of interest; and I will venture to predict that, before the Christmas of 1839, the Committee may be enabled to put to press a copious and valuable *History of the Town of Bedford*. At the time this is preparing, the same queries may be sent to all the clergy, gentry, and chief inhabitants of the county, directing their attention to each locality respectively, soliciting information, and urging the necessity of co-operation and patronage. In two large, well-printed quarto volumes, and with about one hundred embellishments on copper and wood, the county may be fully, faithfully, and ably illustrated and described; and such a work would necessarily claim the attention of, and ought to be purchased by, every nobleman and gentleman, all the principal clergy, every professional man, and most of the respectable reading inhabitants of the county. Although the shire is comparatively small, it contains some magnificent and highly interesting mansions; some very fine remains of antiquity; churches of remote

origin and of beautiful architecture; and a few towns abounding with objects and materials of historical importance.—The writer will cheerfully advise the Committee, when they are prepared to set about their task in earnest."

With regard to the presumed skull of Eugene Aram, (mentioned in our last Number, p. 519,) the following statement has appeared in the *Newcastle Journals* since the late meeting of the British Association: "It is understood by the oldest inhabitants at Northallerton, that the skull and some of the bones of this ill-fated self-taught genius were collected by a friend of the family, at the request of Elizabeth, second daughter of Eugene Aram, and conveyed to her at Northallerton, where she resided; and, by the kind consent of the Rev. R. Pigott, then vicar of that place, they were safely deposited in the churchyard, a little to the north of the church, and strictly watched by the sexton for some months, to see that they were not disturbed. This said Elizabeth afterwards married William York, a currier, at Northallerton, a son of Mr. Barnett York, by whom she had a family; she died about the year 1800. This seems to disprove the identity of the skull exhibited at Newcastle."

CLER. ANTIQ. would feel greatly obliged for an exact description of the Altar in Westminster Abbey, its decorations and ornaments, as it appeared at the Coronation of Queen Victoria, before the crown, &c. carried in procession, were placed upon it.

R.'s Essay on English Poets, is declined.

I. A. R. remarks, "Many years since, I recollect seeing, in some Magazine, an observation of a correspondent, that in page 350 of the first volume of Gray's *Hudibras*, there are black marks upon a name; and that in forty copies he had examined these marks invariably occur. In a copy belonging to a gentleman in Sussex, these marks were washed off, probably soon after the work was published: I find the name to be DUCANEL."

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE REMAINS OF THE LATE LORD VISCOUNT ROYSTON.

By the Rev. H. PEPYS.

WE are pleased to see that Lord Royston's talents and virtues have not been forgotten by his friends ; and we trust that this memorial, written by one who was intimately acquainted with him, accompanied, as it is, with the re-publication of his admirable translation of Lycophron—the most difficult undertaking of the kind, most successfully executed—will extend the circle of his reputation, and leave us only to lament the early loss of one in whom evidently the high attainments of the scholar would soon have ripened into the more extensive knowledge and more practical acquirements of the statesman, and have given proof that the high qualities of mind, which for two generations had made the house of Hardwicke illustrious, descended in no diminished lustre to him.

Philip Lord Viscount Royston was the eldest son of the late Lord Hardwicke, and born 7th May 1784. After being educated under the care of Dr. Weston, Preb. of Canterbury, he was sent to Harrow, at the age of eleven, in 1795, and placed as a private pupil under Dr. Drury. While at school, he appears to have joined but little in the amusements of his companions ; but was employed in accumulating considerable stores of knowledge, which became known when he went to St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1801. Unfortunately, however, his studies were not altogether in harmony with those of the University, and his neglect of *mathematical* pursuits precluded the chance of all public distinction. Here his biographer considers that he probably commenced his translation of Lycophron, and he refers to the same period the composition of an English poem, with the title of "Nothing,"—a general title, which, like Cowper's "Sofa," was merely designed to be a vehicle for the introduction of elegant reflections, poetical images, and a brilliant and harmonious versification. The extracts which the editor gives, show that the author must have long paid great attention to the study of the best models of the poetical art ; though the last quotation brings too clearly to our recollection some lines in the "Pleasures of Hope," to permit us to call it quite original in its execution.

" Thine are the shapes, and thine the airy train,
Which haunt Invention's visionary brain ;
Thine are the guardian dryads of the woods,
And all the sea-green daughters of the floods ;
The sylphish forms who on the clouds recline,
And the swarth spirits of the gloomy mine.
See from thy lap the starting Phoenix springs,
Ætherial perfume dropping from his wings ;
High swells his haughty crest, his plumes disclose
The varying tints of azure and of rose.
Round his sky-tinctured bosom, fold on fold,
The sapphire glows, and gleams the downy gold.
He mounts renewed in all his feathery pride,
Spreads his broad pinions, in the rainbow dyed,

High o'er the clouds a second sun he sails,
 Quaffs the nectareous dew and woos the spicy gales ;
 And O ! might young-eyed Fancy ever bring
 Such forms as these incumbent on her wing,
 Such forms as flit before the favour'd bard,
 The source of deathless verse, and the reward !
 Who would not scorn the business of the day,
 And sit and think, and dream his life away ?
 But oft, how oft to visionary eyes,
 Infernal furies from the deep arise !
 Borne on the winds, descends a spectre train,
 And shadowy terrors float across the brain,
 No rest, no joy the wretched victims know,
 Lost in a sad variety of woe.
 Hast thou ne'er seen Devotion's gloomy child,
 Now sunk in sorrow, now with frenzy wild,
 Sit in some ruin'd aisle, while round him roll
 The chilly forms, "the visions of the soul."
 Round his pale head the gloomy nothings float,
 His heart beats trembling to the fancied note,
 Through the thick light he darts his straining eyes,
 'To catch some shape commingling with the skies,
 Or hears the winds, which round him murmur low,
 Breathe sad the sentence of eternal woe."

Having taken his degrees, Lord Royston passed some time in Ireland, where his father, the Earl of Hardwicke, was Lord-Lieutenant, and soon after turned his attention towards foreign travel. He had now completed his translation of the *Cassandra*, at the age of twenty-two ; and, though diffident of throwing it at once on general criticism, he wished it to be known to his friends and his family, and entrusted the printing of it to the same friend who is now also the affectionate recorder of his Life. In 1806, a hundred copies were printed, and the work received the high and rare commendation of Professor Porson. Dr. E. Clark wrote to say that "Porson had compared it with the original text, and found it to be as near the truth as it could approach, consistently with the dignity of the representation." From Dr. Gray, the Bishop of Bristol, from Dr. Butler of Harrow, and from that mighty Garagantua of Grammarians, that "princeps philologorum," Dr. Samuel Parr, similar commendations were heard ; the letter of the last is too characteristic to omit, though, like many of the Doctor's, carrying more powder than shot :

"Dr. Parr presents his compliments to Lord Royston, and begs leave to thank his Lordship for the translation of the *Cassandra*, which came yesterday to Hatton Parsonage, and which he will read attentively when he has time to compare it with the original. From a firm and serious conviction, that the character of mind impressed by a classical education, is the best preservative against the poison of a specious but spurious philosophy, and the best preparation for the purest and most sacred duties of society, Dr. Parr feels the highest satisfaction in finding that so many of his countrymen, distinguished by splendour of birth and eminence of rank, employ their talents advantageously and honourably in a right direction, and with the happiest effect. Dr. Parr would be glad to hear that Lord

Royston is hereafter disposed to turn his attention to a masterly paper, which he believes to be in the possession of Lord Hardwicke, and which was drawn up by the Chancellor Yorke, for the *vindication of Demosthenes from the charge of bribery*. Doubtless the materials were within the reach of many scholars ; but the elegance of its style, the clearness of its arrangement, and the force of the reasoning bear strong indications of an intellect largely indebted to the bounty of Nature, and disciplined by long exercise in the investigation of evidence. The subject, as Lord Royston must be aware, is interesting to all men of letters. The fate of Mr. Yorke's papers, destroyed by fire at Lincoln's Inn, the fortunate preservation of his argument on a favourite topic, in the short-hand of Dr. Taylor,

and the accuracy of the transcript, which required only five or six alterations, when it came under the eye of the writer, are circumstances very gratifying to public curiosity; but, above all, the justice

amply and effectually done to the reputation of the Grecian orator, will be most creditable to the erudition, the sagacity, and the moral feelings of his illustrious advocate."

In the mean time, while these great guns from Hatton were firing off, Lord Royston was pursuing his way through Denmark and Sweden to the Russian Empire; and we have some letters from him to his father at this period of his tour; one of which we shall give.

"Gotheberg, July 8, 1806.

"My dearest Father,

"I intend to set out on Thursday next for Helsingberg, in order to proceed to Copenhagen, having by this time completely satisfied my curiosity with respect to this town and its environs. Last night I returned from an excursion to Trolhätte, which is situated nearly fifty English miles up the country, not far from the Wenner Lake, which is the largest body of fresh water in Sweden, being about ninety miles in length. I proceeded thither last Saturday in an open carriage; and, having taken the precaution to dispatch a peasant to order relays of horses, met with no delay except what resulted from the harness breaking three or four times between every post. In general the traveller drives, and the peasant who accompanies him either runs by the side of the carriage or gets up behind. I scarcely know how to tell you without a solecism, that for two or three stages the post-boy was a woman. I had, as you will readily believe, some difficulty in settling accounts in Swedish paper-currency, of which I know very little, with people of whose language I was entirely ignorant; but by speaking a barbarous jargon composed of my Saxon dialect, and catching every word of theirs I happened to understand, I contrived to get on without much delay. One inconvenience, indeed, resulted from driving myself, which was, that while I was employed in looking at the country, the horses made a sharp turn to their master's cottage, and both Dousset and myself were thrown out, but escaped without any injury. On arriving at Trolhätte, I found a tolerable inn, kept by a man who understood German. The whole of the next day I employed in inspecting the canal and cataracts, under the guidance of a fine old soldier, who told me that he had served in the wars under the late King of Prussia. The canal is certainly a very great work, considering that the

river falls about a hundred feet in a very short distance, and that the cuts are made entirely through the solid granite. This canal opens a free water-communication with Gotheberg and the Wenner Lake; and I saw several vessels laden with iron and timber pass through the sluices, which are eight in number. It is in contemplation to unite the Wenner with the Wetter and Mœhler lakes, and by these means open a communication with Stockholm; that in case of a war with the Danes, or when the passage of the Gulf of Bothnia is blocked with ice, shipping may proceed from the capital to the ocean at all times in the year, and without passing the Sound. During my stay here I have received great civilities from English merchants, particularly from Mr. Smith, the English Consul. At their houses I met several Swedes, but hitherto not any who spoke French, excepting the wife of the Swedish merchant with whom I dined. This gentleman was distinguished by two particularities, which I should hope are not common in civilised countries: he *never by accident combs his hair or shaves his beard, and never suffers a drop of water to touch him.* In these circumstances I considered myself fortunate in getting a windward place at his table. If you ever read books of travels, you undoubtedly know the strong propensity travellers feel to give their bills of fare; and as this was the first specimen of a Swedish dinner which I saw, I will conform to their custom in this instance. We began with cheese and corn-brandy; we proceeded to raw herrings and caviar; we next attacked the joints, concluding with the roast, and finished with fish and soup. During this inversion of our English mode, I was presented with some dishes which reminded one of the line of Pope,—

"Judicious drank, and, greatly daring,
dined."

"A letter will hit me at Copenhagen.
Yours ever."

At the small inn at the falls of Trolhätte, where the waters of the great Wenner lake force themselves down a precipice and form the river Gothe, Lord Royston wrote some Greek anapaests: a copy of which, with some

difficulty, was obtained. They are spirited in conception, but not in some places accurate in the metrical execution. The Editor has printed *δρυσόειδες* for *δροσοείδες*; and the words are carelessly accented: we shall, however, give the lines, with a translation.—

Πάντα δεδώκεν φύσις ἀνθρώποις,
 'Α μὲν ἐν κολπῷ κρύπτει γαῖᾱς
 "Ιερὸς κενθμῶν, ἃ δὲ καὶ πόντον
 Πορφυρέεσσιν κύματα βένθεσιν·
 "Αλλ' οὐκ ἀργοῖς, οὐ τέχνης ἀτέρ.
 'Η πὲρ ἀρίστης θυγάτηρ Σόφιας
 Αὐτῇ δ' ἔργων οὐκετ' αἰδρις
 Κύματα παῦει, φαίνει γαῖας
 Κενθμῶνα βάθυν, χαίτας τ' ἄνδρος
 Φυλλοῖσι σοφῶν
 Μήποτε λήγει στεφανοῦσα.

Ρεῖθρα Τρολαττάς, θαύμα ἴδεσθαι
 Πῶματα καθαρῶν ἀπο κρηνίδων
 Σκοπέλοι τ' ἄκροι, ἄντρα τὲ νυμφῶν
 Δάσκιος ὕλη καὶ δροσοείδες
 Κρηνῶν φέγγος, θεῖοι τ' ἄνεμοι
 Ἀντηχοῦτες κρηνῶν χελαδῶ
 Μήποτε, μήποτε λήσομαι ὑμῶν.

Her wealth to man hath liberal Nature given;
 What Earth within her sacred bosom hides,
 And what beneath its dark purpureal tides
 The unfathomed caves of ocean bear,
 But not this boon divine of Heaven,
 The sole reward of toil and care
 Ever with sloth or ignorance resides.

Daughter of primal wisdom! she,
 Mistress of all that lives and breathes,
 O'er human labour holds her righteous sway;
 The billows of the deep her voice obey,
 Earth yields its treasures to her grasp—and see
 Around the brow of enterprise she wreathes
 The laurel crown of victory.

Waves of Trolhätte! and ye that flow
 Like crystal dews, ye fountains brightly-deep;
 Haunt of the nymphs! ye rocks of rugged brow!
 Ye ancient woods! and winds that ever blow
 With voice consentient to the torrent's sweep;
 Ever shall faithful memory retain
 The glories that surround your old august domain.

And now we diffidently submit the following criticisms on the original verses to the profound learning of our friends in the *Heralds' College* and *Lincoln's-Inn*, of whose kind indulgence of our imperfections we are too often obliged to avail ourselves,

V. 2. ἃ μὲν—ἃ δὲ, rather τὰ μὲν—τὰ δὲ.

V. 4. πορφυρέεσσιν. This Homeric form is rarely found in anapæstics.

V. 5. "Αλλ' οὐκ ἀργῶις. The article can hardly be dispensed with.

— Οὐ τέχνης ἀτέρ. This should be οὐδε. -νης ἀτέρ, a dactyl found

at the end of the verse is admissible only if another dactyl precedes, as in *κυράτα βένθεσι*.

V. 7. *αὐτὴ δέ*. The *δέ* cannot thus follow *αὐτὴ* when united to *ἤπερ*. It should be *δὴ*, but that the metre would not allow it.

V. 8. *φάνει γαίας*. A copulative is wanting; read *γὰρ τ' ἀναφάνει*.

V. 9. *χαίτας τ' ἀνδρός*.—*χαίτας* is rather the hair flowing down the shoulders than that on the head.

V. 10. *μήποτε*. This word is never used with the present indicative, it should be *οὐποτε*.

V. 12. *θαῦμα ιδέσθαι*. This hiatus is inadmissible, read *ἐσιδέσθαι*.

V. 13. *πώματα καθαρῶν*. An anapaest cannot thus follow a dactyl.

V. 16. *ἀνέμοι ἀντηχοῦντες*. The hiatus is inadmissible; we might read *ψέγγος κρήνων, ἀντηχοῦντ' ἀνεμοι θεῖου*.

V. 18. *μήποτε λήσομαι*. This is not Greek, it should be *οὐποτε*; but *οὐποτ' οὐποτε* would be against the metre. The author might have written

— κελάδω κρηνῶν
'Ου μήποτε λήσομαι ὑμῶν.

and thus ended, as he should, with a Paræmiac.

When at Stockholm, Lord Royston writes home to say,

"I have been employing myself chiefly for the few last days in seeing all the sights which a traveller conceives himself forced to see from a sense of duty. Of these I have been most gratified by the works of *Sergel*, a sculptor, whom I should imagine to be the second in modern Europe, and inferior only to Canova. I have also been to the Arsenal, which contains the sword and arrow of Gustavus Vasa, the skin of the horse which carried Gustavus Adolphus at the battle of Lutzen, and the clothes in which Charles the XII. was shot. It has been mentioned,

as a circumstance proving his assassination, that his hand was found on the hilt of his sword. He is supposed, from this, to have seen a person standing very near to him, taking aim at him with a pistol, and to have put himself in an attitude of defence; but I observed that the glove of the right hand is covered with blood, and the marks of the bloody fingers are visible on the sword-hilt. He must therefore have *first* put his hand to the wound, and the action of grasping his sword must consequently have been merely mechanical."*

At Upsala, where he was in September, he says,

"The library contains very few valuable manuscripts, with the exception of the Codex Argenteus, which was originally taken at Prague, but stolen from Queen Christina, and restored to Sweden by Delagardie. It contains a version of the Gospels in the Mæso-Gothic language, and is universally allowed to be of the very highest antiquity. The letters are of silver, and the titles of the chapters are gold. Having read it at Cambridge, in the Oxford edition, by the help of an

Anglo-Saxon version, I astonished the librarian by reading a few sentences. He took me to be a *vir illustrissimus*. I then walked round the botanic gardens, and the collection of natural history formed by Linnæus. Before I left the university, I wished much to see a professor whose name ended in *us*, but Professor Aurevilius was out of town, Professor Aphelius was ill in bed, and the Rector Magnificus was ill at home, &c."

From St. Petersburg Lord Royston writes to his uncle the Honourable C. Yorke.

"I have been to see the regular and established sights at Petersburg, of which Coxe's account, when stripped of exaggerated descriptions of magnificence, is suffi-

ciently just and accurate. The most striking objects here certainly are the common people. The men, in their loose Asiatic dress and long beards, and the

* On this subject, the important and authentic information most diligently collected by Voltaire, should be referred to, in his History of Charles the Twelfth. Edit.

women in a most singular costume, surmounted with a very glittering head-dress, covered with white paint, of which, among the lower orders, the use is universal, and so prodigiously rouged that I have ceased to wonder that in the Russian language they have only one word to express the ideas of *red* and beautiful. By-the-by, the Romans must have been of the same opinion, as is evident from the use of the word *purple*, which they also used without reference to colour, as for instance, purple snow. With respect to the manners of the upper orders, inform such ladies as abuse us unfortunate young Englishmen for inattention, incivility, and apathy, (for that, I believe, is the word,) that the following is the summary of the entertainment to be met in a Petersburg ball-room. The women all either stand or sit at one end of the room, the men form a separate commonwealth

at the other. No conversation appears to me to take place between the several communities, except the single question of whether or not a lady chooses to dance. After the dance is over, each party joins its respective corps, nor on any account does the gentleman sit down with his partner. In short, I am not conscious of any exaggeration, when I say that at a ball I have not yet seen any one man sit by any one woman. The pleasure to be derived from the supper which follows this agreeable ball, consists in the gratification of the appetite of hunger, an amusement which seems to be pursued with singular avidity. It is not uncommon to see all the men in one room, and all the women in another; and it is impossible to mix in society without perceiving at first sight that Petersburg is situated in the latitude of sixty degrees," &c. &c.

After a short tour to Archangel, and a visit to a horde of pagan Samoyedes, whom he found exactly on the Arctic Circle, not far from the Frozen Ocean, Lord Royston left for Moscow.

"The view from the Kremlin," he writes, "or ancient fortress, is exceedingly magnificent: the prodigious number of churches, many of them painted with the most gaudy colours, generally surmounted with fine domes, some of copper painted green, others gilded, the gardens and wide intervals between the houses, the forests, lakes, and ploughed fields, which are included within the limit of the walls, form altogether a most mighty and magnificent assemblage. There is also an abundant source of amusement in examining the various rarities, which are brought to this great depot of eastern commerce, from Turkey, from Persia, from Bokhara, from South Siberia, and by the caravans from Maimatchin, from the very heart of China. To strangers, too, this city is rendered still more agreeable from the system of hospitality which prevails, and the facility of introducing one self into society. The higher orders of the nobility live in the ancient feudal manner, keeping open tables, to which nothing is ever given but a general invitation, and the letters I brought with me from St. Petersburg have been almost rendered unnecessary. * * The Kremlin is certainly the most striking quarter; the ancient palace of the Tsars, a building of the most singular architecture, and nearly thirty gilt domes, give it a most peculiar appearance. In the palace the most remarkable objects are the hall, where the Boiars assembled; the hall of audience, described in Lord Carlisle's

embassy; the prodigious number of golden vessels which are hung round the great pillars which support the centre of the building, when Alexis Michaelovich gave audience to that ambassador. The throne of Peter and Ivan, on which they sat as children; the crown worn by the Tsars of Casan and Astrachan, conquered by Ivan Vassilievich; the throne of Constantine Paleologus, given to Ivan Vassilievich by his wife Sophia, daughter of Thomas Paleologus; the crown of the Patriarch Nikon; the pastoral staff of Philaret, the father of Michael Fedorovich, the first of the house of Romanoff who sat on the throne; a throne and footstool excessively rich, given by the Shah of Persia to Ivan Vassilievich, which is also remarkable as the enormous expense attending its construction is brought forward by the Russian historians as an article of charge against the person commonly called the false Demetrius, though presented by a foreign power long before his elevation; various sceptres and ornaments given by Manuel the Greek emperor; vases presented by Alexius Comnenes, emperor of Greece, father of Anna, who wrote the history of which you have a magnificent copy in your library; helmets and swords belonging to St. Alexander Newski, and other persons famous in Russian history; the robes and dresses worn by every sovereign at their respective coronations; articles manufactured by Peter, and many objects relating to the antiquities of this country.

These I mention, as Coxe relates, in his account of the mission, that he was not able to procure admittance. It is a curious circumstance that with the imperial eagle upon most of the ornaments, is found the *lion and unicorn*, the supporters of the arms of England. During some days past we have been much interested with the passing of regiments composed of some of the wandering nations which are tributary to Russia. They were as much objects of curiosity to the inhabitants of Moscow as to the strangers residing in the city. On one day there passed two thousand Bashkirs from the Oremburgh frontiers; their horses are

small, resembling those of the Cossacs; their arms consist of a lance, and bows and arrows. I inquired of one who spoke Russian, if they were poisoned? he assured me they were not. Some of them had a coat of mail composed of rings, the ancient hauberk, together with an iron helmet. Their chief was dressed in a scarlet caftan. Their music consists of a species of flute, which they place in the corner of their mouths, and sing at the same time. If they sing without the instrument, they scarcely open their mouths, and the sound appears to come from the bottom of the windpipe," &c.

To his friend Mr. Whittington Lord Royston writes on his second visit to Moscow,—

"The feudal magnificence of the nobility, the Asiatic dress and manners of the common people, the mixture of nations to be seen here, the immensity, variety, and singular architecture of the city, present altogether a most curious and amusing assemblage. You, who are a *connoisseur* in religions, should certainly travel here; you might commune with the worshippers of Mahomet and of the Dalai Lama. You might at the Armenian Church hear a good sermon to prove the existence only of the divine nature in Christ. You might in the course of the same day assist at Lutheran, Calvinistic, and Catholic services, and you might see the different forms of the Greek Church, either in modern Greek for the people of that nation, in Slavonian, according to the Established Church in Russia, or in the Chapels of the Raskolniks or Separatists, who reject the reforms of the patriarch

Nicon. I have been to visit an establishment of these latter in company with the governor. We afterwards dined in the house of one who officiates as a bishop among them, but none of them would sit down with us at table; for so completely have they separated themselves from those of the establishment, that they will not eat with them, nor make use of the same knife, nor drink out of the same glass. There is another sect, of which, as I had never heard before my arrival in Russia, I think it probable that you may be ignorant—the sect of the 'Eunuchs,' who made themselves so for the kingdom of Heaven. These propagated, if not their species, at least their doctrines, to such an extent, and the absurdity spread over such large districts, that government has been forced to interfere, and Paul caused numbers to be seized and sent to the mines of Siberia," &c.

He now started for Astrachan and Teflis. Some Georgian princesses, who, together with the son of the Tsar, Heraclius, had resided in one of the imperial palaces at Moscow since the occupation of their country by the Russians, gave him letters for their relatives, as well as for the Tsarina Anna, the queen of Imiretia, (the ancient Colchis,) whom he intended to visit in her capital Cutais, on the bank of the Phasis. It is singular, he observes, that this name should have subsisted so long. Medea is constantly called *Kurais Mēdeta* in the accounts of the Argonautic expedition, and the name occurs in Lycophron and Propertius. When on the Volga, he mentions a curious prejudice existing among the peasantry.—

"The numbers of fish (he says) of all sorts and species which inhabit the Volga is amazing, but the superstitious prejudices of the Russian peasants prevent their making use of them. Having many more than they could consume, of a sort which resembles the chad, I offered them to our boat's crew. They refused them,

alleging as a reason that all those fish were insane, and swam round and round; and that if they ate them, they would become *insane* too. Pigeons also they refused from some religious idea, and to hares also, for some reasons or other, they had an equal aversion."

In Astrachan, perceiving in the caravanserai of the Hindoos that they were assembling for evening prayers, he writes :

" I addressed one whom I supposed to be a Bramin, by the holy ointment on his forehead, and requested leave to assist in the devotion paid to Bramah and Vishnoo. He acquiesced with great civility, and I followed them into the temple, which was lighted with lamps. The priest appeared perfectly naked, excepting a linen cloth round his loins, and presented himself before the idols, which were elevated on a large platform, upon which every person who attended the worship mounted without his shoes, and touched the ground with his forehead. He then drew a curtain before the images, behind which he retired, and re-appeared in his pontifical robes, and the zennor flowing over his shoulder. He then began a kind of chant, to which the others kept time by

clashing small cymbals, and ringing the bells, occasionally prostrating themselves on the ground. The priest waved a small chafing-dish of incense before the idols, which he afterwards set down, and took a species of cup and offered to each of them. He then kneaded paste, which he placed before the gods, and drew a small curtain, that they might eat in privacy. After the gods had done, he made three libations of milk, I presume in honour of the Hindoo Trinity, and plentifully sprinkled every person with water. The ceremony concluded by his pouring water into every person's hand, which he sprinkled with flour. This the devotee swallowed at a mouthful, and put his hands on the top of his head. They then saluted me and departed."

His next excursion, before he proceeded to the northern provinces of Persia, are for a short distance into the Desert, to the habitation of a Calmouk prince. He wished to see the manner of living of the chief persons of that nation, and take the diversion of hawking with the Princess, his daughter, who, with her pipe at her mouth, hunts on the unbroken horses of the Desert. When at Scharika, on the other side of the Volga, he made a short excursion to visit a Calmouk camp, and entered the tent of the chief Lama, or priest.

" He received me (he writes) with great civility, and at my request showed me all the idols and sacred books, of which he was the depository. His tent, which served as the temple, was exceedingly neat, and covered with white felt. The floor was matted and strewed with rose leaves. Opposite the door was a shrine, within which were nine idols of gold and other metals. The priest took them out of their covering of silk, and, requesting me not to touch them, suffered me to examine them. One was an image of the Dalai Lama; others represented the Boorkans, or deified men, who, after having undergone several transmigrations, had been translated into Heaven. One resembled the image of Briareus, in having a prodigious number of arms. I then requested to see the banner on which the twelve signs of the Zodiac (each of which gives name to a year of their cycle of twelve) are painted. He was angry at their being called signs, and said they were gods. He however produced the banner, which was of silk. The twelve signs, which differ from ours, were painted in a circular form, and in an exterior concentric circle were represented a number of devils, which the gods were driving away. Some of the banners were

inscribed with prayers. These are placed at the door of the tent in the wind, and the suffering them to flutter about is supposed to be equivalent to saying the prayer. The turning round a great cylinder with inscriptions in Mogul characters, is also supposed to produce the same effect. Opposite to the idols was an altar containing vases full of rice and rose water, and before the altar was a staff supporting a vase, into which they always pour a little of what they are going to drink. The Lama then ordered tea, of which the leaves and stalks are pressed into a large square cake. This was boiled up with butter and salt, after the Mogul manner, and formed a nauseous mixture. The Priest handed me a large bowl, which I drank, out of civility; and having looked at the astronomical and sacred books, which are said to be written in the Thibetian language, I took my leave. All the village left their tents, and accompanied me to the water's side. I remarked that at least a third of the men were priests. This is not surprising, considering that whatever a priest takes a fancy to, must be given him, and the hottest parts of hell are reserved for whoever refuses."

Lord Royston now proceeded to Tarki, within two miles of the Caspian, accompanied by his Tartar host, Prince Sefi Temiroff. Here he made his first public attempt at sitting cross-legged on the floor, and eating hot rice with his fingers. Prince Sefi conversed with him in corrupt Slavonian; in which language, as corrupt, he answered. The Tartar was very curious as to the history of Buonaparte—wondered what had become of the Venetians—was surprised at the fall of the Doge—and asked if the French had not taken Egypt. At last he inquired why the Turkish Sultan was not so powerful now as formerly? to which his Lordship had no better answer to give, than that he shut himself up with his women, and never went to war himself. If this answer was not the most philosophical that could have been found, perhaps it was the best suited to the Tartar's comprehension. He now went on to Derbend, his company consisting of a Swiss, a Dutchman, a mulatto, a Tartar, two Jews, and three Circassian girls whom the guides had bought in the mountains, and were carrying to sell at Dakir. Here he was visited by the Elfina Bey and the chief Persian inhabitants, and rode on a white horse, with his tail dyed scarlet. At Cuba he dined with the Khan, after quarrelling with him in the morning. The dinner lasted as long as those of George the Fourth; and the Khan, forgetting Mahomet and his commandments, swallowed bumper after bumper, introduced music and dancing girls, and kept up the royal festival for ten hours. At Bako, where General Gurieff was the commandant, he went to see the famous sources of naphtha, which are about ten or twelve miles from the town. The wells are about twenty or thirty in number, and the smell is perceptible at a great distance. The naphtha when raised is as fluid as water, and the sale is considerable. He then proceeded on to the peninsula of Afsharon, to see the *everlasting fire*, Olearius having asserted that the worship of the Guebres no longer existed. About five or six miles from the sources of naphtha there is a spot of ground, of such a nature, as that if a hole is dry, and fire applied, the vapour will continue to burn. On this spot is a large quadrangular building of stone round a court, in the centre of which is a perforated tumulus, from the top of which blazes the "everlasting fire," surrounded by smaller fires of the same nature. The building is divided into cells,* for the accommodation of worshippers: on the doors were tablets with inscriptions in characters unknown. Lord Royston says,—

"I went into one of the cells which was inhabited: a small platform of earth was raised on either side, perforated, and a tube introduced. One of these is always kept burning according to the direction of the wind. I asked the inhabitant of the cell what was his country? He said, I am an Hindoo, (I presume a Parsee, from the frontiers of India,) and that the building was erected entirely at the expense of Hindoos. I asked

for what purpose he came thither? He replied, without hesitation, 'to worship that fire;' and said that persons were sent from India to relieve each other in the employment of tending the everlasting flame, and that he and his companions were then waiting to be relieved. I observed a great pile of fuel, for they esteem the *other fire too pure for culinary purposes.*"

Lord Royston then set off, across the Desert, to *Shamachee*, which was the great ancient mart of commerce between Europe and Persia. The extent of its walls is considerable, and incloses a space of several miles,

* Compare Sir James Mackintosh's description of his visit to an Aghoortree, or fire temple, at Bombay. See *Memoirs*, vol. ii. p. 47.—*EDIT.*

covered with the ruins of domes and arcades; but it was completely destroyed by Nadir Shah, in 1734. He then passed the banks of the Moor, the Cyrus of the ancients, and reached Teflis.

"Teflis (he writes) is one of the best cities of this part of Asia, notwithstanding it was taken by the Persians and much damaged during the time of the Tsar Heraclius by the then Shah, Aga Mehmet Khan. The women certainly deserve their reputation for beauty: those that are sold for slaves to the Mahomedans are those we call Circassians; for the Circassians or Tchekesnes, who are themselves Mahomedans, seldom sell their children. The practice is prohibited now, both by the Russians and native princes; but it has almost depopulated great part of Imeritia, Georgia, Gurriel, and Mon-gulier.

"We were much amused to find that * * * had indulged in the common fault imputed to travellers. He never was at Imeritia, but went merely

from Mezdok to Ganja, and into the province of Kaheti. The story of the cave in which he dined with the Queen of Imeritia is drawn from the stores of his own fertile imagination. She resides in the same house in which she received him; not at Cutais, but at Teflis, in a room fitted with sofas, ornamented with looking-glasses, and hung round with pictures of the imperial family in gilt frames. So much for his cave, which I assert to be a house; not a magnificent one, but *bonâ fide* a house. From Teflis* we came to Mezdok, over Mount Caucasus, and crossed the little Caborda with an escort of a hundred and twenty men and artillery; a precaution we were convinced was necessary by the sight of eleven or twelve dead bodies, murdered about a week before, by the Chickentsees."

In a letter to his uncle, the Honourable C. Yorke, Lord Royston says,—

"It is much to be wished some account of these countries was given by a person qualified for the task, though correctness is to be attained with great difficulty, on account of the ferocity of the people and their many different languages. Some, towards the Ossetian side, have still, I am told, traditions of Mithridates having taken refuge among them: what these are, it would be curious to ascertain. It would also be equally worth the while of a traveller to inquire into the traditions of a body of Jews who inhabit the Dagestan, who live

near the Samour, upon which was a castle, formerly called Samarich. The groundwork of their language is Hebrew, though not, I am told, intelligible to the Jews of other countries. They possess, however, the Sacred Writings, and have, I am informed, a series of documents up to their entrance into the country, which they date about the time of Shalmeneser. If I remember right, there is some mention in the Old Testament of the King of Syria having transplanted Jews to the countries between the Caspian and Black Sea.†"

The last extract we can make relates to another colony of the same singular people.

"On the 24th of November I left Caffra, and slept at the house of an English merchant, from whence on the following day I went to Koras-Bazar. This place is remarkable for being the only Jewish town, without a mixture of Christians, in the world. They are all manufacturers, and sell their wares through the Crimea, and are generally esteemed for an honourable people. They are of the sect called Karaites,

and look on other Jews as heretical; for they acknowledge only the text of the Old Testament, and reject the traditions, which the others consider as of equal force with the law. This circumstance has led me to imagine that their name was derived from the Hebrew 'Karu' (to read); whereas I am well convinced it is from the Turkish 'Kara' (black); for they wear a long black dress peculiar to them-

* "Teflis is certainly the Acropolis of the Romans, and from the bold and picturesque appearance of the citadel, it well deserves that name." P. 152.

† See Kings, 2d Book, ch. xvii. v. 6. Joseph H. lib. ix. c. 14. In another letter Lord Royston writes,—"On this river Samour was formerly a castle called Samarich, and near it a colony of Jews, whose language is derived from Hebrew, but from their situation it has become so corrupt, as not to be easily intelligible to the remainder of that nation. They possess the Old Testament, and chronological documents up to their entrance into that country, which they date from Shalmeneser."

selves, and the name of their town, in Tartar or Turkish, which are only different dialects, means 'the Black Market.' They have been settled in Crim Tartary from time immemorial, and assert that they settled there before the Babylonish

captivity, which I am myself inclined to believe, for they not only reject the Rabbinical interpretations, but also the Chaldee Paraphrase, which was necessary, after the return from Babylon, when the people had forgotten Hebrew."

Of the same colony Dr. E. Clarke speaks in his travels, "We were highly interested by the singularity of having found one Jewish settlement, perhaps the only one upon earth, where that people exist separate from the rest of mankind in the free exercise of their ancient customs and peculiarities."

The last letter ever received from this accomplished and lamented person was from Moscow, informing his father of his intention of setting off for Petersburg, and leaving that port directly for Harwich. His intention, however, was defeated by the breaking out of war between the two countries after the peace of Tilsit. At Petersburg he found his friends, Colonel and Mrs. Pollen, and it was agreed that they should all proceed together to Leibau in the Duchy of Courland, from whence they might find an opportunity of embarking for Sweden in their way to England. They remained a fortnight or three weeks at Leibau, whence they engaged a passage to Sweden in the English ship *Dorothea*. Disgusted, however, with the drunken habits of the crew, they renounced their engagement, and agreed for a passage to Carlsrona on board the *Agatha*, a Lubeck vessel, which happened to be in the harbour. In this they embarked on the 2nd April, 1808. Among the passengers was an English seaman, named Thomas Smith, who had been mate on board a merchantman in the Baltic trade. He was one of the few survivors of the fatal catastrophe which occurred on the 7th. It appears that on the 4th they got sight of the island of *Æland*, but were afraid to anchor for the ice. On the 5th it blew very hard, and they kept running before the wind, the vessel making much water, and the pumps being choked with ballast. On the 6th they determined to run for Memel, which they saw on the morning of the 7th. And now the rest of the melancholy narrative we shall give in the survivor's words, to whom the charge of the ship had been given.

"A short time before, the passengers kept pressing so much round the helm that I feared they might impede my sight, or be in the way at a moment of so much consequence as passing the bar, and also that some accident might happen to some of them if the sea should break much more over the ship in crossing the bar. I therefore requested the favour of Lord Royston and Colonel Pollen to go down below, as the only means of persuading the others to do so. To this they consented; but, as it proved, most unfortunately: for as soon as the captain saw the sea breaking over the bar, he was so frightened, that he ran immediately to the helm, and with the assistance of his people put it hard a-port. All my striving against this was vain, and in ten minutes we were on the south sands. The third time the ship struck, she grounded, and filled with water. The distance from the shore was about a mile and a half. A

dreadful scene now succeeded. There was a small round house on deck, into which Mrs. Pollen, Mrs. Barnes, her three children, two gentlemen, a man and a maid-servant, got, to save themselves from the sea. Colonel Pollen and myself began immediately to clear the boats out. The sailors would not assist us. We soon got the small one out, and three sailors got into it with the captain. Lord Royston, who was in a very weak state of health, would have followed, but I prevented him, assuring him it was not safe. Upon hearing which the captain got out, and the moment the boat left the ship's side, she upset, and the three men were drowned. We then began to clear out the large boat; she was lashed to the deck by strong tackling to the ring-bolts. A sea came and forced away part of the tackling, upon which I called on Colonel Pollen to jump out, or the next sea would carry us and her away.

We were scarcely out of her, when she was washed overboard; and now we had no hope left but in the mercy of Providence. At nine o'clock we cut away the mast to clear the vessel, but could see nothing of the life-boat, which gave the gentlemen much uneasiness; for the sea was tremendous, breaking right over our heads, and it was so very cold that it was impossible to hold fast by any thing. Colonel Pollen asked me if the round house, where the ladies were, would stand? I told him 'yes, as long as the bottom of the vessel.' He said, 'Thank God! we must hold as fast as we can, for the life-boat must soon be here.' I then left

him, and went aft the vessel. About this time Colonel Pollen went to the door of the round house, spoke to Mrs. Pollen, and begged she would not stir, for that the life-boat would soon come. It was now about half past nine, but no boat was to be seen. Our situation was now truly dreadful, the vessel being entirely full of water, all but around the round house. Mr. Renny was soon washed overboard, and after him, about ten o'clock, Lord Royston, Colonel Pollen, Mr. Baillie, and Mr. Becker, one sailor, Lord Royston's servant, and Mrs. Barnes's servant, were all washed away within a few seas of each other."

Lord Royston was only four-and-twenty when he thus untimely perished. And now for a few words on the poem which occupies the chief part of this volume, and which was the cause of its publication. The work upon which Lord Royston's reputation as a scholar and critic is founded, is one that not only is quite unsuited to the popular taste, but must rank among those learned curiosities which are sought for only by a few, whom a more abundant leisure has enabled to pursue the by-paths of ancient literature, and cultivate the least frequented domains of the muse of poetry:—Homer has been called the "morning star," and Lycophron the "dark lantern" of ancient song. But in all arts there are merits of a secondary class, and the poets of the Alexandrian school, though inferior in the inspiration of native genius, in their command over the passions of the human heart, and in their reflexion of the beauties of nature within the mirror of mental impressions; though with inferior genius, they had also lost much of the poetic art, and little valued that tranquillity and repose which are the objects always held in view by the "Masters of Song;" yet they were not unable to express noble sentiments in strong, condensed, and poetical language; they had a command of fine allusions and metaphors; they drew from the ancient stores of mythology its brightest images, its fanciful combinations, its remote analogies, and its grand and lofty allegories and personifications. There was undoubtedly much art, and effort, and laboured toil in their productions, which smelt of the lamp, but it attained its end. If the *Iliad* may be described as flowing with all the calm grandeur and sovereign majesty of a mighty river, if the Song of Pindar may be likened to the impetuous rushing of the torrent; the elaborate and elegant poetry of Callimachus—of him who smote the Cyrenaic shell—and of Lycophron, may be said to resemble the lofty column of the fountain whose waters are forced upwards by the application of a mighty and unseen power of art from below,

"Scattering their loosen'd silver in the sun—"

displaying beauties not unpleasing even to a refined taste, by the comparison which they suggest to the higher excellencies they are unable to imitate, and by the peculiar arts and embellishments which they are constrained to substitute. In the grand lyrical drama of the *Cassandra* there is great variety of subject, rapidity and even abruptness of transition, and boldness of imagery and figures ascending to the furthest limits of poetical license, not to speak of the novel combinations of the language;* and it is

* Such as *γινωτοράστις*, *γυναικόκλωψ*, *λαρνακόφθορος*, *κνωπόμορφος*, and others. Jos. Scaliger's translation, into the old language and verse of Ennius, is a curious piece of learned scholarship.

of that kind of poetry which requires learning to understand, as well as a lofty and glowing imagination to feel its peculiar merits; and pardon its licenses. It forms, in fact, one of that class of poems, like those of Milton and Gray in our own language, that must be studied with attention, and with a mind disposed to overlook and forgive the obscurities and defects, while its gazes, with awe and delight, on the lurid grandeur of its magnificent visions, and the terrific gloom of its fatal maledictions, its

"Presaging sounds and prophecies of woe."

We consider Lord Royston to have been peculiarly successful in his translation of the Cassandra, because he was most judicious in the model which he adopted; perhaps the only one which could have led him to so satisfactory a result: a learned poet must be translated into learned language; and the high prophetic strain of the son of Socleus, the grammarian, was transferred into the sustained and elaborate diction of the author of *Paradise Lost*. We will give two short extracts, which will show both the author's manner and the translator's style. The first relates to the Rape of Helen by Paris; the language is Cassandra's; and the whole is figurative, as becomes the voice of a prophet.

"I see the Gryphon spread his leathern wings
And mount upon the sharp winds of the north,
To pounce the dove, whom erst the stony swan
Engendered, walking on the wave, what time
Around the sacred secundines of gold
Gleam'd the pure whiteness of the circling shell.
Down the steep pass and Acherusian way
I see thee fall: no more on rural cares
Intent or rural joys; no more on heights
Of wood-crown Ida shalt thou stand the judge
Of rival beauty, but by Laa's towers
Steer on, and shoot by the Maléan rock.
For fields, and fleecy flocks, and herded kine
And fragrant herbage, and terrestrial oar
A bark shall bear thee to the double pass
And Gythian plains, where to the yielding sand
The crooked teeth shall bind thy hollow pine,
And winds no longer vex thy folded sail.
On the soft Heifer, wolf-like, shalt thou spring
With eager joy; she, reckless, shall desert
Her orphan doves; and e'en maternal love
With waving hand shall beckon back in vain
The flying prey, who to the net shall rush,
Scared by the flutterings of the scarlet plume.

* * *
For not the loves of Orpheus, nor the guests
Who pour'd on Lycus and Chimæra's tomb
Their dark libations, nor the hallow'd salt
Of earth-encircling Neptune, nor the rites
Of hospitable Jove, could move thy soul;
Stern as the bear which nursed in Ida's woods
Thine infancy, fit nurture for fit child.
Wherefore, all joyless shalt thou strike the lyre,
Trilling vain chords and bootless melodies,
And pour the fruitless tear, when thou shalt mark
Thy native towers, which erst the son of Jove
Mantled in ruddy flame, and in their arms
Embrace the fleeting shade of her who hears
Pleuronian Mænad, for whose beauteous form
Five times the bridal torch shall shed around
Its saffron light of love."

We will add the short description of the adventure of Jason in Colchis and Medea. The high and figurative style of Lycophron often breathes something of the mysterious and prophetic sounds that were struck from the Hebrew Lyre; and our minds are carried from the halls of Priam and the banks of the Scamander to those more awful denunciations of woe that told "the Queen and Mistress of the Earth," who trusted in her chariots and her bulwarks, in the force of her armies, and the multitude of her lovers, how soon she should be desolate.

"Again rush forth the famish'd wolves, and seize
The fateful fleece, and charm the dragon-guard
To sleep—so bids the single-saddled king
Who to Libystian Colchis wins his way
Fearless, and drugged the soporific bowl,
And plough'd the enchanted earth, and to his yoke
Bound down the monster's brazen-footed bulls,
Whose voice is thunder, and whose breath is flame.
Thence bore the fleecy gold (but in the rear
Revenge scowl'd on her prey), and with him fled
The lamb, whose white a brother's blood shall dye,
And children's slaughter on her bosom reek.
On glides the speaking oak, instinct with thought,
Whose vocal beams upon the waters fly
Self-moved, self-winged, and prescient of the port."

The following passage, the last we can afford to give, alluding to the escape of Dardanus and the deluge of Deucalion, will remind every reader of Milton, as it evidently has the translator.

"Again I mourn thee! fire shall wrap the tomb
Of him, the son of the Atlantic nymph,
Who round his limbs involved the heathen spoil,
Borne on his subtle bark, and ride the waves
Of shoreless seas, alone as when the boar,
The tusky king, in solitary pride,
Fares by the Dunaw, thence from Saüs heights
Swam like the bird, who round Rithymna's steep
Dips her white wings in the salt ooze, and steered
From the Zerynthian cave of Hecate,
What time Jove spread the sluices of the skies
In wild uproar. Earth heard the billows break
About her and above—high palaces
Came crushing down, and the pale sons of men
Swam and saw death in every swelling wave.
On fruits and acorns, and the growth of grapes,
Sea-monsters battered—e'en upon that couch
Where Luxury had languish'd, cumbrous forms,
Dolphins and orcs wallow'd unwieldily, &c."

LORD BROUGHAM, AS AN ORATOR AND HISTORIAN.

IF there be a man in England entitled to the epithet of *all-accomplished*, addressed by Pope to Bolingbroke, few, I believe, will contest the just claim of Lord Brougham to the compliment. His vast acquirements and splendid talents are universally recognized; and though occasionally, perhaps, a little erratic or divergent in his political course, so as possibly to inspire more admiration than confi-

dence, and to be fully as much an object of terror to his friends as to his adversaries, no public man of the present day, I may assert, so completely exemplifies the portraiture of a perfect orator, which, in the delineation of Cicero, demands the possession of almost unlimited attainments. "*Oratorem plenum atque perfectum esse eum dicem, qui de omnibus rebus possit variè copiosèque dicere,*" are the

words of the great Roman;* and to none can they be better applied than to our celebrated contemporary, as his Speeches, lately published, evidently, though not avowedly, under his own supervision, amply demonstrate. But the more acknowledged his lordship's superiority is, the more imperative it becomes to watch and arrest the inadvertencies that, in the fervour of composition, may escape his ardent and versatile mind, lest the authority of his name should impart currency to error and propagate delusion.

Four volumes have just appeared of his Speeches, embracing a great variety of subjects, and enriched with introductory elucidations, equally attractive in form and matter, of each topic. In the third volume, is one delivered in the House of Lords, Sept. 3, 1835, "on the Scotch Marriage and Divorce Bill," which is preceded by a Discourse on *Marriage, Divorce, and Legitimacy*, pregnant with powerful observations of the learned lord on the anomalous state of the English law respecting the tenor and character of the marriage contract. It is quite peculiar, he affirms, and can be defended upon no principle, whether of justice or expediency; and this reproval of our special jurisprudence is apparently borne out by his subsequent reasoning. With the English law, its bearings or consequences, his lordship must, of course, "ex professo de jure statûs," be intimately acquainted; but his reference to that of the church of Rome is, I respectfully assure him, inaccurate, as it is my present purpose to show.

His words, at page 445, are—

"In holding marriage indissoluble, the English law follows that of Catholic countries, where nothing but the sentence of the Pope—held to have the force of a re-

lease from heaven—can set the parties free from the obligation of the marriage vows. But those countries hardly ever present an instance of such Papal interposition; and very many individuals hold their vows in the face of God, at the altar, to be of a force so binding, that not even the power to loose as well as to bind, which resides in St. Peter's successor, can work a valid release from them. In England, however, where the contract is now held to be by law absolutely indissoluble, it appears to have been otherwise regulated in Catholic times; and it is somewhat singular, that, while the Romish religion subsisted among us, though certainly after the Papal power had been renounced, and courts were established for ecclesiastical purposes under the temporal supremacy of the crown, sentences for the entire dissolution of the contract, that is, divorces *à vinculo matrimonii*, were used to be given by these new tribunals."

It was necessary to extract this paragraph in full, because it contains more than one incorrect statement, as I shall have little difficulty, I expect, in evincing; while I disengage the subject from all sectarian controversy, and view it simply as a question of fact, resolvable on the ordinary rules of evidence, without consideration of the doctrine it involves, or the consequences that may ensue from its practice.

In representing the marriage vow as indissoluble in Catholic countries, his lordship was perfectly warranted; but that the Pope has the faculty ascribed to him of setting the parties free from the obligation of their marriage vows, when once validly contracted, is utterly opposed to Catholic belief; and the denial of that power is not partial, as would be inferred from Lord Brougham's words, but universal. The possession of, or pretension to, it, by the

* De Oratore, lib. i. cap. 13, and subsequently, cap. 17, is a tribute offered by Scævola to Crassus, which may not inaptly be addressed to the learned Lord—"Quas (artes et doctrinas) si quis unus complexus omnes . . . is, si quis esset . . . tu esses unus profectò, qui et meo judicio, et omnium, vix ullam ceteris oratoribus, (pace horum dixerim,) laudem reliquisti." It is gratifying to find the very learned and generally fastidious Ernesti so highly eulogize our countryman Pearce's edition (1732) of these beautiful dialogues; for praise is rare from such a quarter, and few indeed of Englishmen have entitled themselves to it in classical criticism. "Hæc quidem editio ad hoc usque tempus longe optima fuit," says the German, in his excellent edition (Præfatio, p. xi.) 1774, tom. i. I am in possession of Bishop Pearce's edition, with some notes by Dr. Newcombe, late archbishop of Armagh, written for the instruction of Fox when under his care at Oxford.

Holy See, is contradicted by every author who has written on the subject, since the Council of Trent so clearly defined the bearings and construction of the sacrament, in the twenty-fourth session of that assembly. It is not a point of discipline like the clerical or monastic vows, and as such flexible to circumstances, and within the resolute jurisdiction of the Roman Pontiff, but a positive and indefeasible dogma of faith, absolute in principle and imperative in observance. So it has been contemplated and described by every writer of the church, Ultramontane or Gallican, from the memorable volume of Sanchez,* which the appointed censor read with so much gratification ("legi, ac perlegi, maximè cum voluptate"), to Bailly's "Theologia Dogmatica et Moralis" (Lugd. 1810). In the "Dictionnaire des Arrêts, &c." of P. J. Brillou (Paris, 1726), under the title *Mariage*, a long list is given of antecedent writers, ecclesiastical or jurisprudential, who have been followed by the voluminous compilations of Tournely and his continuator Collet (in whose Course of Theology, tom. vi. and vii. Paris, 1777, the subject is specially discussed), Halbert, Richard, Billuart, &c., not omitting the curious little treatise of J. B. Thiers,

"Des Superstitions qui regardent les Sacramens" (Paris, 1741); nor Bergier's "Dictionnaire Théologique," originally forming part of the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, but republished at Toulouse in 1817, 8 vols. 8vo. This last popular author, under the head *Mariage*, emphatically answers the question—"Dès que le mariage a été valablement contracté, est-il absolument indissoluble dans tous les cas ?—Jésus-Christ l'a ainsi décidé (Mathieu, c. 19, v. 6)—Que l'homme, dit-il, ne sépare point ce que Dieu a uni." These works are generally studied by Catholic divines, and not difficult, I imagine, of access in London.

The testimony of all is consentaneous and uniform; nor could it be otherwise, after the prescriptive and mandatory declarations of various Councils. In that of Florence, under Pope Eugenius IV. (A. D. 1439), the object and advantages of matrimony are recited; and among the last is classed—"indivisibilitas matrimonii, propter hoc, quod significat indivisibilem conjunctionem Christi et ecclesie. Quamvis autem, ex causâ fornicationis, liceat thori separationem facere, non tamen aliud matrimonium contrahere fas est, cum matrimonii vinculum legitime contracti perpetuum

* The title of the volume, composed of three tomes, is "Disputationes de Sancto Matrimonii Sacramento." Antwerp, 1607, folio.—Some passages in this work produced a great outcry in the seventeenth century, when the Jansenists and Protestants equally assailed it as injurious to public morals. The Abbé de Saint-Cyran, in his *Petrus Aurelius* (1642), and, far more, Pascal, in his Provincial Letters, procured it that notice which alone could make it dangerous, if susceptible of that effect, by rescuing it from the obscurity to which its professed sphere of action would have consigned it. Thus, too, have the volumes of Peter Denis been translated, and matter, destined solely for professional guidance, circulated where only it could be of evil consequence. Both writers are described as of the purest personal conduct.—Bayle, who gives an article to Sanchez, was far more open to censure himself, because uncovered by his subject; but, in one of his defensive Dissertations, he adduces, from Protestant divines, examples of topics and language quite as objectionable; to which might easily be added various parts of the works of the Fathers, St. Augustine, St. Jerome, and others, as well as numerous passages of Scripture. Bishop Taylor and Burton in his *Anatomy of Melancholy*, with more of the English clergy, will also be found immersed in discussions not fitted or intended for the popular eye. "Αὐτὸς ὁ ἑαυτοῦ σῶμα, ὡς δὲ ἡμεῖς, ἀλλοτρίως τοῦ δεῦντος. Εἰς δὲ ἀπολύτως ἀνιδιόκλητον ὑπόστατον, ἀλλοτρίως ἔχει ἀπολύτως ἀπολύτως τὸ ἀρκεῖται." (Joh. Chrysostom: *Homilia quarta* in Epist. St. Pauli ad Romanos; and Bayle, loc. cit.) The object of the writer is the legitimate ground of reproof or vindication, whether—"ἔστιν ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς—ἡ, ἀπὸ ἐκείνου;" and there consists the difference between these divines and such authors as Bayle, Gibbon, &c. M. Picot, in his "Mémoires Ecclésiastiques," tom. iv. (Paris, 1816) calls Denis, Pierre Louis Denis, professor of theology at Louvain, born at Cassel in 1664, and finally a parish priest at Antwerp, where he died in 1738. Feller, likewise, in his *Biographical Dictionary*, designates him Denis (Paris, 1833).

sit." (Summa Conciliorum, p. 331, Ant. 1564.) The contingency contemplated in this latter sentence exactly applies to the present Duke of Norfolk, it may be transiently observed.

The Council of Trent (Sessio xxiv^a, die xi. Nov. 1563) is equally unequivocal in doctrine and more minute in regulations, conveyed in a series of illustrative canons, the source of which is respectively traced to the Scriptures, in the interpretation of the Council:—"Matrimonii perpetuum indissolubilemque nexum primus humani generis parens, divini Spiritus instinctu pronuntiavit, cum dixit . . . Hoc nunc os ex ossibus meis, et caro de carne meâ." And our Saviour, on repeating these words of our first parent, is represented as fortifying them, when, as above quoted, he added—"What, therefore, God hath joined together, let not man put asunder."

The Pope, consequently, is no more competent to dissolve the conjugal bond, legitimately engaged in, than to dispense with baptism as unessential to Christian initiation, or to class the belief in the Trinity, *ἐν ἀδιάρρηκτοῖς*, like the *Immaculate Conception*, as a matter of indifferent or arbitrary credence. But the church has made submissive to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, direct in, or derived from, her Head, the decision of all questions involving the original validity of a contested marriage. Every contract demands certain requisites to render it effective, and still more imperatively, says Bergier, *that* which has the attributes and virtues of a sacrament. Impediments arising

from inherent incapacity, or a disregard of those safeguards against resulting consequences which prudence suggests to the legislation in church or state, will necessarily make void and annul an act *ab initio*. These invalidating, or, as they are termed, *dirimant* impediments (for those merely *prohibitory* need not arrest our attention), extend to fifteen in number, and are summed up in the ensuing lines:—

"Error, conditio, votum, cognatio, crimen, Cultus disparitas, vis, ordo, ligamen, honestas, Amens, affinitas, si clandestinus et impositus, Si mulier sit rapta, loco nec reddita tuto."

With most of these impediments, the church that imposed them has the power of dispensing, and of imparting efficacy to what, otherwise, would be essentially void. It was thus that the marriage of our Henry with Catharine of Arragon became valid in the Catholic sense, and was pronounced indissoluble, because the impediment, consequent on her previous non-accomplished marriage with his brother, was deemed completely removed by the Papal dispensation; and the sole ground of inquiry was, whether this dispensation of Pope Julius was founded in cause, and perfect in form? The Court of Rome finally declared that it was; but this subject is too well known to dwell on: that of Henry IV. of France is less so, and may, therefore, justify some detail.

In August 1572, a few days previous to the execrable massacre of St. Bartholemew, the alternative of "*La Messe ou la Mort*"* was propounded to that renowned monarch; and, as a

* Prefixe, "*Vie de Henry le Grand*," (page 15,) one of the most interesting biographies in existence. The author, Archbishop of Paris, thus characterizes this ineffaceable stain on the annals of his country. "*Action execrable! qui n'avoit jamais eu, et qui n'aura, s'il plaist à Dieu, jamais de pareille.*" (P. 14.) The President Hénault, in his French History, under date of 1572, records the names of several Governors of Provinces, who nobly refused to execute the atrocious mandates of the court. "*Leurs noms,*" he justly says, "*ne sauroient être trop répétés: c'étoient, les Comtes de Tendes et de Charni, Messieurs de St. Heran, Tannequi le Veneur, de Gordes, de Mandelot, d'Ortes, &c.*" In a copy, once in the possession of the General La Fayette, of this work, I saw an observation on this passage, in that celebrated person's writing, in which he sharply noticed the omission of some names, under the sweeping *et cetera*, after having stated, "*that they could not be too often repeated,*" adding, "*Il ne devoit pas y avoir d'et-cetera; car ils méritoient tous une mention spéciale.*" Having devoted some time to an inquiry into this event, I must say, that Dr. Lingard's representation of it, altogether, most accords with the result of my researches; though I believe I was the first to indicate some apparent inaccuracies in his recital, which were also, but subsequently, adverted to by Mr. Allen in the Edinburgh Review. I addressed my observations to the Morning Chronicle, which however, I have reason to know, Mr. Allen did not see.

pledge of the professed choice which he made, he was obliged to marry Margaret, sister to the reigning king, Charles IX. Henry was then king of Navarre, and only eighteen years old. For many subsequent years, his dissolute habits, which caused so much scandal to the Reformed party, of which he again became the chief, dispelled from his mind all idea of annulling the marriage. Nor, after his ascending the French throne and re-conversion to Catholicism, was any attempt made, until the death of *La Belle Gabrielle*, in 1599, left his affections in some measure free; and he then yielded to the urgent solicitations of his court and parliament, "de prendre une femme capable de luy donner des enfans légitimes." (Perefixe, p. 243.) Negotiations were opened with the Court of Rome, and the invalidity of his marriage with Margaret de Valois pronounced in February 1600. The sentence was thus expressed: "Auctoritate Apostolicâ vallati, asserimus, pronunciamus, et declaramus matrimonium aliâs, annô Domini 1572, contractum et etiam consummatum inter Henricum IV. Christianissimum Franciæ et Navarræ Regem, et Serenissimam Reginam Margaretam à Francia, Vallesiæ Ducem, nullum et invalidum, utpote non celebratum cum debitis S. R. E. solemnitatibus, ac aliis necessariis de jure requisitis ad validitatem matrimonii." It was subscribed by three Commissioners appointed to investigate the question; one of whom was the Cardinal Legate, Aldobrandini, nephew of the pope Urban VIII. All the circumstances of the negotia-

tion are minutely related by Perefixe, p. 243; D'Ossat, vol. iii.; Sully, iii. p. 298—407; Journal de l'Étoile, tom. iii.; Thuani Hist. lib. 123, and P. Mathieu Hist. &c. 1624. 8vo. Sully narrates at great length the various conversations he had with his master on the selection of a wife. "Je ne refuserais pas," said Henry, "la princesse Reibelle," (our Arabella Stuart,).... "L'on m'a aussi parlé," continued the monarch, "de certaines princesses d'Allemagne... mais les femmes de cette région ne me reviennent nullement.... et penserois.... avoir tousiours un lot devin couché auprès de moy." (Mémoires, tom. ii. p. 112, ed. 1662.) Margaret gave her consent to the annulment, but not till after the death of Gabrielle, her old rival, and to whom she constantly applied no seemly epithet, lest Henry should marry her, as he was much disposed to do. One of her (Margaret's) attorneys on the occasion, it may not be uninteresting to remark, was Edmond Molé, the direct ancestor of the present Prime Minister of France, and father of Mathieu Molé, who, when his house was assailed by the irritated Parisian mob in 1648, during the *Barricades*, disarmed the popular hostility by boldly throwing open his gates, and declaring "que la maison d'un Premier Président devoit être ouverte à tout le monde." (Mémoires de Retz, tom. ii.) Henry, I need scarcely add, when discharged from his fetters, married Mary of Medicis, after his first marriage had continued nearly 27 years unimpeached, 1572—1599.*

Of Napoleon's separation (for the

* The general history of Henry's mother, Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre, is sufficiently known; but a little circumstance mentioned by her biographer, Mademoiselle Vauvilliers, (Paris, 1819, 3 vols. 8vo.) is probably novel to your readers.

In the year 1566, the Queen accompanied Henry, then Prince of Béarn, to Paris, where, on visiting the printing office of the celebrated Stephani, (Estienne,) she so promptly acquired the practice of the press, that she struck off with her own unaided hands the following *quatrain*, the *improvisation* of the moment—a compliment, at once, to the great art, and a recommendation of religious constancy to her descendants, which, however, proved quite impotent of effect:

"Art singulier, d'ici aux derniers ans,
Représentez aux enfans de ma race,
Que j'ai suivi des craignants Dieu la trace,
Afin qu'ils soient les mêmes pas suivans."

"Elle se mit," as expressed by her female historian, "tellement au fait des procédés de l'art typographique, qu'elle imprima elle-même un quatrain qu'elle improvisa tout exprès." Gibbon, in his *Life*, states that M. Rétif de la Bretonne, a voluminous

Roman church acknowledges no divorce) from Josephine, there are some circumstances, connected with our subject, not familiar, I believe, to the general reader. The civil marriage took place on the 9th March 1796, a few days before he entered on the first field of his glory, the campaign of that year in Italy. That ceremony, of course, could not operate as a religious bar to the subsequent and more sacred union with Marie Louise. As, however, it transpired that, though primarily neglected, the religious solemnity had, at a later period, been performed, on the suggestion of *Madame Mère*, and her brother, Cardinal Fesch, or possibly from some residuous scruple of Josephine herself, it became necessary to satisfy the conscience of the Emperor Francis on this point, before he could, in accordance with his creed, consent to the proposed marriage of Napoleon with "*la fille des Césars*." But the difficulty was of prompt adjustment, on discovering that

the Cardinal who had officiated had, as a prince of the Church, omitted, or not condescended, to obtain the presence or sanction of the special parish priest, as indispensably enjoined by the Council of Trent: "*Qui aliter quàm præsentè parochò, vel alio sacerdote de ipsius parochi seu Ordinarii licentiâ, et duobus vel tribus testibus matrimonium contrahere attentabunt, eos sancta Synodus ad sic contrahendum omnino inhabiles reddit, et hujusmodi contractus irritos facit et nullos esse decernit, prout eos præsentì decreto irritos facit et annullat.*" The Cardinal, it appeared, had considered it beneath his dignity to ask the required permission of the priest or bishop. His act was thus pronounced null; and all ecclesiastical hindrance to Napoleon's legitimate union with his second Empress removed.*

The Church of Rome utterly repudiates, as I have stated, the possibility of release from a regular marriage; but admits the engagement, by mutual

and original writer of French novels, while acting as corrector to a printing office, was enabled to transport an entire volume from his mind to the press; and his work was given to the world without ever having been written by the pen. This singular fact first appeared in the "*Tableau de Paris*," by Mercier, not quoted by Gibbon; but, though on so narrow a scale as four lines, as the act of a Queen it is equally curious. Walpole, had he extended his labours to foreign countries, would not have omitted the circumstance in his Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, were it known to him, which it probably was not.

* The Registry of Bonaparte's civil marriage with Josephine, as extracted by Bourrienne, (tom. i. p. 348,) states that Bonaparte was born the 5th February 1768, while every other document places his birth in 1769, August 15th. Why, on his marriage he should have represented himself eighteen months older than he truly was, may be ascribed to the apprehension that his youth might be an objection to the high command which he was about to assume. It has, however, been maintained that the date of the registry was the genuine one, but that, solicitous to appear a Frenchman by birth, he had transferred the date from February 1768 to August 1769, Corsica having in the interval, in June 1769, been annexed to the French Monarchy. It was his elder brother Joseph who was born in 1768, and whose baptismal certificate was produced at the marriage; while Josephine deducted four years from her age, for she was born the 23rd June 1763, instead of the 23rd June 1767, as stated in the certificate then necessarily exhibited to the magistrate, who officiated on the occasion. The whole was thus a scene of deception, quite natural, however, on Josephine's side, though apparently ill supported by the presence of her son Eugene, then in his sixteenth year, making her a mother too young even for a Créole.

Two volumes, under the title of "*Bourrienne et ses Erreurs*," appeared in 1830, in which several inaccuracies of that writer are exposed, though, generally, we have not a better authority to rely on for the circumstances of which he was witness; but the discrepancy of Bonaparte's age, above adverted to, is not noticed in this refutation of Bourrienne. The work is probably little known in England; for I do not recollect any reference to it in the histories of Colonel Napier and Mr. Alison, or Dr. Southey. Yet it contains various documents not to be overlooked by them, and some, in particular, relative to the Peninsular war, from the pen of the Ex-King Joseph, who, in an interview with which he honoured me a few years since, pointed my attention to the publication. I would, therefore, recommend it to the notice of these distinguished writers.

agreement, of man and wife in monastic vows, and separation for that purpose. This was sanctioned by the Justinian Code, (Novellæ, titul. "*Quod hodie—De Repudiati*" &c.) but is reprobated by Montesquieu, (*Esprit des Lois*, liv. xxvi. ch. 9.) as contrary to the spirit of the civil law. The Council of Trent provided also for another contingency. It is specified in canon vi. of the same Session: "*Si quis dixerit matrimonium ratum, non consummatum, per solemnem religionis professionem alterius conjugum non dirimi, anathema sit.*"

The annulment of Napoleon's first marriage, after having been consecrated by a Cardinal of the church, was grounded on the impediment of *clandestinity*, that is, without the licence or presence of the parish priest, and other public demonstrations, for the omission of which no dispensation had been obtained. It was at the special and urgent solicitations of the temporal powers—indeed of all the Catholic Sovereigns of the time,—that the Council adopted this precaution of publicity. The instructions given by the French Court to her envoys at the Council, are collected in a volume now before me, "*Instructions et Missives*, &c.;" (1608, 8vo.) and some of them are singular enough; nor are the communications of the French representatives to their Court less so. Under date of 1st September 1551, there is a letter from the celebrated Amyot, the translator of Plutarch, then Abbé de Bellozone, and afterwards bishop of Auxerre, &c. in which he relates a classical controversy between himself and a Spanish divine, on the choice of *Conventus*, or *Concilium*, as applicable to the assembly.

Thus the ecclesiastical law of Rome and England would appear perfectly consonant in profession; for both churches equally proclaim the irrevocable obligation of the conjugal bond; but the practical operation of the doctrine presents a marked variance. In the Roman Church, the principle is inviolate and unexceptional, because, in her contemplation, it is invested with the virtue or robed in the sanctity of a sacrament, and paramount, consequently, to all civil control; while the Church of England, in conferring the nuptial benediction on a marriage,

contracted under a legislative release from a prior union, merges her distinctive character, admits the defeasance, and makes herself the handmaid of a recognised superior authority. It is not, indeed, easy to trace the exact line of demarcation, or always prevent collision between the ecclesiastical doctrine and civil power, however desirable it may be on so momentous a topic. Blackstone (book i. ch. 15.) says that, "our law considers marriage in no other light than as a civil contract." "The holiness of the matrimonial state," he adds, "is left entirely to the ecclesiastical law;"—quite, I may remark, a shadowy possession; for the substance resides in the civil legislature; and there, perhaps, it ought to rest, as far as the social structure is affected, if no restraint were imposed on the means of imparting to the matrimonial state the desired character of *holiness*, and every individual left free in the choice of the rite and minister. Montesquieu (liv. xxvi. ch. xi.) consonantly states, "*Les mariages étant de toutes les actions humaines celle qui interesse le plus le société, il a bien fallu qu'ils pussent réglés par les lois civiles;*" but of this civil intervention or ascendent controul, experience has demonstrated that the most baneful result has been the facility of divorce, which Montesquieu, in his earlier work, and immaturity of mind (*Lettres Persanes*, 116 and 118), warmly advocated. Riper years, however, produced a considerable modification of his views; and Hume's Essay (xix.) is very rational on the subject.

Amongst the glaring anomalies of our connubial code, the learned Lord has signalled the unequal dispensation of its benefits to the rich and poor. To the former, every facility is opened at the price of a journey to Scotland, which the latter are unable to pay, and therefore must remain subject to interdict; but this disparity, consequent on relative fortune, is far more sensibly felt in the operation of divorce, as the cost is so much greater. The door of relief is in fact wholly closed except to the opulent. "*Curia pauperibus clausa est; dat census honores,*" may well be said, or, in the words of the tribune Sempronius Blaesus (Tit. Liv. lib. xxvi. cap. 6),

"ad eam imparem libertatem diti ac pauperi, honorato atque inhonorato esse." It is absurd to speak of a liberty purchasable only at the expense of two or three thousand pounds, which the special law required for the purpose would possibly amount to. Save, however, as to the principle of inequality in their action, little fault, I believe, is to be found with these practical restraints; for I cannot efface from my recollection the hideous results of their abandonment during the earlier periods of the French Revolution, as they passed under my eye:

— "Behold the throne
Of Chaos, and his dark pavilion spread;
And tumult and confusion all embroiled."
Parad. Lost, book ii. 959—966.

to use the appropriate language of Milton, who was, however, a zealous partizan of divorce, in his *Tetrachordon*, *Colasterion*, and other tracts, which he published in 1644, to justify the intended repudiation of his then discontented wife. Probably the most rational restrictions on divorce are to be found in Napoleon's Code Civil, though, as might be expected, in his own case, above alluded to, he arbitrarily overleaped many. (Code Napoléon, or Civil, liv. i. titre vi.) The statistics of Prussia place in prominent relief the pernicious effects of a too easy severance of the marriage tie; and if the appreciation of woman in society be, as it ought, a fair criterion of its civilization, the facility of divorce is not less so of its impurity. The annals of Rome bear unequivocal evidence of the fact; for, in her days of virtue, no instance is recorded, and its subsequent frequency was concurrent with her progressive licentiousness. The earliest example was that of Spurius Carvilius Ruga, in the sixth century of the city (U. C. 522), shortly before the second Punic War; and the pretext which he assigned, on oath, before the censors, Manlius Torquatus and Quintus Fulvius, was the barrenness of his wife. But, reasonable as the motive might appear in social construction, it was universally condemned:—"Displicuit populo non magis novitas, quam atrocitas rei, quod, ad perpetuam vitæ societatem junctas uxores, quâcumque de causâ repudiari, sævum et iniquum putabat;" exclaims, with honest indignation,

Freinshemius. (Supplementum Livii, lib. xx. cap. 21.) Valerius Maximus (lib. ii. cap. 1—4), in reference to the subject, also states, "Qui, quamquam tolerabili ratione motus videbatur (Carvilius), reprehensione tamen non caruit, quia nec cupiditatem quidem liberorum conjugali fidei præponi debuisse arbitrabantur." Dionysius Halicarnassensis, lib. ii. cap. 26. and Aulus Gellius xvii. 21. confirm the fact and sensation, which Montesquieu, however, arraigns of improbability, not thinking it possible that the power of divorce, traceable to the *Ten Tables*, or even to Romulus, could have remained so long, if not unprovoked, at least unexercised. Hume, as I previously remarked, is fair and philosophical on the subject.

Having so long dwelt on the exposition of one of the learned lord's inadvertencies, I shall be succinct in the animadversion of another, which, indeed, requires little effort of refutation. In the pre-cited passage of his Discourse on "Marriage, Divorce, and Legitimacy," he observed how singular it was that divorces had been pronounced by ecclesiastical courts under the temporal supremacy of the Crown, "while the Romish religion subsisted among us, though certainly after the Papal power had been renounced."

Of all the objections urged against the concession of the Roman Catholic claims, none certainly seemed less to bear a merely religious character, or had more influence in political and civil consideration, than that which applied to the Papal supremacy. It could scarcely, in Protestant interpretation, be imputed to bigotry; for it referred, if erroneously, at least plausibly to tangible effects, and not to theological abstractions, or controversial distinctions of creed, which should ever be independent of legislative controul. As the most formidable argument of their opponents, it therefore challenged and elicited in the great struggle the most arduous efforts of counteraction on the part of the Catholic advocates, of whom Lord Brougham had been one of the most eminent. To no one, consequently, could the doctrine of Catholics on that point be better known, or their tenacity in upholding it, from the days of Fisher and More to the present hour, than to their

able and constant partizan. Indeed, the inseparable connexion of the Catholic religion with its spiritual head, is abundantly signified by the popular use of the word *popery*, as synonymous with that creed, and its distinctive designation: and yet his lordship, as we have seen, explicitly describes the Romish religion as subsisting among us—that is, as still being the established religion—after the Papal power had been renounced. As well might his lordship expect to survive his own decapitation (I deny not the endurance of his name), as that the religion of Rome could subsist detached from her supreme head. In that indissoluble union, as her professors believe, reside her essence and her strength:

—ὁ δ' ἐστὶν ἡ τε πέτρα
ἔμπεδον— *Odys.* P. 463.

Nor will it be sufficient to answer that, at the period referred to, though the Papal power was renounced, the country still remained virtually Popish in general doctrine; for the renouncement of that one article of faith was equivalent to the abandonment of the whole. On the separation of the United States from Great Britain, the laws, religion, and habits of the people experienced for some time little alteration; but, detached from the Monarch, the country was no longer monarchical, which, however, it would be fully as correct to characterise it, as to represent the Romish religion subsisting after the renouncement of the Papal power. His lordship's expressions cannot, it may be proper to observe, apply to the continued *existence* of a Catholic body among us, merely as a tolerated sect, but to the *subsistence* of their religion as that of the State and country. At present, the Romish religion exists, but does not subsist among us; that is, recognised and ascendant, with the Government and people, as Lord Brougham represents it under the circumstances adverted to.

In these volumes, as well as in some recent articles of the *Edinburgh Review*, the learned and accomplished lord has interspersed a series of beautiful sketches, displaying, in splendid contrasts of light and shade, the distinctive characters of our most eminent orators and statesmen. The reader of *Clarendon* will find nothing superior,

or, perhaps, equal to these master-compositions of his successor on the woolsack. Beginning with the elder Pitt, "the first in birth, the first in fame," he passes in successive delineation Burke, Fox, Sheridan, the second Pitt, Erskine, Mackintosh, Romilly, Canning, Grattan, Wilberforce, Windham, (apparently a child of predilection,) &c. The whole forms a magnificent gallery, and proves that his great faculties advance in power rather than suffer obscurity by the progress of years. It was so with Cicero and Burke.

Prior to Chatham, Lords Somers and Bolingbroke had left a name, of which, unhappily, no monuments survive—nor, indeed, can we fairly estimate Chatham from the imperfect specimens now extant of his eloquence; but that senatorial oratory had not attained any eminence in Great Britain until a comparatively recent period, may be confidently deduced from Hume's representation of it towards the middle of the last century, "What," he asks, (*Essay* xiii.) "has England to boast of? In enumerating the great men who have done honour to our country, we exult in our poets and philosophers; but what orators are ever mentioned? At present, there are above half a dozen speakers in the two Houses, who, in the judgment of the public, have reached very nearly the same pitch of eloquence, and no man pretends to give any one a preference over the rest. This seems to me a certain proof that none of them have attained much beyond mediocrity in this art." Hume's *Essays* first appeared in 1742, when, certainly, Bolingbroke was not in Parliament, but Chesterfield, Murray, Pulteney, and even Pitt, were. Hume survived until 1776, during which interval Pitt's fame had reached its culminating point—indeed, he outlived Hume only by two years; and Burke, Fox, North, Barré, Dunning, &c. were distinguished, some as orators, of whom Burke, at least in Cicero's definition, was incomparably the first; others as debaters; but in all the ensuing editions of his *Essays*, the author never thought it necessary to modify his depreciation of British eloquence. Shortly after, a constellation of brilliant names glittered on

our horizon, whom Lord Brougham could relatively value from personal experience of their powers, and no more competent judge exists. But, for whom is reserved the portraiture of the learned lord himself—of him to whom, above any living man, (with one exception, perhaps, which the majority of my countrymen at least would claim), the energetic homage of Aristophanes to Pericles is more applicable:—"Ἡστραπτὴ ἐβρόντα, ἐννε-
κικα τὴν Ἑλλάδα." (Ach. 539.)* Were orators, like painters, to delineate themselves, the autograph portrait of Lord Brougham would, indeed, be "il Raffaello da se stesso dipinto."

But felicitously, and with a master-hand, as his lordship has traced the intellectual lineaments of these great men, some incidental observations have escaped him which are open to animadversion. As an instance,—in

his laudatory tribute (vol. iii. p. 9) to Sir Samuel Romilly, and none could be better bestowed, his lordship, with as little necessity as justice, yields to his sarcastic propensity in depreciating the younger Cato. His words are—"If ever a man existed, who would more than any other have scorned the pitiful fopperies which disfigured the worth of Cato, or have shrunk from the harsher virtue of Brutus, Romilly was that man."

I am, I confess, at a loss to discover those pitiful fopperies in the historical records that survive of the illustrious Roman; nor has his lordship indicated his authority for the imputation. Perhaps allusion is intended to Cato's reception of Ptolemy Auletes, King of Egypt and Cyprus, mentioned by Plutarch (Vit. Caton. Utic. cap. xx.), or to some passage in Dio Cassius,† the rancorous enemy of Ro-

* On the power of Mr. O'Connell's eloquence over his countrymen, the evidence is incontestable; nor has it been unfelt in Parliament. A foreign acquaintance of mine has thus described it, and the discriminative shades are not, I conceive, inferior to the happiest efforts of Lord Brougham:—"Lorsque l'émancipation des Catholiques permit enfin à cet Agitateur Irlandais de s'asseoir dans la Chambre des Communes, l'on ne prenait pas garde à lui. Vint ensuite le bill de Réforme, et alors on comença à prêter l'oreille aux discours de l'orateur. On trouva sa voix tantôt douce, tantôt tonnante, sa parole abondante comme un fleuve, ses formes hardies et nouvelles, et je ne suis quel charme inconnu dans cette éloquence, où les élan de la passion se trouvaient tempérés par une sensibilité expansive, et les morsures de la colère adoucies par une ironie tellement fine, qu'on dirait une légère dorure sur du fer, ou des fils de soie sur du câble. Mr. O'Connell a toujours une originalité qui charme, et une puissance qui subjugue."

The truth of the delineation may possibly be disputed; but the beauty of the colours can hardly be denied; and my friend's perfect possession of our language made him a competent judge of Mr. O'Connell's distinctive merits as an orator. Foreigners, too, are necessarily more disengaged from passion or prejudice than his advocates or adversaries at home; and as Racine, in the preface of his *Bajazet*, observes, as an excuse for the selection of a modern subject, distance of place is equivalent to distance of time, so that strangers may be presumed to anticipate the judgment of posterity.

On the subject of this gentleman's favourite, or *defensive*, scheme of the "Repeal of the Union," I may be permitted to add, that, a short time previous to the legislative incorporation of the two islands, I was witness of a warm discussion as to its effects, between two celebrated men, Messrs. Kirwan and Curran; when the former, its zealous supporter, maintained that, if not carried, a separation, or, at least, the attempt, would be inevitable. An outcry, similar to that raised in 1648 by Father Cornelius O'Mahony, in his book—"Disputatio Apologetica de Jure Regni Hiberniæ contra Hæreticos Anglos," would be the result; and the exhortation urged in that volume—"Eligite regem vernaculum"—would assuredly be repeated. We were in the Dublin Library, then held in Eustace Street, and Mr. Kirwan referred to Cox's History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 195, where O'Mahony's book is quoted; for the original is extremely rare—perhaps not to be found. (See also Smith's Cork, vol. ii.) Mr. Kirwan immediately withdrew, when Curran, in his caustic tone, observed—"There goes a man who will hearken to no one else's reasons, and (alluding to the convulsive movement of Mr. Kirwan's mouth, which prevented his dining abroad) who will breathe no atmosphere but his own."

† On reading Lord (then Mr.) Denham's Greek quotation from this historian at
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man virtue; but the former admits of easy explanation, and the latter's bad feelings entitle him to little credit. Nor can I acknowledge the aptness of the epithet *harsher* to the virtue of Brutus, as compared to that of Cato, who was far less lenient and of austerer virtue than his nephew, and as little indulgent to himself as to others. (Sallust, *Bell. Catil.* cap. 52—54.) Every line of Plutarch, and every page of Cicero that has reference to Cato, demonstrate their conviction of the uncompromising severity of his principles and rectitude of conduct, so as apparently to border on harshness. Cicero (*De Officiis*, lib. i. cap. 31) discriminates him from all other men, "*propterea quod eorum vita lenior, et mores fuerant faciliores.*" Others might, he thought, submit to Cæsar; but, in consistency of character, "*Catonem moriendum potius, quam tyranni vultus aspiciendum fuit.*"

Brutus, on the contrary, did, ostensibly at least, submit to Cæsar, who had, in the powerful language of Horace, subjugated the world, but failed to bend the indomitable spirit of Cato:—

"*Et cuncta terrarum subacta,*

Præter atrocem animum Catonis."

Od. lib. ii. Od. i.

Four other poets emulously made him the theme of their panegyric. Virgil (*Æneid.* viii. 671) describes him as the legislator of Elysium:—"Et his dantem jura Catonem." Lucan's line (lib. i. 128) "*Victrix causa Diis placuit, sed victa Catoni,*" raises him above humanity; and again, (lib. ii. 380) "*Nec sibi, sed toti genitum se credere mundo.*" Martial (lib. vi. *Epigr.* 32), in the same spirit of admiration, says, "*Sit Cato, dum vivit,*

sane vel Cæsare major;" and Manilius (*Astron. lib. vi. 87*), "*Et invictum, devictâ morte, Catonem.*" Montaigne has devoted a chapter (liv. i. ch. 36) to his praise; but where his imputed fopperies are to be found I am wholly ignorant.

Without stopping rigidly to weigh the conduct of Brutus to Cæsar, we know that he yielded to his power; and we learn from Cicero that he evinced the most gripping avarice, where Cato had displayed the utmost disinterestedness and integrity. On the death of Ptolemy (Auletes or Nothus), Cato remitted to Rome, without the slightest reserve, the royal treasure, amounting to about 7000 talents, or 1,200,000*l.* (Plutarch, cap. 44); while Brutus, in the same island, exercised the most unrelenting rigour and usurious extortion against his debtors. The circumstances, as communicated in confidential correspondence to their mutual friend, T. Pomponius Atticus (lib. v. *Ep.* 24), are disgraceful to the fame of the stoic, who wished to make Cicero, then Proconsul of Cilicia (U.C. 703), the instrument of his harshness, (certainly not the *harshness of virtue*), which the latter refused to become, and, in vindication of this refusal, thus writes to Atticus—"Habes meam causam, quæ si Bruto non probatur, nescio curillum amemus; sed avunculo ejus certe probabitur," an appeal and distinction quite decisive of his higher estimation of Cato, though just then not a little disconcerted at the rigid stoic's declining to support his demand of a triumph, notwithstanding his cajoling letter on the subject (*Epist. ad Famil. lib. xv. Epist. 4*), to which Cato made an admirable reply.*

The conscious hardihood of impugna-

the trial of Queen Caroline, I instantly traced it to its real source, "the article *Octavie* in Bayle," which I afterwards indicated to Dr. Dibdin.

* Antiquity has not left us a composition of superior interest to the letters of Cicero to Atticus, which, as Cornelius Nepos (*Vit. Attici*, cap. 16) observes, may enable us to dispense with any other memorial of the period. Nor would it be easy to present a parallel instance of genuine friendship, as defined by Cicero himself in his treatise "*De Amicitia*," in which (cap. xvi.) he reproves, I may transiently remark, the calculating foresight that would teach us "to live with our friends as if they were one day to become our enemies;" a maxim, I know not why, usually numbered with La Rochefoucauld's, probably because in his spirit, but it is not to be found in his collection. On Atticus this correspondence, of which, however, we have not his part, has conferred an immortality which his alliance with so many members of the Imperial House never would have secured him, as Seneca has well observed, "*Nomen Attici perire Ciceronis epistolæ non sinent: nihil illi profuisset*

ing any assertion of so consummate a classical scholar as Lord Brougham, has compelled me to appear armed in strength of authority, which necessitated, and, I trust, will excuse, these multiplied references and minute details, though abridged as much as possible.

His lordship has also included in his group, and exhibited in striking outline, the genius and aberrations of Napoleon, which I notice merely to add that M. Blanquè, on his return from a statistical mission to Corsica, communicated, on the 17th instant, to the Société des Sciences, Morales, et Politiques, some interesting particulars of Bonaparte's juvenile essays, hitherto, apparently, unknown. One is on the "Culture of the Mulberry-tree," a source of profitable industry in the island; another on the "Military Defence of Corsica;" and a third on the "Constitutional Oath," required of the French clergy in 1790. They all teem, as is represented, with beauties of the first order, unerringly pre-lusive to that superiority of mind which, in its riper stage, so dazzled, deluded, and dismayed mankind. In 1792, he thus addressed his great-uncle and guardian Lucien,—"Envoyez moi trois cents francs. Cette somme me suffira pour aller à Paris . . . tout me dit que j'y réussirai: voulez-vous m'en empêcher faute de cent écus?" The little sum (12*l.*) was sent, and

fruitful indeed was it of results! Of his first public manifestation in that capital, in October 1795, when he overthrew the *Sections* armed in opposition to the *Convention*, I was witness, and well remember the prognostics raised on the fearful energy of his conduct on that occasion, when I had the good fortune to secure a refuge to one of the discomfited generals and his *aide-de-camp*, who were concealed at my residence in the South for some days. The general, a connexion of my family, no longer survives; but the *aide-de-camp* has since served with distinction under Napoleon, and commanded the third division of the invading army against Spain in 1823, when he was created a Peer of France; I mean the present General Count Bourke, the son of an officer in the Irish Brigade, who was made prisoner with his countryman, the unfortunate Lally, at Pondicherry, for the surrender of which Lally was executed in 1766, a sacrifice similar to that of our Byng to national vanity and popular clamour; but Lally found a noble vindicator in his eloquent son, Count Lally Tolendal, who concluded one of his memorials in strong language:—"Le parlement de Dijon a ratifié, par bêtise, un assassinat, que celui de Paris avait commis par cruauté." Lally and Bourke were natives of the county Mayo.

Reaching in his progress the high-

gener Agrippa, et Tiberius progener, et Drusus Cæsar pronepos: inter tam magna nomina taceretur, nisi Cicero illum applicuisset." (Sen. Ep. 21.) Tacitus, however, (Annal. ii. 43) says, "Druso proavus eques Romanus, Pomponius Atticus, dedecere Claudiorum imagines videbatur," though, according to C. Nepos, the family of Pomponius was coeval with the origin of Rome:—"Ab origine ultima stirpis Romanæ generatus," (Vit. Attici, cap. i.); but it never had exceeded the equestrian rank. To no critic, I may add, are we more indebted than to Paulus Manutius, (the hero of Erasmus's *Ciceronianus*), for the elucidation of these admirable letters, of which he discovered the key, as Dr. Young, or Champollion (at whose great exhibition of his most interesting *explorations* I assisted, the 20th April, 1830, on his return from the East), did that of the Egyptian inscriptions. And when we find Cicero himself thus addressing Atticus (lib. vi. Ep. 4), "*μυστι, χύψτερος* ad te scribam: tu sagacius odorabere," we may justly appreciate the penetrating acumen that revealed these secrets at the distance of sixteen centuries to the classical reader. The Abbé Montgault is also entitled to praise; and, if some residuous obscurities should still interrupt the perusal, we may say, with D'Olivet (ad Epist. 4, lib. ii.) "Tu verâ, bone lector, quæ non intelliguntur ne curabis quidem intelligere, sed ex iis quæ plana sunt voluptatem et fructum capies."

How different was the friendship of Cicero and Atticus from the illustration of the sentiment by the renowned Russian Chief Suvorow, as found in the collection of his quaint and pithy sayings—"Amitié et services sont deux parallèles qui ne se rencontrent jamais." Such in his view was the discordance between the profession and action of friendship!

est elevation of public virtue, Lord Brougham closes his review of illustrious moderns by a beautiful tribute to Washington, who succeeds Napoleon in the series, not indeed as a pendant, but in deepest contrast. Rich, however, as the subject is, and gratifying as it would be to dwell on, I shall not further encroach on your pages, than to relate a little personal anecdote in association with it, not devoid, I think, of interest, and certainly not barren of reflection.

On the 4th July 1796, I assisted, by special invitation, at an entertainment given at Bordeaux by several Americans of the democratic party, then furiously opposed to the Federalists, whom Washington appeared to favour. After the commemorative toasts of the day, a round of *rascals* (not an uncommon practice at the time) followed, and, at their head, with "curses loud and deep," was pronounced the name of George Washington! The General above alluded to and myself were the only guests. I silently declined the toast, and passed unnoticed; but my friend, having indiscreetly offered some remark, was answered by

the Chairman in the language of insult, fortunately not sufficiently intelligible to him, nor so interpreted by me, as to lead to serious consequences. The Chairman, a Mr. Russell, was subsequently employed in various diplomatic missions, and, as he was not destitute of talent, must, I have no doubt, in after years, have reflected with shame and horror on the delirious excess and frantic injustice of such party-spirit. How it darkens the judgment and perverts the heart, all may learn from history and many by experience; but so signal an instance of its demoralizing influence is and must remain without a parallel; for where could the baneful passion find such a victim or expect to batten on such a prey?

"He who surpasses or subdues mankind,
Must look down on the hate of those
below—

Round him are icy rocks, and loudly blow
Contending tempests on his naked head;
And thus reward the toils which to those
summits lead."

Childe Harold, Canto III. 45.

Yours, &c. J. R.

THE HISTORY OF COCCAYNE AND THE COCKNEYS.

WE have fallen on a very dainty subject. We want to prove that the glorious and song-renowned "land of Cocayne" is neither more or less than the land of Cookery, and that the Cockneys or Coccaneys derive their name from thence, as the proper and legitimate natives of the said kingdom of Cocayne.

We think we shall be able to establish this connexion between the land of Cocayne and the Cockneys by many good and sufficient authorities, and, by so doing, show the point and propriety of the appellation that has so long fastened itself on our metropolitans, and refute those vulgar and erroneous notions that are still afloat on the stream of Cockney chit-chat.

The etymology of the Latin word *Coquo*, to cook, from which, we verily believe, the words Cocayne, Cockney, &c. are derived, is thus stated by Guichard in his "Harmonic Etymologique des Langues," Paris, 1506. "Le verbe Hebraïque Goug signifie première-

ment *coquere* panes subter prunas." From this root he supposes that the Greeks derived their *κυκω*, misceo, to mix; and the Latins their *coquo*, to cook. "Après de coquo, *koken* fut formé en Flamen, *kocken* en Allemand, *cucinare* en Italien, *cozinare*, *cozer*, en Espagnol, *cuire* en François, *cook* en Anglais." So much for etymologies; we shall see, anon, how critically they bear upon our friends the Cockneys.

The subject of cookery, in all its branches, is one that we approach with infinite respect and reverence. It hides its head among the clouds, while it walks up and down on the earth. If we may believe so shrewd a mythologist as Homer, the Gods themselves, in the gorgeous palaces of Olympus, cultivated this science of sciences before men were either born or thought of. The magnificent banquet at which Jove himself presided, when the limping Vulcan acted the part of cup-bearer so awkwardly as to fill the immortals with unextin-

guishable merriment, has always been a favourite topic among epicures. Plato himself appears to have entertained very savoury conceptions respecting the nectar and ambrosia once served by Hebe and Ganymede; and indeed the very mention of such things is enough, in Cockney dialect, "to make one's mouth water."

Among the Jews, and most of the ancient nations, so great was the respect entertained for cookery, that official epulones, superintendents and inspectors of their fasti, epule, and dapes were appointed. In Rome they had seven dignitaries of this kind, whose duty was to furnish banquets for Jupiter and the other gods of his retinue. The sacrifice being over, the gods were served as if they were able to eat, and, on their declining the offer, the epulones very obligingly performed that function for them.

We know not how it is, but Epicures and Apicians have in all ages possessed an extraordinary faculty of magnifying their office; Ude or Kitchiner, we forget which, got into so lofty a rhapsody concerning the art and mystery of cookery, as to call it the very mother of all moral, intellectual, social, and political improvement. Their argument was, that men never reasoned clearly and correctly on these abstract and metaphysical matters unless their stomachs were in a prosperous condition, and well lined with culinary blessings. As they had probably indulged in an extravagantly good dinner before allowing their imagination so outrageous a swing, we shall make every excuse for them which the case admits.

But seriously, and without a joke, the progress of cookery is one of the best tests we have of the progress of civilization. What Dr. Johnson said of law may with great propriety be applied to this subject. "Do you, Sir, presume to deride that science which is the last effort of human genius working on human experience?" Here, and here only, reason and taste have gone hand in hand, and the sublimest abstractions of Epicurus have been tested by no less infallible a criterion than "Do you like it?"

Sir Humphry Davy appears to have caught a glimpse of this sublime theory in one of his philosophic visions,

When his emancipated spirit arrives at the planet Saturn, which he imagines to be a much more respectable world than our own, touching its ecclesiastical and civil polity, what does he discover? why, Sir, he discovered that the whole surface of Saturn is strewn with enormous culinary machines worked by steam and oxygen gas. Viands the most exquisite that ever enchanted the olfactories of the ex-president, diffused their delicious effluvia through the whole atmosphere of the planet. They were cooked by a chemistry, or rather an alchemy, which defied the most critical analysis of the Royal Institution, and altogether made Sir Humphry feel, if he never felt so before, like a thoroughbred glutton — *Epicuri de grege porcus*.

The inhabitants of Saturn, who were shaped more like elephants than any thing else, were disporting themselves on the wing between the mainland and the ring. This exercise they invariably took in order to give themselves a constitutional appetiser or whet for the keener relish of their dinner; and, according to the said president, our best authority on the subject, these Saturnites, if they spent not their time like ingenious Athenians in seeing or hearing some new thing, contrived to pass it in the more agreeable or at least substantial employment of tasting and devouring new dishes. So much for the cookery of the stars.

Of the cookery of the Oriental world we have some very transcendental and magnificent speculations, derived from the authority of the Koran, the Arabian Nights, and the very piquant stories of travellers, which we always swallow *cum grano salis*, with a little salt, which we find assists their digestion, and saves us from that highly fashionable complaint *dyapepsia*.

But attend to Mahomet a moment: for his description of cookery in Paradise is, as Sir John Falstaff says, "worth the listening to." In the entertainment of the blessed on their admission to Paradise, thus speaks the Prophet: The whole earth will then be as one loaf of bread, and for meat they shall have the ox Balam and the fish Nun, the lobes of whose livers will suffice seventy thousand men.

From this feast every one will be dismissed to the mansion assigned him, where he will have such a share of felicity as is proportionate to his merit, but vastly exceeding comprehension or computation, since the very meanest in Paradise will have 80,000 servants, 72 wives of the girls of Paradise, beside the wives he had in this world, and a tent erected for him of pearls, jacinths, and emeralds of a very large extent. There he will be waited on by 300 attendants while he eats, and shall be served in dishes of gold, whereof 300 shall be set before him at once, containing each a different kind of food, the last morsel of which will be as grateful as the first, and will also be supplied with as many sorts of liquors in vessels of the same metal; and, to complete the entertainment, there will be no want of wine, which, though forbidden in this life, will yet be freely allowed in the next without danger, since the wine of Paradise will never inebriate though you drink it for ever.

But all these glories, as Sale observes, will be eclipsed by the ravishing girls of Paradise, called Houris, from their large black eyes, Hur al oyun, the enjoyment of whose company will be a principal felicity of the faithful. These are not created of clay as mortal women are, but of pure musk, and their bodies are odoriferous as frankincense, being free from all defects and inconveniences incident to the sex, of the strictest modesty, and secluded from public view in pavilions of hollow pearls, so large that one of them will measure sixty miles long and as many broad.

Thus the bold and dazzling imagination of the East has ever delighted to draw analogies and correspondences between the spiritual and physical economies of nature, which Milton seems to have dreamed of in his description of Paradise, where he says,

"For earth hath this variety from heaven
Of pleasure situate in hill and dale."

Perhaps, however, there is more analogy than we suppose, as the soundest and gravest commentators on Scripture, like Grotius, have adopted *this idea*, which has been carried to so great a length by the Swedenborgians.

Grotius, whom of all men we love

best to imitate, regarding him as the greatest light that ever yet scattered the clouds of ignorance and discord that still hover around us, makes the tree of knowledge in the earthly Paradise no less dainty and delectable than the immortal palms of Mahomet's elysium. In fact, he supposes the fruit was excessively nice, and that Eve, with due reverence be it spoken, was a little epicure, or at least a little of an epicure. For thus she speaks in the *Adamus Exul*, which is the parent of *Paradise Lost*:

O sweet, sweet apple! how thy glittering
store [scent
Dazzles my eyes! its dream-like, exquisite
Fills all my sense! would I could lay aside
All fear, that trembling folly, and enjoy
The elysium of the fruit, and learn at once
Its mystery of bliss.

It is necessary to observe that in the East, cookery very early divided itself into two branches, the science and the art; one was the learned, occult, esoteric, initiated cookery of the physicians and philosophers, now called dietetics; the other was that vulgar but exceedingly edifying art, which, though comparatively undiscriminating, is far more satisfactory, and has consequently almost superseded the other in popular esteem.

An old writer of the 5th century, no less a man than St. Ambrose, was highly indignant with these medical dietetics, which he evidently considers the worst department of cookery. "The precepts of physic," says he, "are contrary to divine living, for they call men from fasting, suffer them not to watch, seduce them from opportunities of meditation. They who give themselves up to physicians deny themselves to themselves." And St. Bernard on the Canticles, thus asserts: "Hippocrates and Socrates teach how to save souls in health in this world; Christ and his disciples how to save them for the next; which of the two will you have to be your masters? He makes himself noted who, in his disputations, teaches how such a thing hurts the eyes, this the head, that the stomach; pulse are windy, cheese offends the stomach, milk hurts the head, water the lungs; whence it happens that in all the rivers, fields, gardens, and markets, there is scarce to be found any thing fitting for a man to eat."

From these passages it is evident that the dietetic and therapeutic system of physic by no means pleased the Fathers or the monks; and, indeed it must have been discordant to the rules and regulations of good Catholics in general.

Cornelius Agrippa, whom we take to have been nearly the greatest man of his age, confirms the same censure on the dietetic doctors, and his remarks apply patly enough to Dr. Abernethy and his school, in the 19th century. "These doctors," says Agrippa, "command, forbid, curse, and discommend the meats and drinks that God has created; framing rules of diet difficult to be observed, and those morsels which they forbid others to taste of they themselves (as hogs eat acorns) greedily devour. And those laws of living which they prescribe to others, they themselves altogether neglect or condemn. For, should they live according to their own rules, they would run no small hazard of their health; and, should they permit their patients to live after their own examples, they would altogether lose their profits."

"But grant," continues Agrippa, (who never lost an opportunity of giving the monks a dry rap over the knuckles, for taking which liberty he was often within an ace of being roasted for a necromancer), "that these rules of the doctors apply to the monks, for whom, perhaps, it is not needful to take so much care of their healths as of their professions, yet the variety of dishes and feasts may not be unlawful for civil men to use, with consideration of their health. The first the art of dieting performs, the second the art of cookery, being the dressing and ordering of victuals. For which reason Plato calls it the 'flatteress of physic,' and many account it a part of dietary physic, though Pliny and Seneca, and the whole throng of other physicians, confess that manifold diseases proceed from the variety of costly food."

Now Asia, and the land of the East, is the first land of Coccayne, or country of good feeding that we read of. The Asiatics were so intemperate and luxurious in their feeding, that they were known by the surname of Asotæ, or Gluttons, or, more properly translated, Cockneys. If we were to make in-

quiries of the board of East India Directors, ex-nabobs, &c. they would very probably inform us that the Asiatics have not yet forfeited their claim to this honourable epithet; or, if their tongues preserved silence, their livers would answer for them. For these livers of ours are very discriminating logicians, and easily detect the sophistry contained in that noted verse, "He that lives a good life is sure to live well."

It was from the East, the earliest land of Coccayne, that Greece learnt the great lesson of Cockneyship, and became the rival of her instructress. If the soldiers of Greece conquered Persia, the cooks of Persia conquered Greece, and exchange is no robbery. We shall not expatiate on Grecian cookery, lest we should so debauch our souls with its manifold luxuries as to become incapable of travelling into the next great kingdom of Coccayne, "the revel of the earth, the mask of Italy."

Asia and Greece both revenged themselves on their Roman conquerors, by making them the victims of triumphant luxury. Then Italy, in her turn, became the veritable land of Coccayne; and of her feast monarchs partook and deemed their dignity increased; and the stern Romans at length became the most unparalleled Cockneys under the sun.

Thus we read in Livy (as an old writer well observes), after the conquest of Asia and Greece, foreign luxury first entered Rome, and then the Roman people began to make sumptuous banquets. Then was a cook the most useful slave that could be, and began to be much esteemed and valued, and all bedabbled with broth and, bedaubed with soot, was welcomed out of the kitchen into the schools; and that which was before accounted as a vile slavery, was honoured as an art whose chiefest care is only to search out everywhere the provocatives of appetite, and study in all places for dainties to satisfy a most profound gluttony; abundance of which Gellius cites out of Varro, as the peacock from Samos, the Phrygian turkey, cranes from Melos, Ambracian kids, the Tartesian mullet, trouts from Pessenuntium, Tarentine oysters, crabs from Chios, Tatian nuts, Egyptian

dates, and Iberian chesnuts. All which enormous bills of fare were found out for the wicked wantonness of luxury and gluttony.

But the glory and fame of this art, Apicius, above all others, claimed to himself: from him, as Septimus Florus witnesses, there arose a certain sect of cooks that were called Apicians, propagated, as it were, in imitation of the philosophers, of whom thus Seneca has written: "Apicius (says he) lived in our age; who, in that city out of which philosophers were banished as corrupters of youth, professing the art of cookery, hath infected the whole rising generation with the most astounding luxuriousness."

Pliny calls this Apicius the gulf and barathrum of all youth. At length so many subjects of taste, so many provocatives of luxury, so many varieties of dainties were invented by these Apicians, that it was thought requisite to restrain the luxury of the kitchen. Hence all those ancient sumptuary laws. Lucius Flaccus, and his colleague censors, put Dronius out of the Senate, for that, as a tribune of the people, he went about to abrogate a law made against the excessive prodigality of feasts. In defence whereof, how impudently Dronius ascended the pulpit of orations: "There are bridles (said he) put into your mouths, most noble senators, in no wise to be endured. Ye are bound and fettered with the bitter chains of servitude. Here is an old antiquated sumptuary law which commands us to be frugal; let us abrogate such a command, deformed with the rust of ghastly antiquity; for to what purpose have we liberty, if it be not lawful for them that will to kill themselves with luxury?"

At length the character of Italy, as the land of Coccayne and the empire of good living, got sadly impaired by the ravages of Huns, Goths, Visigoths, Saracens, and rascally barbarians of all kinds, that came down like a darksome cloud of locusts, and demolished her loaves and fishes before she could say Jack Robinson. In fact, Virgil's vision of the banquet and the harpies was most painfully realized in his dear *Italia*, which still reverences him as a wizard and arch magician, on account of such prophetic allusions

sprinkled through his works. As we do not, however, give much credit to the *Sortes Virgilianæ*, we shall say no more about it.

Thus the ever memorable land of Coccayne was for some time overwhelmed by the invasion of barbarism, not to say cannibalism, which is the very basest kind of cookery we are aware of. Dear land of Coccayne, for centuries thy very existence was a problem: the disciples of Epicurus, with a portentous elongation of physiognomy, went seeking thee as carefully as Ceres sought Proserpine, and, alas! found only that you were not to be found.

Sometimes they seemed to recover a glimpse of thy august vision in the states of Italy, but they only aggravated the disappointment of the surviving Cockneys, who then wandered, like the Jews or the Gypsies, up and down the earth, yet could find no country like their own. Then was the land of Coccayne likened unto the land of Utopia, "that place called No Place," or the island of Atalantes, or the land of Limbo.

At length, however, the great vision of Coccayne once more gladdened the heart of disconsolate Cockneys. Her first appearance was at Florence, then at Venice, then at Palma. All these became celebrated in turn as the veritable Coccayne; resuscitated, as it were, from the grave for the benefit of all good fellows. As the empire of Coccayne advanced, savagery and barbarism retired, and civilization and good-humour resumed their legitimate ascendancy.

The empire of Coccayne then travelled west, and was long pre-eminent in France. France and Paris are lauded as the land of Coccayne in numberless old songs, and the French were entitled *Coccainées par excellence*.

But the empire of Coccayne did not confine itself to France; it travelled over to Great Britain, and took up its residence in London, which has long appropriated the title to herself, with a most commendable enthusiasm. The epithet Cockney has for ages so fastened itself on the inhabitants of our English Babylon, that not all the steam-engines in the country could now explode it. In fact, it sits so

happily on the natives of "the great metropolis," that nothing would console us for the loss of it.

Now let us confirm our statements by a few authorities; for we entirely agree with our legal brethren, that assertions are not worth a crack without confirmation and proof to back them withall.

In Toone's Etymological Dictionary (a very useful little book), we find the following: "In a mock-heroic poem in the Sicilian dialect, published at Palermo 1674, a description is given of Palma, as the Citta di Cuccagna; and Boileau calls Paris "un pais de coccaigne," representing it as a country of dainties; which seems to have been the meaning of the word as understood by the French. In England, no precise time can be ascertained as to its first introduction. The earliest poem in which it is mentioned is a very ancient one in the Normanno-Saxon dialect,

"Far in sea by West Spayne
Is a lond yhote Cocayng."

In a very curious poem called the "Tournement of Tottenham," said to be written in the reign of Edward III. the word Cokeney is used, but whether as applied to a cook or a dish is a matter of conjecture:

"At that feast they were served in rich
array,

Every five and five had a cokenay."

Which reminds us of the Welshman's boast:

"Nine cooks at least in Wales one wedding sees."

In Nares's Glossary are the following remarks: "What this word Cockney means, is well known—how it is derived, there is much dispute. The etymology seems most probable which derives it from cookery. Le pals de cocagne, in French, means a country of good cheer; in old French, coquaine. Cocagna, in Italian, has the same meaning. Both might be derived from *coquina*. This famous country, if it could be found, is described as a region, 'where the hills were made of sugar candy,' and the leaves ran down the hills crying 'come eat me!'"

It is spoken of by Balthazar Bonifacius, who says, "Regio quedam est, quam Cucaniam vocant ex abundantia panis qui *cucca* Illyrice dicitur." There
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is a certain region called Cocagne, from the abundance of bread, which the Illyrians denominate *cucca*, or cake. In this place, he says, "rorabit buccis, pluet pultibus, ninger laganis, et grandinabit placentis;" which we thus translate,—it rains puddings, drizzles sausages, snows pancakes, and hails apple-dumplings.

The Cockney spoken of by Shakespeare seems to have been a cook, as she was making a pie. "Cry to it, nuncle, as the Cockney did to the eels when she put them into the paste alive." Yet it appears to denote mere simplicity; since the fool adds, "Twas her brother that in pure kindness to his horse buttered his hay." Some lines in "Camden's Remains," seem to make Cockney a name for London as well as for its citizens.

In the "Cyclopædia Metropolitana," we find the following under the word.

"Dr. Thomas Henshaw, sagaciously, as he is wont, (Skinner observes,) derives Cockney from the French *accoquina*, to wax lazy, become idle, and grow slothful as a beggar."

The passages brought in illustration are these:

"And when this jape is told another day,
I shall be holden a daff cokenay;
I will arise and aunte it, by my fay;
Unhardy is unsely, as men say."

Chaucer.

"I speak not in dispraise of the falcons, but of them that keep them like Cokeneys." Sir Thos. Elliot.

"Phillip he smiled in his sleeve,
And hopeth more to smile,
Willing this Cockney to intrap
With this same merry wyle."

Drant's Horace.

"And with a valiant hand from off
His neck his gorget tear,
Of that same Cocknie Phrygian knight,
And drench in dust his hair."

Phaer. Æneidos.

"I meet with a double sense of this word Cockney, some taking it for

"1st. One coaked or cockered, made a wanton or nestle-cock of, delicately bred and brought up, so that when grown men or women, they can endure no hardship nor comport with painstaking.

"2ndly. One utterly ignorant of husbandry and housewifery, such as is practised in the country, so that they may be persuaded anything about rural commodities, and the original thereof; and

the tale of the citizen's son, who knew not the language of a *cock*, but called it *neighing*, is commonly known." *Fuller's Worthies*.

"Some again are on the other extreme, and draw this mischief on their heads by too ceremonious and strict diet, being over precise, *Cockney like*, and curious in their observation of meals." *Burton's Anat. of Melancholy*.

"In these days," says old Minshew, in his admirable dictionary, "we may change the term cocknays into Apricocks, in Latin *præcocia*, for the suddenness of their wits; whereof cometh our English word princocks, for a ripe-headed young boy."

To conclude, the empire of Cockayne

has been extended even to Scotland; for the land of Cockayne, and the land of Cakes, are essentially and etymologically the same. For cake is derived from the Latin *coquere*, and the Teutonic *kuchen* or *kochen*, to cook. How well Scotland is entitled to this honourable name, will be acknowledged by those who have tasted her hospitalities. So that they who are called Sawmies, because of their frequent delivery of wise saws, are no less entitled to the luxurious appellation of Cockneys. The Scotchman, therefore, resembles Anacreon's grasshopper,

"Voluptuous, but wise withall,
Epicurean animal."

Cowley's Trans.

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(With a Plate.)

MR. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, July 18.*

THE accompanying sketch represents an ancient moated Mansion, which formerly adorned the township of Berwick-Maviston, in the parish of Atcham, in the county of Salop. Shortly after the Conquest, this township formed one of the places of residence of the gallant and noble family of Malvoisin; and until nearly the close of the last century it was a place of some consequence, having no less than four several mansions, besides farm houses, within its precincts. It was, however, the destiny of this township to lose almost its entire population; and the Mansion House, which forms the subject of the drawing, was the last erection left standing within a vicinage that had for centuries been the residence of families of considerable fortune and distinction. This last remnant of a once happy community of the olden time was destroyed about forty years ago, and its site, together with the appurtenant lands, was thrown open to the adjoining park and pleasure-grounds surrounding Attingham house, thus rendering this devoted township to suffer the fate of that spot which Goldsmith so touchingly describes in his poem of the Deserted Village.

Berwick-Maviston was situated between three and four miles south-east of the town of Shrewsbury. It was part of the possessions of Earl Roger de Montgomery, from whom it passed

soon after the conquest to Azeline, and from him into the family of Malvoisin. This name, evidently Norman, has been variously spelt and pronounced in succeeding ages, as Malvesyn, Malveysin, Mauvosin, Mauvesin, Mavesyn, Mausin, Mavistone, and fifty other ways. It has been stated that it was derived from a castle, or military tower,* situate on the confines of the Gastinois; and it stands proudly conspicuous in the ancient French records, which state that Sampson Mauveisin was Archbishop of Rheims, and Sir Guy Mauvoson fought under the banner of Saint Louis against the Saracens in Egypt. The head of this house in the eleventh century was that venerable chief Raoul Mauvosin, surnamed le Barbu, living in 1080, at the seigniory of Rosny; his sons were Robert and Hugh, and his grandson William, who all fell in battle. The younger branch, seated on the lordship of Malveysin-Berwick in Shropshire, flourished there for several centuries, and were a knightly race during the reigns of our Henrys and Edwards.

In the reign of Henry the First, or Stephen, Hugh Malveysin founded the monastery of Blythbury in Staffordshire, at first intended as a double

* This appears to be an heraldic fiction. Names of this description, originally *seu-brignets* or nicknames, were exceedingly common among the Normans, as Maltravers, Malcovent, &c. *Emy*.

monastery, both for monks and nuns, but which was afterwards for nuns only; and a long series of deeds relative to his descendants, who were of Malvesyn-Ridware, will be seen in Shaw's History of that country, vol I. William Malvoisin was Bishop of Glasgow and Saint Andrew's, and Peter, Bishop of Ossory. Sir Guy Malvoisin occurs among the crusaders. Peter and John died Governors of the Castle of Oswestry in Shropshire, which they held under the Baron Marchers by the hardy tenure of Border service.

John Malveysin, the last of the line of Berwick-Maviston, who died without issue, was killed at a hunting-match with men of Shropshire, in the immediate vicinity of the celebrated mountain called the Wrekin, in the reign of King Henry the Fourth; and Sir Robert, of the Mauvesine-Ridware branch, died fighting for that king at Battlefield, near Shrewsbury, in the year 1403.

By the marriage of Edith, the daugh-

ter of Alan Malvoisin, and niece of John who was slain at the Wrekin, the lordship and estates at Berwick-Maviston were carried into the family of Wydecombe, or Whitcomb, of Somersetshire; from whom a portion of it passed in 1689 to the family of Hambrook of Gloucestershire, and others. This property has subsequently been in the several possessions of the families of Grant of Berwick-Maviston, Burton of Longner, Salop, Russell of Berwick-Maviston, Calcott of Abbat's Betton, Salop, Blakeway of Cronkhill, Salop, and others; from whom the late Noel Hill, esquire, who was elevated to the peerage, and his eldest son, the late Thomas Noel, Lord Berwick, became possessed, by purchase and exchange, of the lordship, and almost the entirety of the lands within the township of Berwick-Maviston; which territory now forms part of the extensive domain of Attingham, the seat and inheritance of the Right Honourable William Noel, Lord Berwick.

T. F. D.

ANECOTES OF CHATTERTON AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

MR. URBAN, *Bristol.*

I HAVE read with great pleasure the August communication from Cornwall, and think that Mr. Le Grice deserves the thanks of all those who feel an interest in the fame and the fate of

"A wretch of promises and hopes,
A boy of learning, and a bard of tropes."

That I should be myself alive to all that concerns him, will be readily understood when I inform you who your new correspondent is. The unhappy, but most highly talented youth has been, during the last 70 years, so mixed up with my ancestors, that the names of Calcott, Smith, and Chatterton will run inseparably down the stream of time together. Under these circumstances, probably, a few notices concerning them ought to be left upon record, especially since the names are not quite unknown to Sylvanus Urban, as a reference to your pages in 1778 will shew.

Sir, two of my paternal uncles were his constant playmates; three of my maternal uncles were very intimate with him; and to this list may be added an aunt and my own father.

Every one of these he by turns laughed at, ridiculed, censured, and with the exception of the female, satirized most unmercifully, and abused most grossly. I begin with my aunt. She incurred the boy's displeasure by one day taking him to task, and giving him some good advice. Chatterton revenged himself by writing to her a scolding epistle—this has long since been consigned to "the tomb of all the Capulets"—but inclosed was something else, which is now at my elbow. It is her coat of arms, surrounded by a garter, which garter is surmounted by a queer-looking flower, tinted gules, with a scroll over it, and the words "The rose of virginity." For, Sir, my aunt Martha was one of those pious and wise women cycled old maids. She told me that "young Chatterton was a sad wag of a boy, and always upon some joke or another."

Alexander Calcott was the son of the many-years master of the grammar-school in Bristol. He was one of the best Hebrew scholars in his time, and otherwise a man of great learning. He was amongst the first who turned their attention to what is

now called Geology. In the year 1750 he explored the antediluvian caves of Banwell, a village in Somersetshire, about 16 miles from hence, and brought away the bones and teeth of hyenas and so forth. In short, he was the Buckland of the day. All these fossil remains are now in our City Library. Also, the whole Hutchinsonian Philosophy question, together with his History of the Deluge, the object of which was to prove that the Mosaic account of that event was true. After slumbering in dust upon the shelves of the Bibliomaniac for many years, the latter is now in great request, being "very scarce." The former yet remains in a state of profound quiescence.

The mad genius writes,

"Reform your manners, and with solemn air
Hear Catcott bray, and Robins squeak, in
prayer."

Again,

"This truth, this mighty truth, if truth can
shine

In the smooth polish of a laboured line,
Catcott by sad experience testifies!
And who shall tell a sable priest he lies?
Bred to the juggling of a specious band,
Predestinated to adorn the land,
The selfish Catcott ripen'd to a priest,
And wears the sable livery of the Beast;
By birth to prejudice and whim allied,
And heavy with hereditary pride,
He modelled pleasure by a fossil rule,
And spent his youth to prove himself a fool!"

Again,

"If Catcott's flimsy system can't be proved,
Let it alone—for Catcott's much beloved."

In fact, Chatterton was vain of his acquaintance with him, boasted that he had "access whenever he pleased to the parson's study," which he considered to be a feather in his cap. This I know to have been somewhat beyond the right reading; but Mr. Catcott, having proved his love for the Muses, by a metrical translation of the Books of Job and Isaiah, could not but admire the genius and precocious talents of the youth, however he might censure his conduct. Besides, Redcliff and Temple parishes adjoin each other, and the proximity of the parsonage-house of the latter to the Pile-street school, where Chatterton resided, might throw them often into contact. Mr. Catcott died in 1779.

Mr. George Symes Catcott was the person who inquired at Rudhall's printing-office, in October, 1768, respecting "*Dunhelmus Bristolensis*," the title assumed by the person who

left "the description of the Mayor's passing over the Old Bridge;" and thus was ferreted out Chatterton, then just beyond 15! An acquaintance was soon scraped, and from the latter the former received the exquisitely beautiful "Ode to Ella;" the tragedy of Ella; the Death of Sir Charles Bawdin, or the Brystowe Tragedy; the Battle of Hastings, and other pieces. All which, seven years after Chatterton's death, Mr. Catcott sold for 50*l.* to Payne and Son, the London booksellers. There is no memorandum extant of the moneys which Chatterton had of Mr. Catcott, but the following is now before me, in the poet's autograph:—

Mr. George Catcott,

Dr. To the Executors of Rowley.

To pleasure received in perusing	
his Historic Works	£5 5 0
Do. to his Poetic Works	5 5 0

£10 10 0

This does not wear the look of money for a purchase, but a bold-faced means of obtaining a gratuity.

Mr. Catcott unfortunately joined in the pewter trade one Bergum, and was by him robbed of his all, 3000*l.* Bergum was a presumptuous, vulgar, ignorant fellow, who boasted of his ancestry. Chatterton saw this weak point, and brought him a copy-book filled with the pedigree of the De Burghams, who came over with Rollo Duke of Normandy. In it the family was traced, with their several shields and armorial bearings, down to the Pewterer of Bristol. He had the modesty to take it, and give in return five shillings.

In "the Will" the youth alludes to this:—

"Gods! what would Burgum give to get a
name,
And snatch his blundering dialect from shame?
What would he give to hand his memory down
To time's remotest boundary?—a Crown!
Would you ask more, his swelling face looks
blue,

Fortuity he rates at two pound two!
Well, Burgum—take thy laurel to thy brow,
With a rich saddle decorate a sow!"

The De Bergham pedigree was purchased by Mr. Joseph Cottle of this city from the family for five guineas, and is in his possession at this moment.

I may, perhaps, be pardoned for tacking on an anecdote respecting this

book. One evening it was shewn to Samuel Ireland, the person who palmed upon the public "the tragedy of Vortigern and Rowena," which he asserted to be in Shakspeare's own handwriting. See *Gent. Mag.* 1796 and 7. Ireland admired the fabrication of the De Bergham progeny, and, at the request of Mr. Cottle, wrote on a vacant leaf fac-similes of all the various ways in which good Queen Bess and Will Shakspeare have autographed their names. This book will for ever remain a great curiosity.

But to return to Mr. Catcott. The fame of Rowley had been reflected upon "his Midwife," as my uncle was nicknamed, and it was supposed that he must be "a most learned Theban;" which was a great mistake, for he had "small Latin and no Greek;" in fact, he was nothing more than a simple, plain, single-hearted, honest man—too simple, indeed, or he would not have fallen into the snare spread for him, and for his Chattertonian manuscripts, by the Rev. Herbert Croft (a shameful transaction), afterwards so ably exposed by Dr. Robert Southey the Laureate (see *Monthly Mag.* Oct. 1799). That Mr. Catcott should not be a great scholar was a matter of wonderment to many strangers, who came in shoals to see him and his papers. Amongst these were the following persons, and with the greater part of them he corresponded upon the subject when the controversy began:—Dr. Samuel Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, Thomas Tyrwhitt, Dr. Glynn, David Garrick, Lord Charlemont, Dr. Fry, Dr. Woodward, Rev. Herbert Croft, Jacob Bryant, Thomas Warton, Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter and President of the Antiquarian Society, William Mason the poet, Bishop Percy, Lord Dacre, Dr. Gregory, and others. Mr. Catcott having copied all their letters and his answers, the book now lies upon my table, and is a valuable relic. I have some of the originals, but the greatest part is destroyed.

Chatterton's Will, dated April 14, 1770, the original of which is deposited in the Bristol Institution, has these lines:—

"Catcott, for thee, I know thy heart is good,
But, ah! thy merit's seldom understood;
Too bigoted to whimsies, which thy youth
Received to venerate as Gospel proof;
Thy friendship never could be dear to me,
Since all I am is opposite to thee!

If ever obligated to thy purse,
Rowley discharges all, my first, chief curse."
And so on.

Mr. Catcott desired him to write upon Happiness, which he did in 1770. This is what he says of his patron:—

"Catcott is very fond of talk and fame,
His wish a perpetuity of name;
Which to procure, a pewter altar's made
To bear his name and signify his trade;
In pomp burlesque the rising spire to head,
To tell futurity a Pewterer's dead!
Incomparable Catcott, still pursue
The seeming happiness thou hast in view,
Unfinished chimnies, gaping spires compleat,
Eternal fame on oval dishes beat;
Ride four-inched bridges—clouded turrets
climb,

And bravely die, to live in after time!
Horrid idea!—if on rolls of fame
The twentieth century only find thy name!
Unnoticed thus in prose or tagging flower,
He left his dinner to ascend the tower!
Then what avails thy anxious spitting pain,
Thy laugh-provoking labours all are vain.
On matrimonial pewter set thy hand,
Hammer with all the force thou canst command;
Stamp thy whole self, original as 'tis,
And propagate thy whimsies, name, and phiz.
Then, when the tottering spires or chimnies fall,
A Catcott shall remain, admired by all!"

Many passages in the above lines relate to the strange and most eccentric history of Mr. Catcott. He died in 1802.

William Bradford Smith was Chatterton's bosom friend; in fact, they were birds of a feather. He was the person to whom Chatterton addressed the letter commencing "Infallible Doctor." He was not a medical man, but, after various vicissitudes of fortune, went upon the stage, and wrote verses in torrents daily, to within a few hours of his death, which happened only three years ago. He had once a quantity of the youth's autographs, but he gave them away or lost them.

To the last he never would believe that Chatterton was the author of "the Poems." I have often talked with him upon the subject. "What, Sir! (he would say) he write Rowley? No! no! no! I knew him well—he was a clever fellow, but he could not write Rowley—there was a mystery about the Poems beyond me—but Tom no more wrote them than I did—he could not!" Such was the undeviating opinion of his everyday companion.

Mr. Le Grice is right in his conjectures as to the signature—Flasnot Eychaoritt. It is clearly an anagram of Thomas Chatterton, and the wonder only is that it did not so occur to

Southey and Cottle. Chatterton's autograph is gone; but my uncle's copy lies before me, and he has made the H so like to the letters FI, that I do not wonder at the error of the compositor, and so again of the other misprints.

Peter Smith was another *bon companion*, and incurred, by his irregularities with Chatterton, the displeasure of his father, so that he was most severely lectured; of which such was the effect, that he retired to his chamber, and set to his associate an example that was but too soon followed.

Richard Smith was my father, a gentleman of great abilities, who died the senior surgeon of the Bristol Infirmary in 1791, universally respected, beloved, and regretted by the whole city. At first, Chatterton and himself were good friends, but the unhappy affair of his brother Peter estranged them, as Mr. Smith attributed the wretched catastrophe to congenial opinions in morals and religion.

Scattered about his works, Chatterton every here and there casts a sneer at him. In a piece called "The Exhibition," a poem consisting of 444 lines, Mr. Smith is the prime mover. To show with what rapidity the youth wrote, I mention that he dates the first line on the 1st of May, and the last line on the 3rd, 1770! The subject of the satire is a frail professional brother, who was guilty of a misdemeanor, for which Mr. Smith arraigns him before all the physicians and surgeons of the day. It is filled with personal satire and abuse, in which the clergy partake largely; many of the lines, however, breathe all the fire of the author, and, to use Macbeth's term, "their spirits shine through them."

In the exordium or invocation Chatterton writes:—

"With honest indignation nobly fill
My energetic, my revengeful quill;
Let me in strains which heaven itself indites,
Display the Rascals," &c.

Then he goes on—

"Flying on silken wings of dusky grey,
The cooling Evening clos'd a sultry day;
The Cit walk'd out to Arno's dusty vale,
To take a smack at Politics and Ale, [Town,
Whilst rock'd in clumsy Coach about the
The prudent Mayor jogg'd his dinner down!"

"Smith was deputed, in his accent great,
Her Ladyship's Ambassador of state,

To bring the Culprit to the bar—
The Council met, behold the Pris'ner stand
In all the horrors of the stretch'd-out hand.
Still silence reigns—when prating Smith be-
To lay down all his catalogue of sins." [cins

He addresses this to the Surgeons:

"Ye Children of Corruption, who are fed
On the good fortune of a broken head,
Whose rents are in the Stews, and never fail,
As all your tenements are fix'd in tail;
Who live luxuriant on a rotten shin,
And, like the Devil's kingdom, thrive by sin;
To you, ye sons of torment, I commend
Patience and vigilance.—

He ended, and, as usual in his way,
Could in his long oration nothing say;
Empty, and without meaning, he display'd,
His Sire's loquacity in his display'd."

The piece closes thus—

"He ended; and a murmur of applause [jaws.
Dropt from each Carcass-Butcher's rotten
All the rough gang to mercy were inclin'd;
For now the clock struck three—and none had
din'd!"

Mr. Le Grice will be pleased to hear, that that which is with him only a rumour, is with us a certainty. Nearly a hundred pounds have been subscribed for a monument, but as the coat must be cut according to the cloth, any one who may be pleased to help on the matter will be good enough to favour us with a donation paid at Messrs. Grote, Prescott, and Co. to the credit of Charles Bowles Fripp, Esq. of this city, through whose persevering indefatigable exertions the measure is accomplished. I mention, too, with satisfaction, that the monument will be erected at no great distance from the muniment-tower of Saint Mary Redcliff, where the eyes of the wonderful boy were first cast upon the triple-locked iron-bound chest, containing certainly valuable documents, although probably no poetry. I have a full recollection of the pleasure with which I myself contemplated "the ponderous and wooden jaws" of the chest, when about sixteen years of age. Some remains are yet in the room, but the "relic mania" has carried off the locks and chips of the wood in abundance.

Now for Mr. Le Grice's postscript. A friend of mine gave himself great trouble in endeavouring to find out the residence of Mrs. Angel, but without success; my uncle's letter to him, and Chatterton's autograph answer, are both before me; the former does not give the number of the house,

and is in all respects as printed, except a "Post paid 4d." The rumour respecting the removal of the body I consider to be quite apocryphal; certainly there is no memorial in Redcliff churchyard; and it is unlikely that, after incurring the expenses of a removal, the parties should have neglected to mark the spot, or to write a notice in the newspapers of the day.

Now, Mr. Urban, for one point more, and I have done: your Cornwall correspondent is glad to see the Portrait of Chatterton, and promises to make some remarks. I think it a duty therefore at once to put this matter to rights, least my silence may lead that gentleman, and perhaps others, into a useless expenditure of time and talent. Hearing of the forthcoming portrait, and that it was in the hands of Mr. Branwhite, who was making a small copy for the engraver, I called upon him in an eager fit of curiosity. That gentleman is an artist of first-rate talent, and he has executed his work in the same admirable style in which he finishes all that he undertakes. I was shown the painting, and determined to know, if possible, upon what grounds the authenticity was proved: the following is the result, being an answer to an inquiry:—

"Sugar House, Back-street,
Nov. 23rd, 1837.

"My dear Miller,

"For a wonder, I did not come to town yesterday, or I would have replied to your note by the bearer. You therein ask me to state what I know concerning the Portrait of Chatterton lately published by Mr. Dix; I will tell you. About twenty-five years ago, I became impressed with the notion that I had a taste for pictures, and fancied, like all so impressed, that I had only to rummage brokers' shops to possess myself of gems and hidden treasures without number; which illusion a little practical knowledge soon

"dismissed with costs." It happened that a gentleman in whose house I then resided, being at that time a bachelor, became also touched with the same mania, and in one of his peregrinations picked up the picture you mention of a broker in Castle Ditch, at a house now the Castle and Ball Tavern. The broker's name was Beer; at the back of the portrait was written with a brush—"F. Morris, aged 13," as well as I can recollect. The gentleman who purchased it, in a playful mood said, "This portrait will do for Chatterton," and immediately placed the name of Chatterton over that of F. Morris; what became of it afterwards, or how it came into the hands of the present possessor, I am quite ignorant of. While in the hands of the gentleman above mentioned, I showed it to Mr. Stewart the portrait-painter, who recognised it at once as the portrait of young Morris, the son of Morris the portrait-painter. This is all I know, and you are at liberty to make what use you please of it.

"I am yours truly, GEO. BURGE."

Mr. Miller sent the above to the Rev. John Eagles, who gave the letter to me.

The boy of the picture has on a scarlet coat, which struck me at the time as rather odd and improbable.

The authenticity of the picture I now leave to the judgment of the reader; but it is needful for me to add that I am quite satisfied that the owner would never knowingly favour anything deceitful or untrue, being one of the most liberal-minded and honourable men in this city. Indeed I know of no one to whom we are so much indebted for the preservation of countless quantities of every thing which concerns Bristol, both ancient and modern; the gentleman's name is Braikenridge.

Yours, &c. RICHARD SMITH.

38, Park Street, Bristol.

CORRESPONDENCE OF WALTER MOYLE, Esq. No. IV.

No. 8. On a remarkable passage in
Florus, L. 3. c. 5.

Mr. Moyle to Mr. King.

I HAVE three editions of *Florus*:
Mad. Dacier and old Elzevir read the

passage *Sub aureo vitem celo*.* But I find by the various readings at the end of old Elzevir that all the MSS. and an old edition of mine, have it *Sub*

* Lib. iii. c. 5. s. 30.

aureo uti cælo (one excepted, which for *cælo* reads *scælo*). This reading Vossius defends in his notes on Catullus, p. 199, 200. I am not of his opinion, and I will give my reasons. In the first place, I query whether the reading of Vossius be Latin; but, allowing it to be so, I am sure it is a flat and obscure expression, unworthy of Florus, who, though he wants the purity of the Augustan age, is remarkable throughout for spirit and perspicuity. Secondly, Vossius, in his notes upon it, supposes that this *aureum cælum*, or *vitis*, which, says he, covered the *sanctum sanctorum*, was the very same meant by Josephus and Strabo (Ant. 14, 5.), by Pliny (L. 87. c. 2.), to whom I may add Seneca (Ep. 4.), and which was carried to Rome by Pompey. But this is certainly a mistake; for, first, how could Pompey see that in the temple which Josephus and Strabo expressly say was sent to him while he was in Cælo-Syria, before his arrival at Jerusalem? And I think Josephus is an authority beyond exception in all matters that relate to his own country; nor can I believe it was kept in the *sanctum sanctorum*; for all authors agree that nothing was there after the captivity. Josephus positively affirms that there was nothing in it in his time (Bell. Jud. L. 6. c. 14); for you know the consecrated vessels were lodged in the *sanctum*, or outer temple. Vossius, indeed, says it was there, not as a *donarium*, but as the cover or roof of the *sanctum sanctorum*, which (says he) was perforated to admit the light; and, after its removal, the temple lay open to the air. This is a strange conceit; and the contrary can be so plainly proved from Josephus and other writers, that I wonder a man of his wit and learning would advance such a paradox, on no better authority than Dio Cassius, a heathen writer, who lived a hundred years after the destruction of the temple. I don't believe this *aurea vitis*, which Vossius means, was ever in any part of the temple. Josephus says nothing of it, and plainly says it was adorned with the figures of animals—a thing expressly forbidden by the Jewish Law, and would not have been borne by that rigid and pharisaical age. It is in vain to urge the example of Solo-

mon's twelve oxen under the brazen sea; for the Jews, and Josephus in particular, condemned that practice—witness Herod's golden eagle over the temple, which the Jews pulled down. Much less, had it been the roof of the *sanctum sanctorum*, would Aristobulus have been guilty of such a sacrilege as to remove it. I believe Vossius's vine was made by Alexander, father of Aristobulus, for an ornament of his palace, not of the temple.

If Pompey saw this *aureum cælum* in the temple, as Florus says he did, what becomes of the authority of Josephus, who says (Ant. 14, 8. B. I. 1. 5.) that Pompey took nothing out of the temple? The same is affirmed by Cicero c. 28 (Pro Flacco), and if this had been the same vine which Pompey carried away and afterwards dedicated in the capitol, 'tis strange that Florus had not given us a hint of it by adding *secum abduxit, transtulit*, or the like.

I will not conceal two authorities which contradict what I have said. The first is Eusebius in his *Chronicon*, who says that Pompey plundered the temple: but Scaliger says the words were added by an ignorant hand, for the sense is entire without them; and Jerome, his translator, takes no notice of them in his version. The other is the nameless author of the *Επιτομή Χρονων*, printed with Eusebius, who says that Pompey, among other things, carried away the golden vine. But this writer is of a late date, and not worthy to be set into competition with the authority of Josephus and Cicero. I have done with Vossius, whose chief fault is his confounding the vine which Aristobulus gave to Pompey with that which Pompey saw, and (I believe) left behind him in the temple.

Capellus, whose opinion Mad. Dacier espouses, (and is so fond of that she mentions no other,) reads it as it is in the printed edition, *sub aureo vitæ cælo*; but, instead of untying the knot, he cuts it. "Florus," says he, "having heard that Pompey dedicated a golden vine in the capitol, and that he had likewise entered the *sanctum sanctorum*, without more inquiry concluded he took it thence, and (withall) imagined this was the great arcanum of the Jews, because found

in that place; and Capellus must, of course, believe Pompey saw no vine at all in the temple." But I am not of this opinion. 'Tis true I approve that reading; but I think Florus and Josephus may well enough be reconciled; for I believe there was a vine in the temple, which Pompey saw, and which was not the same with that of Aristobulus, which I have already proved he never saw in the temple, nor indeed was it ever there.

1. Tacitus says there was a vine of gold found in the temple, i. e. by Pompey, for Titus found none there. 'Tis true there was a golden vine in the temple at the beginning of the siege, of most exquisite workmanship and infinite value, the clusters being as long as a man. But had this been found by Titus, no doubt Josephus would have mentioned it among the other ornaments of the temple borne in triumph by Vespasian; but it is probable this vine was destroyed before Titus entered the temple, for it might be embezzled by the zealots during the siege. So that, upon the whole matter, I believe Tacitus is to be understood of Pompey, and not Titus.

2. This famous vine just now spoken of, Josephus mentions (Ant. V. 14), and B. J. (VI. 6), where he says it hung over the gate, under the porch or cupola that led to the first temple. This exactly agrees with the *aureum celum* of Florus, which (I think) signifies nothing but a hollow arch or cupola overlaid with gold as that was: for thence probably comes the English word *ceiling*. If you think *celo* won't bear that sense, by a slight correction you may read *tholo*, which certainly expresses it. Mad. Dacier will have *celum* signify a canopy; which, indeed, is no ill sense.*

Perhaps you'll object that the vine described by Josephus was in the third temple; and it might have been in the second too; for were not the

vessels of the first temple used in the second when it was built? Besides, Josephus mentions more vines than one in the same place, and it is very probable that one of them was taken from the old temple; for I am sure that golden vines were common ornaments of the old temple:—witness Ptolemy's table, which Josephus says was encompassed round with the golden vine. And the reason was plain; for the Jews being forbidden by their law to use statues or images, which were the chief ornaments of the Heathen temples, strove to supply that defect by figures of trees, fruits, and plants. There remains nothing more to add, but where lay the great arcanum or mystery of this vine. Tacitus, when he says that some people thought this vine a symbol or emblem of Bacchus, and from thence concluded that Bacchus was the god worshipped in the temple (Hist. Lib. 5. c. 5). Plutarch thought so likewise (Symp. B. 4. Prob. 5). 'Tis pity the piece is not entire; otherwise the golden vine would have been urged by him as a proof of it. Juvenal (Sat. 6. 543.) makes the vine the god of the Jews; *Magnæ Sacerdos Arboris*, i. e. *Auræ vitis*, says Vossius, which is, whether it be true or not, a most ingenious remark. So much for this subject.

Sir, I have sent you my thoughts upon this subject with no other design but to engage you, in return, to communicate yours with the opinion of other critics upon it. I have seen no other notes upon it but Mad. Dacier's and Vossius's. Want of books has made me too short in some of my remarks, and in others has, perhaps, made me say what very probably had been observed by others, which I hope your candour and ingenuity will overlook. I am your friend and humble servant,
W. M.

To Rich. King, Esq.† at Exeter, Devon.

No. 9. Mr. King to Mr. Moyle.
(In answer to the last.)

Sir,—I thank you for your learned and ingenious letter, and am always obliged to my friends when they are pleased to correct my mistakes; and I

† It appears that Mr. King had not yet taken orders.

* In Moyle's Post. Works, Vol. I. p. 211. is a letter to Dr. W. Musgrave on the meaning of the word "Aureus," as used by the old Roman writers, followed by another (p. 213) on the subject of a dispute between his correspondent and "Cupeus," whether the Roman eagles were of massy gold or plated over.

hope you will pardon me for taking the same liberty—"Hanc veniam petimusq. damusq. vicissim."

Grævius, in his reading *aureo velo*, is no doubt mistaken; for the veil of the temple had no gold in it (2 Chr. iii. 14. Ex. xxvi. Joseph. B. J. 6. 14.) As for the ark and cherubim, they were destroyed, as all writers agree, in the general ruin of the temple, by Nebuchadnezzar.

Before I proceed further, give me leave to take notice of a little slip of your memory in a point of chronology. You say that Herod was born at least twenty years after Pompey took the temple; whereas (indeed) he was born ten years before, which I prove thus: Jerusalem taken by Pompey, A.U.C. 690 (Cicero & Ant. Coss. Jos. Ant. 14. 16.); Herod made King, 713 (Calv. & Asia. Cons. Ant. 14. 26.); lived 37 years after, died 749 (Ant. 17. 16. B. J. 1. 31.); and, being seventy at his death (Ant. 17. 8. B. J. 1. 31), was born ten years before, i. e. 679.

In the next place I shall propose some objections against Mr. Selden's sense and reading, and answer yours against the vulgar. I must frankly own that the reason why I dislike the MS. reading is, because I cannot construe it. What does the word *uti* signify in that place? You produce a parallel place out of Horace, Lib. 1. Od. 15. But, under favour, *uti* in Horace is an adverb of likeness, or comparison, as *tanquam*, *velut*, &c. and I appeal to your second thoughts whether the word can possibly bear that sense, as it is supposed to stand in Florus? Is there the least appearance of a comparison in the whole sentence? If there is, I would desire to know what are the two things compared.

This word is frequently used by the best writers, and in several senses; but none that I can meet with can agree with this passage. In Mr. Selden's sense it is a downright useless expletive, without any meaning at all; for it neither adds force to the thought, perspicuity to the sense, nor elegance to the expression. If Selden's interpretation be the true one, I believe the whole ought to be read and pointed thus:—"Et vidit illud grande impietatis arcanum, patens, sub aureo laté

celo;" which is plain Latin, and wants no comment.

But I dislike his sense as much as his reading, for this following reason. He supposes *calum* to be the same with the *ovpavos*, or *ovpavσκος*, of the Greeks—an ornament used by Eastern princes, which was part of the furniture of their presence-room, and a thing distinct from the roof, and was, indeed, nothing else but a pavilion or canopy of state, made in the shape of a cupola. (See Casaubon on Athenæus, V. 6. Hesych. in *ovpavσ*.) But there was no such ornament in the sanctum sanctorum, as appears by the silence of all the Jewish writers, and the direct testimony of Josephus, who affirms, in express words, that there was nothing at all in the sanctum sanctorum (Bell. Jud. L. 6. c. 6.)

As for the vulgar reading, you reject it on the sole credit of the MSS; but pray consider how little difference there is in the two readings, and how easily *vitem* might be corrupted into *uti*; for I suppose *vitem*, or *vitim*, was, in the MSS. written thus, *viti*, and the copier, not minding the mark of abbreviation, changed it into *uti*.

As for your first objection against my explanation, viz. "How can that be called a secret which always stood exposed to public view?" I might answer, though the vine itself stood in view, yet the mystical meaning, or the thing represented by it, might nevertheless be a secret to the multitude. But I can give a more direct answer. It was *not* exposed to public view: for none but the priests were ever suffered to pass further than the court of Israel, much less were they admitted into the porch. The kings themselves were denied the entrance (Jos. Ant. L. 14. c. 14); nor were they admitted to view at a distance the ceremonies used by the priests in their religious solemnities; of which there is a remarkable instance in Jos. Ant. L. 20. c. 7. whose single testimony, with me, weighs more than all the reasons which can be produced to the contrary. But there is no necessity to understand the words of Florus in so strict and rigorous a sense, as if the vine were the secret to the Jews. It is enough to my purpose if the *site* of it were concealed from the Gentiles,

as it most certainly was; they being admitted no further than the outer court of all, out of which our Saviour whipped the buyers and sellers, and being forbidden by an inscription set up on purpose to enter further.

You are pleased to add that nothing in the *sanctum* was a secret. If you mean the people were admitted there, what I have said before is a sufficient answer. If you mean they knew what was there by common fame and the report of the priests, your argument will turn upon you; for, at that rate, nothing in the *sanctum sanctorum* itself was a secret, and consequently Florus could not have styled it the *Grande Arcanum*; for it is certain that all the Jews knew, as well as the High Priest, what was contained there; the Scripture and other writers having informed them.

Your next objection is, that there was no vine in the second temple. I foresaw that objection, and tried to obviate it in my former letter, and will now answer your arguments to the contrary. Your first is drawn from the silence of the Jewish writers concerning the vine of the second temple, though they have at large described that of the third, which indeed is the true reason why they make no mention of the vine of the second temple; because, in describing the ornaments of the third, they actually described those of the second likewise; for Herod's temple was, as all the Jewish writers allow, a perfect imitation of Zorobabel's, which must be understood of the model, the fashion, and the ornaments, for it exceeded it in dimensions, inasmuch as it seemed rather the old temple repaired than a new one erected. This the Christian writers must also allow; otherwise, what becomes of Haggai's prophecy, that the Messiah should appear under the second temple? From whence it may naturally be inferred, that the vine of the third temple was either the same with that which I suppose to have been in the second, or at least an imitation of it; either of which will suit my purpose.

For the authority of Tacitus, you answer that he is to be understood of Titus, not Pompey; and to the argument I urged to the contrary from the silence of Josephus, who makes no

mention of it among the other ornaments of the temple borne in triumph by Vespasian, you say that the vine was too large to be carried in triumph. But, with submission, I think, the larger the vine, the fitter for such a solemnity. They wanted neither hands nor instruments to have conveyed it. Aristobulus's vine was every whit as large; for it weighed 500 talents, or 30,000 lb. weight English. Yet Pompey made a shift to carry it in triumph; as Pliny assures us (*Lib. 37. c. 2*).

I shall only add one testimony more, that there was a vine in the second temple; and that is the nameless author of the *Fasti Siculi*, collected (as Scaliger supposes) from the writings of Eusebius and Africanus. This author expressly affirms it.

[N. B. There are several things hinted at as contained in the letter here answered, not to be found in the foregoing, which is, perhaps, but the original draft, or a very imperfect copy; unless this is rather an answer to a second letter not preserved.]

Note.—The reading "*uti*" is retained by Duker in his edition of Florus, with a note in justification of its retention. (See Florus Duker, *Lib. 3. c. 5. s. 30.*) The entire passage is, "*Hierosolymam defendere tentaverunt Judæi. Verum hanc quoque intravit, et vidit illud grande impie gentis arcanum patens, sub aureo uti calo.*"

MR. URBAN,

Winchester,
Oct. 15.

THE extensive labour in the formation of the London and Southampton Railway being now so nearly completed here as to preclude the hope of further Roman discoveries, I am induced to communicate to you some particulars of those which have come within my observation. I cannot, however, avoid expressing my regret, that no person of ability and experience in antiquarian pursuits had given his attention from the commencement; for, although the hurry and confusion attending a work of this magnitude, render accurate examination scarcely possible, yet, I think, his zeal might have been much gratified, and some valuable information obtained, contributing essentially to a correct knowledge of the ancient topography of this interesting portion of our substra.

The present Romsey turnpike is described by Milner, in his History of Winchester, as the Roman road to Old Sarum, through the intermediate station at Broughton,—one of those firm, straight roads, still remaining to attest the genius and magnificence of that powerful nation; in forming which, their soldiery were employed to enure them to toil and hardship.

Distinguished as there is every reason to believe this city was, it can scarcely be matter of surprise, that in the vicinity of this road, many remains of the Roman era should be discovered.

Along the whole distance in front of the King's house (now the barracks), little was seen requiring particular notice, with the exception of the pits, described by your able correspondent Mr. C. R. SMITH, in the October Magazine, p. 372, and these, from their number and contents, would lead to the supposition, that at some distant period the spot had been

fully inhabited. The labour in sinking them through the solid masses of chalk must have been very great.

Proceeding northwards, abundant evidence was obtained, by the discovery of extensive flint foundations, scattered tessellæ, and various other remains, to prove it a site of considerable importance. Besides the antiquities given in your plate, were several fibulæ, vase handles beautifully modelled, spear and arrow heads, and a variety of minor objects in bronze; pottery of all kinds, some urns, two in my possession, perfect, which from the close resemblance to those found here a few years ago, in ranges of sepulchres,* may be presumed to be of a funereal character; and vases of various shapes and fineness of workmanship and material, now in the hands of gentlemen in the neighbourhood. The fragment of a vessel represented in the annexed engraving, is not the least extraordinary of the number.



I am not aware of the finding of a single gold coin, or many in silver; but in brass they were very numerous, generally in fair preservation—those of the Lower Empire much predominating.

I feel strongly impressed with the

opinion that, were the excavations continued, especially on the west side of the Railway, further discoveries would be made to reward the labour of the search. Imperial coins are certainly often found in that direction.

W. B. B.

* Engraved in Milner's History of Winchester, miscellaneous plate, vol. i. p. 374.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 6, 1838.

I OBSERVE you are about to publish a further account of the antiquities discovered at Winchester, and remember that it was before stated, that among the Roman remains there, a number of excavated pits were observed.

When I was observing the remains discovered in London, in the neighbourhood of the Roman way in Great East Cheap, a vast number of pits were laid open, which I thought at the time to be domestic cesspools of the Roman houses erected near the highway. In them were found sundry vessels of domestic pottery, horns of goats, sheep, &c.; which last circumstance seemed to indicate that the Roman butchers might have established themselves at East Cheap, as I believed some writers on Londinian topography assert.

With regard to your correspondent who wonders at the number of Roman coins which are constantly turned up from our soil, I see no reason to share in his surprise. If we look at the practice of depositing a coin with the ashes of the dead (together with sundry household utensils, articles of clothing, ornament or food), the preservation of numerous specimens will be readily accounted for; if the Romano-British population throughout the kingdom could be taken at a million souls, and the annual mortality at ten per cent. *one hundred thousand* coins would yearly be buried in this way; to which, if we add the accumulation by the well-known practice which the ancients had of *laying up hoards of money concealed in urns in the earth* (many such hoards being never reclaimed by the circumstances of war or other accidents of life), there is, I think, no cause whatever to consider the quantity of Roman coins which our soil produces from time to time for numismatists as remarkable.

All the Roman villas and stations in Britain shew marks of having been abandoned in great haste, and of having been devastated by *fire*, &c. Almost all of them abound in coins; every summer's ploughing at Richborough (Rutupiæ), at Silchester (Cal-

leva), at Wroxeter (Uriconium), at Venta Silcorum, Caerwent, &c. produces many specimens, particularly, as might be expected, of the later Roman period. I conceive that so long as the plough is kept going in the land, so long will Roman money be from time to time discovered. Indeed, some pieces of the coins of every historical period are, from numerous circumstances not difficult to conjecture, continually turned up.

Yours, &c.

A. J. K.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 6, 1838.

IN answer to the question of Mr. MANGIN, in p. 458, as to the probable cause why so large a quantity of Roman coins are almost daily unearthed in various parts of Britain, allow me, in a few words, to offer what appears to me a satisfactory solution of his difficulty.

The principal quantity, indeed almost the whole, of Roman coins are found at or near the military stations of that people; and as the Imperial forces, as we well know, usually received their wages in heavy copper money (*æs militare*), much too ponderous a metal to allow the legionary to carry any amount of it about his person, he was necessitated to find some place where it might be secure from the depredations of his comrades; or, in other words, out of sight. That the earth (or, as Tom Hood would say, the *bank*), was the customary banker of those times, we may gather from the 18th verse of the 25th chap. of St. Matthew, and from several expressions in the Classics. But the hoard thus deposited upon the decease of its owner, (which in the unsettled state of the country, "conquered but not subdued," might happen suddenly,) from the very means he had taken for its safeguard, be lost to his heirs; and thus would remain until time and accident should gradually lay bare to us in this remote age heaps, which in numerical quantity, if not in value, far exceeds all the remaining "Fiorins," "Bezants," or "Angels," of comparative modern times.

Yours, &c.

W. DENTON.

POETRY.

THE QUEEN'S PALACE AND THE TAXING-MAN.

THERE 'S a Palace bigg'd with lyme and stane,
I guess it standeth pleasantlie!
There the Queen—she keeps her gentlemen,
Oh! gin they live not royallie!

And there she keeps her maidens smalle,
They are most blithe and gay to see,
And they are all in satin clad,
They are a royal companie.

And so it fell, these guests they sate
With cups carousing late,—
When lo! the Sheriff's Taxing-Man,
He knocketh at the gate.

"What, ho!" (he cried) "ye Nobles all,
And Squires of low degree;
The Queene hath need of sundry Poundes
Which you must pay to me."

Then first uprose the Queen's Keepèr,
Who dwells by Parkis greene;
"No Sheriff's-Man," quoth he, "can tax
The Castle of the Queen.

"Lord George, he is mine own dear friend,
He is a comely man to see;
He cares no more for the red red gold,
Than a beggar-loon for a small pennie."

And one his solemne oathe did take,
I wot, an angry man was he;
That all the fish in pond or lake,
They would not pay the Sheriff's fee.

And then did speak a wee, wee Maid,
"Come here, good Taxing-Man," quoth she;
"I'll give the Queene these books I've wrote,
They are a prettie history.
They speake of knights, and love, and fights,
And all the flower of chivalrie."

And one did boast his book call'd "Faust,"
A pleasaunt man with twinkling ee;
And one some little godly Tracts,
Most meet for children's nurserie.

And one there came, with triple name,
A trim and slender clerk was he,
"Whate'er befall, at merrie Whitehall,
I'll serve the Queen with cap and knee."

Then one and all, they did cry out—
 "Come not again for gold or fee;
 We are the Queen's poor serving-men,
 And maidens clad in cramosie.
 "Go, saddle you the black, black steed,
 Go, saddle you the grey,
 And when you've rode to London town,
 To th' Sheriff you shall say,—
 "That we did burn the broad lettèr,
 He sealèd with his hand;
 And never more shall Taxing-Man
 Be seen within the land.
 "Our Porter with his staff shall keep
 Such fellows from the gate;
 And on our greene a gallows-tree
 Shall be erected straight."
 Oh! then uprose that Forestère,
 A loud laugh laughed he,—
 Quoth he,—"for this the Queen's fat deere
 Shall pay me many a fee.
 "No Tax shall fall on Palace-wall,
 Nor eke on Parks greene;
 The battle's won, the work is done—
 God save our noble Queene!"

Sl— St. 19 Nov. 1838.

J. M.

ON A COUPLE OF WOODCOCKS KILLED AT HOLKHAM, AT A SINGLE SHOT, AND
 AFTERWARDS SCULPTURED IN MARBLE, BY SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY.

I AMBI.

Nobis gemellis, et gemello vulnere
 Ictis, manus quæ straverat vitam dedit,
 Haud denuo exstinguendam. Id unde fit, rogas?
 Qui nos peremit, CHANTREYUS vetuit mori.

ANGLICE.

To us twin birds, who by one twin wound fell,
 The hand that smote, by some strange miracle,
 Gave back a life—for ever to remain!
 "How may this be?" you ask; "I pray, explain."
 CHANTREY's great name resolves the mystery;
 The twain his aim destroy'd, his art forbade to die.

II.

Nobis et forma, et vita, fatoque gemellis
 Una manus vitam sustulit, una dedit.
 Nam qui detraxit vitam viventibus, ille
 Arte sua jussit vivere marmoreas.

ANGLICE.

Closely in form, in life, in death allied,
The hand that kill'd us, and revived, was one;
For He, by whose sure sportmanship we died,
Has bid us live immortally in stone.

III.

Qua morimur dextra in lucem revocamur eadem:
Quæ vitam abstraxit, vivere deinde dedit.
Ah! felix utrinque manus—quæ nempe perire
Nos jubet hac, illac posse perire vetat!

ANGLICE.

By the same hand we fall, and we revive;
He, who destroy'd us, bade us thenceforth live.
Twice happy hand! which, while it bids us die,
Bids us in marble live immortally.

IV.

Occisor an servator estne Chantrius
Dicendus, uno qui trucidat vulnere
Binas aves; misertus arte dein sua
Cædem rependit—præmio plusquam pari—
Donando vitam nempe, quæ tolli nequit.

ANGLICE.

Shall Chantrey be call'd a Destroyer, or not?
He slaughters, indeed, his two birds at one shot;
But pitying his victims, with generous endeavour
To make more than amends, by his chisel so clever
He revives them to live on in marble for ever!

Cestria.

F. WRANGHAM.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

English Poetry from a MS. in the Public Library, Cambridge, Gg. 4, 32.

THE MS. in which these poems are contained is a small folio parchment MS. supposed by Nasmyth, in his catalogue of the MSS. to have been written during the reign of Henry the Fourth. It appears from the contents to have been the Manual of one of the parochial clergy in London; since it contains several tracts on confession, extracts from different Penitentiaries, and statutes between the Rectors of the Archdeaconry of London, drawn up and confirmed "per dom. Rogerum bonæ memoriæ Nigrum de Bileye London. Episcopum," together with several other documents of a like character, to one of which the date 1367 is affixed. Nearly at the commencement of the MS. and contained in eight folios, is some religious poetry in English, French, and Latin. The MS. is well written and in excellent preservation; the greater part being in the same handwriting, and at the beginning is a table of contents also in the same handwriting. From the character of the poetry, it may, perhaps, be referred to the 13th century. In transcribing the MS. *th* has been substituted for the Anglo-Saxon character *þ*, only the old form of *3* has been retained.

The following is the commencement of the table of contents, which refers to the poetry.

"Series horum quæ continentur in isto volumine Turris sapientiæ.

1. In primis, Oratio Dominica in Anglicanâ linguâ.
2. Salutatio beatæ Virginis in eadem linguâ.
3. Symbolum Apostolicum in eadem linguâ (in prose).
4. Speculum humani generis.
5. Symbolum in Gallicanâ linguâ.
6. Oratio divina Dominica in eadem linguâ.
7. Salutatio beatæ Virginis in eadem linguâ.
8. Symbolum in Anglicanâ linguâ.
9. Quicumque vult in Gallicanâ linguâ.
10. Salutatio gloriøsæ Virginis in linguâ Latinâ.
11. De eadem salutatione in linguâ Anglicanâ.

Then follow "quidam Tractatus de Confessione," &c.

The following are, it is believed, accurate copies of the English poems, numbered according to the table of contents.

1. *Oratio Dominica.*

Oure fader in heuene riche^a
 Thin name be iblesced euerliche,
 Led us, louerd, in to thi blisce,
 Let us neure thin riche misse.
 Let us, louerd, underfon^b
 That thin wille be eue idon,
 Al so hit is in heuene
 In erthe be hit euene.
 The heuene bred that lasteth ay
 ȝif us, louerd, this ilke day.
 Forȝif us, louerd, in oure bone
 Al that we hauē here misdōne,
 Al so wisliche^c ase we forȝiuen,
 Hwiles we in this worlde liuen,
 Al that us is here misdo,
 And we biseken thê thet to.

Led us, louerd, to non fondinge^d
 And schild us fram alle euel thinge.

Amen.*

2. *Salutatio beatæ Virginis.*

Heil Marie ful of wyne^e
 The holy gost is thê with inne
 Blesced be thou ouer alle wymmen
 And the fruit of thin wombe. Amen.

3. *Symbolum Apostolicum.*

Ich bileue on God fader al mihti, schep-
 pere^f of heuene and of erthe. And in
 Jesu Crist his oune^g lepi sone, louerd
 oure. That was kenneð thogh the holie
 gost and boren of the mayden marie, that
 pined under ponce pilate, on the rode^h
 idon, deth tholedeⁱ and iberied was. And

* *Riches*, "kingdom," A.S. *Rice*. G. Reich. still used in comp. as "bishopric."

^b *Underfon*. A.S. "undertake."

^c *Wisliche*. A.S. *gewislice*, "surely, certainly."

^d *Fondinge*, "temptation," A.S. "Fandung."

* Strutt's "Manners and Customs," vol. ii. p. 129. "To shew the difference between the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman tongues, take the following prayer, as translated by Pope Gregory (an Englishman), and sent to King, Henry the Second for the use of his subjects:—

Ure fader rich,
 Thi name be haliid euerliche,
 Thou bring us to thi michel blisce
 Thi wil to wirche thu us wisse
 Also hit is in heuene ido
 Euer on earth ben hit also.

That holy bred that lasteth ay
 Thou send it hit ous this ilke day,
 Forgive ous all that we havith done
 Als we forȝeuet uch other mon
 He let us falle in no founding
 Ak scilde us fro the foule thinge.

This, together with the creed (also in rhyme) was at that time used in all the churches in England with universal approbation."

Strutt gives no authority for his assertion as to the authorship of the above paraphrase, which bears considerable resemblance to that in the MS.; and as he evidently has mistaken "Gregory" for "Adrian" (who was Nicholas Brekespere), it may be doubted whether he is correct. I can find no mention of Adrian, as one of our early poets, in any of the writers on that subject.

* *Wyne*. A.S. *wyn*, "joy, delight;" still preserved in the word "winsome."

^f *Scheppere*, "creator." A.S. *scyppend*. G. schöpfer.

^g *Oune-lepi*. A.S. *Anlipi*, "single, only."

^h *Rode*. A.S. *rod*, "cross."

ⁱ *Tholede*. A.S. *tholian*, "to suffer, thole."

lighte * in to helle and dede ther his wille :
the thridde day he ros from dethe to liue.
He stegh¹ fram erthe to heuene, ther he
sit in his faderes right hand, as weldinde²
ther to women. And thenne to comen
for to demen³ the quike and the dede.

Ich bileue in the holi gost ; In sothfast
holy chirche. In menesse⁴ of halewen.
In forgiveness of sennes. flesces uprist.
that ilke lif to habbe, that eue schal
laste. So mote hit bitide. Amen.

4. *Speculum humani generis*. *

Son is the fore
Fram bedde to the flore,
And werse is the flette
Fram flore to the pette,
And for senne thine
Fram pette to the pine ;
Weilawe and wolawo
Thanne is ioye al ouergo.
Be the lef other be the loth
This worldes wele agoth,
Under night and under day
Thine daies flitten away
Thise both tneye thinges stronge
That everich man heldeth in honde.
Suo sit fairhed⁵ in womman sot,
Suo the geldene begh in suynes throt

Wi tuene hope and drede
Schal man his lif right lede.

8. *Symbolum in Anglicana lingua*.

I beleue in god fader in heuene
Al mighti, that in dayes senene
Heuene and erthe haueth wrought
And al that thar inne is of noght.
And in Jesu Crist sone his
One that oure louerd is.
That thorgh the holi gostes might
Kenned was, and flesce tok right,
And of mayden marie boren
To sauuen tho that were foreloren,
And tholede after for sennes mine,
Under ponce pilate, pine,
Sore and smart, starke and strong.
And sithen on rode was anborne,
Wi his wille and deide on tre
His bodi was bered as ower be
Man and wymman that is ded,
Thus ouerkam Jesu the qued.⁶
His soule after to helle lighte
And out of pine thorgh his mighte
Tho gode tok that he ther soghte
And into paradis hem broghte.
Up he ros the thridde day,
Out of the throwe ther he lay,
Hol man and sound, with outen lak,
With his disciples ȝede and spak ;

* *Lighte*. A. S. *lihtan*, "to alight, to descend."

¹ *Stegh*. A. S. *stygan*, "to mount." G. *steigen*.

² *Weldinde*. A. S. *welden* (wealden) "governing."

³ *Demen*. A. S. *deman*, "to deem, judge, doom."

⁴ *Menesse*. From A. S. *mænig* "many," is formed "*mænignisse*," "*menynisse*," "*menesse*;" and in No. 8. following "*mendenesse*." *Gemeinschaft*, the word which answers to it in German is formed in same way, the difference being merely the affixed *ge*, and the termination *schaft* instead of *nis*.

* The following verses, which were formerly painted up in the Chapel at Stratford-upon-Avon, illustrate the above lines.

Whoo so hym be thowghte	From peyt to payne
Inwardly and ofte	That new: schall seys serten
How harde hyt ys to flett	He wolde not doo no syn
From bede to peyt	All y ^e world to wyn.

Fisher's Paintings at Stratford-upon-Avon, pl. xvi.

⁵ *Fairhed*, "beauty."

⁶ *Qued*, "the evil," Alem. *quod*, Keltic, *gwaeth*. Grotius, as quoted by Junius, has the following passage:—"Gothi, id est boni, id nomen a vicinis suis acceperere ob hospitalitatem, ut a contrariis moribus suum *Quadi*, id est mali."

In the "Chornicle of Englande," edited by Ritson, we have this passage, referring to king Llad :

"Tho thes maister was ded
Anon he wende to the qued,
For Christ was not yet ybore." 209—11.

This, therefore, is perhaps the origin of the cant phrase, "To go to quod." In the preceding poem we have in the fourth line,

"And werse is the flette
Fram flore to the pette."

The "pette" here means the grave. Is this the origin of the phrase, "To go to pot?"

Vp to heuene after he stegh,
His fader side he sit well negh
On al mighti godes right hond,
Heuene and helle, water and lond,
For to deme quike and dede
He schal come to gode and quede.
The holy gost ileue wel

And holy cherche eueridel
Of holi halewen mendenesse
And of sennes forþeuenesse
Thorgh the mighte of Jesu Crist
And on oure flesches uprist
And on the lif with outen indinge
Jesu Crist us thider bringe. Amen.

11. *Salutatio gloriosæ Virginis.*

This is not a translation from the preceding Latin hymn in MS., neither can I find any Latin hymn corresponding to it in the "Parnassus Marianus," published at Douay 1624, which contains a great number of hymns in honour of the Virgin, collected from the different Missals and other sources.

Heil, Marie, ful of grace,
God is with the on euerich place;
Blessed be thou ouer alle wymmen,
And the fruit of thin wombe. Amen.

Heil and holi ay be thi name,
Fulsum,^{*} leuedi, hende,^{*} and swete,
To hem that beth thorgh sennes lame,
Hastif helpe thou bihete,
And schildest hem fram schendful¹ schame,
That here sennes willesh lete;
Help out of euerich blame
Senfalle, that the willesh grete.

Marie, mayde and moder milde,
Milce^{*} and merci was of the boren
To sauuen and from helle schilde
Alle tho that weren forloren,
For giltes of oure eldren wilde,
Adam and Eve her biforen,
Praise for us to thine childe
That we to his blisse be coren.^{*}

Aud of eche the wes gode,
Thou were chaste and clene of thoghte,
Thou underfenge² lives fode
Of Gabriel that hit te broghte,
And his gretinge wel understode,
Thorgh what Crist in the wonder wroghte,
Of manlich flesh and blode
That he toke that us dere boghte.

Grace thou found in God and loue
Tho' he so hollich the dighte³
That he wolde fro heuene aboue
So lowe in to thin bodi lighte,
Thorgh the to sike⁴ is helthe igove
To lame limes to blinde sighte
Out of heuene blisse ischove⁵
Nis non that the serveth aplighte.⁶

God is he that iboren was
With oute euerich sensul likinge
Of the, ase soune thorgh glas
Schineth with oute ani brekinge.

^{*} *Fulsum*. The word is here used in a good sense, and is formed the same as "gladsome," &c. In a MS. paraphrase of the Magnificat in the library of Caius coll. Camb. it is used in the same sense.

Mi spirite also with herte and thouht on fere
Reioiced hath by *fulsum* abundaunce,
In God that is my sonerayn helthe entere,
And al my joye and my sustenaunce,
Myn hool desire and my full suffisaunce.

^{*} *Hende*. A. S. "courteous, kind."

¹ *Schendful*. A. S. *scendan*, "to confound, to disgrace."

^{*} *Milce*, "pity." A. S. *milts*, "mercy, compassion,"

"Hour Louerd myd hys eyen of *milce* on the loketh thereafore."

R. Gloucester, p. 43.

^{*} *Coren*. A. S. *gecoren*, "elected;" thus, Gode gecorene, "chosen of God."

² *Underfenge*, A. S. *underfon*, "to receive."

³ *Dighte* "appointed, disposed." A. S. *dightan*. In Luke xxii. 29. "and ic eow dighte swa min fæder me rice dighte."

⁴ *To sike*, i. e. too sike, "full sickerly, full surely."

⁵ "Out of heuene blisse ischove"

"Nis non that the serveth aplighte," i. e. no one that serveth thee completely is shoved out of heaven's bliss. Gower, Conf. Am. uses the word *shove* (A. S. *scufan*) in the same sense.

When he was the strengest in hys yre
Was *shoven* out of his empyre.—Conf. Am., b. 7.

⁶ *Aplighte* . . Perhaps "on plight," i. e. in readiness, *completely*. In the old poem of "Gyfe of Warwiche,"

And they that been of most mighte
Grete worship shall they wyne aplighte.

His birth was blisful solas
 To hem that weren thorgh egginge^d
 Forloren of Satanas
 Help us to thi blisse to bringe.
 With the is eue and the aboute
 Michel mirthe and ioie and blisse
 In heuene of angles route
 That the worthschippeth, myde, iwisse.^e
 Wel owen we to the aloute^f
 And prayen that thou us schilde and wisse^g
 Fram deueles doute
 That non of their helthe ne misse.
 For euerich sor that we haven here
 Thorgh the we finde lithing^h sone;
 For Jesu Crist thin sone dere
 Nelle naght werneⁱ the thin bone,
 Whan thou bisext with milde chere^k
 For us that weren dempt^l and fordene
 As deueles in to helle fere^m
 Thorgh senne that here beth idone.
 Place chesⁿ him on for to reste
 In this world Crist Godes sone
 In thin clene blisful breste,
 Wel likede him ther in to wone^o
 And kenned was as brid in neste:
 Of milce and merci thou him mone^p
 That he giue us soules reste
 And grace oure fon for to schone.^q
 Blessed was that ilke stounde^r
 That God Almighti on the thoghte,
 Tho he fram heuene to the grounde
 Lighte and in the lownesse soghte;
 And that was in thin herte ifounde
 Thorgh what we weren alle ibroghte
 Out of sor and maked sounde
 That ferst yuele weren idoghte.^s
 Be thou, levedi, to all mankenne,
 That to the clepeth in here nede,
 Right scheld and clensing of senne
 And to thin sone oure ernde^t bede,
 That we when we wenden benne
 Out of this world thin helthe ifrede^u

Smartliche^x to renne
 Thider ther eche god haveth mede.
 Ouer alle angles in heuene heje
 The sette Crist on his right side
 To helpen tho that beth on sleje
 And ek forloren thorgh senne of pride
 Wend to ward us thin miliful^y eje
 So that thorgh the bet us bitide,
 (Clense us ar we deje
 Of senne,) thin blisse to bide.

Wymmen weren alle ischente^z
 In thraldom helde and onworthe
 Thorgh Eve that the deuil blente
 What Jesu Crist with his maistrie
 Tho lettres of hire name wente
 And made of Eva Ave Marie
 And clensing sente
 To wymmen of eche vileinie.
 And the fruit that to alle gode
 Frowering^a is and ek hem strongeth^b
 And soules helthe and liues fode
 That worthschipeliche hit underfongeth,
 Ripede in thin herte blode
 Ase appel that on the tre hongeth
 So dede up on the rode
 He to wham folk cristene longeth.
 Of thin wombe Crist his halle
 Maked her among mankinde,
 To drive away the deueles alle,
 That mannes soules gonnen^c binde
 With bitere pines thane 3alle:
 Help us that of the maketh mynde
 And down beth falle
 Thorgh the reisinge to finde.
 Amen so mote hit euer be
 As y have seid in my gretinge
 That Jesu Crist sente to the
 In thin worthschipe ouer alle thinge:
 Help, levedi, to maken us fre
 Out of dedli senne to bringe
 That we the blisse isē
 Moten in heuenlich woninge. Amen.

^d *Egginge*, "incitement." A. S. *eggian*, "to incite."

"January hath caught so gret a will

"Thurgh eggng of his wif him for to play

"In his gardin."—Chaucer.

^e *Iwisse*, G. *gewiss*, "surely."

^f *Aloute*, i. e. "to lout, to humble ourselves."

^g *Wisse*, "take."

Crist, quoth he, the wisse
 And geue the heuene blisse.—*Child Horn*. (MS. Camb.)

^h *Lithing*, A. S. *līþian*, "to soothe, to mitigate."

ⁱ *Werne*, "warn, deny."

^k *Chere*, "countenance."

^l *Dempt*, "doomed."

^m *Fere*, "fire."

ⁿ *Ches*, "chose."

^o *Wone*, "dwell."

^p *Mone*, "monish."

A. S. *monian*.

^q *Schone*. Perhaps G. *schonen*, "to spare."

^r *Stounde*, "time" G. *stunde*.

^s *Idoghte*, "thought."

^t *Ernde*, "request, petition."

^u *Ifrede*, "freed." A. S. *gefredan*, "to free."

Ps. xxx. l. "gefred me."

^x *Smartliche*, "quickly." Chaucer uses the expression—"He sterte up *smertly*."

^y *Miliful*, "pitiful." A. S. *milts*.

^z *Ischente*, "ruined." A. S. *scendan*, "to ruin, mar."

^a *Frouering*, "flowering."

^b *Strongeth*. Used in an active sense.

^c *Gonnen*, "to be fain to do anything." G. *gönnen*.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Germany: the spirit of her History, Literature, Social Condition, and National Economy; illustrated by reference to her Physical, Moral, and Political Statistics, and by comparison with other Countries. By Bisset Hawkins, M.D. Oxon. F.R.S.

IN these days of steam and railroads, when a journey to Constantinople is spoken of with even more indifference than our respected forefathers were wont to contemplate a journey to the Metropolis, when the same process of steam and locomotion is applied to the writing of books, which contain the full and true account of all that the experience of three long months may well be supposed to furnish, it is somewhat refreshing, after being worn out with the fizzing and rumbling of a "Three Months' Ramble" in this region, "a Summer" in that, and, *credite posteri*, a whole "Winter," perchance, in Vienna,—to travel along the road with Dr. Hawkins for our guide, with the satisfactory conviction, that, in the patient research and amiable candour which characterises this volume, we have ample security against the crude theories of summer-flitting barristers, or the one-sided views of political partizans. Dr. Hawkins does not profess to present either a geography or a topography of Germany; his endeavour is rather to point out all that is most remarkable and characteristic in that country; all which distinguishes it from its neighbours; all which connects it with the political, literary, and social state of mankind; and all which marks its actual condition and prospects. In the furtherance of this plan, he does not depend upon his own impressions merely, nor take for granted the conclusions of others; but by a careful appeal to statistical facts endeavours, at least, to approximate to an honest and impartial view of Germany.

To many readers, who in a book of travels, or even history, expect the excitement of romance or the grouping of the melodrame, this plain and

straightforward volume will appear heavy and prolix; but to all who value facts, who look on Germany as the country of all others most united to us by kindred descent and social affections, to all who may find it convenient to quit (as *they* always call it) "poor old England," in order that they may educate their children, this book will be invaluable; supplying, as it does, a mass of information not elsewhere to be met with in so collected a form, and in which, we are perfectly sure, the uniform intention of the author has been to state the truth, without any voluntary admission of party bias. And here, perhaps, we may be permitted to add a few words of kind advice to those whom, but too often, the "*res augusta domi*" tempts to seek abroad the means of obtaining accomplishments for their children which they have it not in their power to obtain for them at home. Alas! these accomplishments are often bought at too dear a price, at the risk of sacrificing those fire-side virtues and holier affections, which, growing with our growth, and daily becoming part and parcel of ourselves, should knit our hearts to that land, which still, by God's blessing, is the pride of every Englishman, and the envy of all nations. No where can we ever find an equivalent for that holiest of all affections, the love of our own home; and vainly shall we hope that this will ever flourish, when the child is brought up a stranger in other lands to that which gave it birth. Now-a-days we can ill afford to lose the affection of even one of our countrymen; but when, for the sake of accomplishments merely, the old squirearchical house is left, and the children are taken from the spot where they are imbibing feelings, (prejudices, if you like,) worth a thousand fold more than all that foreign lands can teach, when, in place of the old and loved domestics, they are surrounded by those with whom they have no bond of union, what can we augur, but that in after years the pride of country, and all the "virtues

never known beyond the hallowed limit" of home, will scarcely if at all exist :

" Household deities !

Then only shall be happiness on earth
When Man shall feel your sacred power,
Your tranquil joys." [and love

But if the change must be made, then we would say, Go to Germany ; they are a people who harmonise more with us in character, and you will there incur the least risk of corrupting the morals of your children, at the same time that you can secure for them accomplishments which, if they must be sought elsewhere, can no where be so easily acquired as in Germany.

Dr. Hawkins commences his work with a short but able sketch of the History of Germany to the present day. In speaking of the promises made by some of the sovereigns to present their subjects with a constitutional form of government, in the room of an arbitrary one, he has the following just remarks :

" If the sanguine have not obtained all that they expected, and if the immediate results have not been satisfactory to all, something must be allowed to the suddenness of the measure, to the imperfections inseparable to a first experiment, and to the want of training and apprenticeship ; for a nation does not accustom itself in a few years to constitutional forms ; they must grow even through centuries to maturity before the fruit can be abundant, wholesome, and grateful. One of the most fatal political errors of our age, is the belief that every people are ripe for a constitution ; and that all, in the first moments of fruition, are capable of converting possession into happiness. The soil must first undergo a slow preparatory cultivation, and many a harvest must be reaped without present profit—but still, not all in vain."

In no country of Europe is the distinction of classes more marked than in Germany ; and till of late years the line of demarcation between those of noble and burgher families has been most striking. We live, however, in times when it is impossible that such a state of things could go on in all its galling restrictions. In Prussia, especially, the ruin which in the year 1806 overwhelmed that country, brought, of necessity, a complete change in the policy of its Government. The ap-

peal was made to the people, and in order to gain their support, the old system of servitude was abandoned, the plebeian was allowed to purchase the estates of a nobleman, the nobility was declared liable to conscription, and a system of army promotion was introduced, which excluded the pretensions of birth in the choice of a candidate. Nor was this the case in Prussia alone, but in the majority of the German states the old feudal privileges have been gradually lessened. Is it, then, to be wondered at if, having lost their seigniorial privileges in a great extent, they still cling to purity of family descent, and point with pride to the many-quartered shield ? What may be the end of this state of change, which more or less is pervading all Europe, it is, indeed, impossible to say ; a change which is being brought on by the rapid increase of knowledge (so called) in the lower classes, in the diffusion and misrepresentations of newspapers, in the augmentation of the middle ranks in number and wealth, and in the losses and confusion which the higher families have suffered through the ravages of war, the plunder of foreign invasion, the changes of territory, and the whirlwind of revolutions.

" In Germany, this new motion communicated to society is in a certain degree softened and eased by the friendly tone which, more or less, prevails among the different classes of the community ; an extreme affability, beginning at the highest point, and gradually descending to the base, seems likely to prevent violent collisions, and to diminish the friction. A truth of inexpressible value in all the relations of life is there acknowledged and practised as a fundamental usage of intercourse ; namely, that all are to be treated with respect ; that no superiority of rank or fortune can warrant arrogance of demeanour or pride of speech. Mankind will far more readily forgive even great vices than a breach of courtesy ; and we have ample experience in all biography and history, that kindness and affability of manner form the real secret of conciliating golden opinions."

This is certainly true of Germany ; and it would be well for us at home, if we would abate somewhat of the pride of deportment, which produces great bitterness of feeling in the class immediately beneath our own. In

England we have successive stages of aristocracies, and none are more offensive than those which assume superiority without any just claim to it;—it is your *little great folks*, as they are termed, who are ever the proudest and most overbearing.

In the History of German Literature Dr. Hawkins has been assisted by a friend, who has furnished him with copious notes taken at the lectures of Wilhelm von Schlegel, of well-known fame; this of course adds very much to the interest of these chapters. These notes, however, only extend to the time of Schiller, and the more modern writers are analysed by the same friend, Mr. Joyntee. We can, however, cordially commend this portion of the work: all that comes from Schlegel, on matters of taste and rigorous criticism, cannot fail of being most interesting; he has been entitled, and not unjustly, the first critic of modern times. In a field so wide as that of Modern German Literature, it is impossible to expatiate upon each writer: that semi-Christian and would-be-Grecian school, of which Goëthe and Schiller were the accredited heads, has in these later days been succeeded by the Romantic school, the founders and most active members of which are the Schlegels, Sieck, and Noralis, which was the assumed name of the Baron von Hardenberg. This school may be looked upon as a re-action against the preceding extreme, and it is the deep feelings of enthusiasm which the followers entertain for the romantic spirit of the Middle Ages which gives them their name. They left Greece and Rome for the Christian middle ages, and to them are we indebted for the deep and devout admiration with which Shakspeare is revered in Germany. In speaking of the later works of Sieck, his "Novellen," Dr. H. or rather Mr. Joyntee, says,

"They unbare too cruelly our inevitable weaknesses, and repeat too plainly that folly is the heirloom of our race. A vein of irony pervades them, of an effect sometimes too harsh. It would seem, now and then, as if the author wished to disown his kind, so completely does he despise it."

Now surely this is not exactly a fair critique upon these latter works. Has

Mr. J. read "Der Professor," the most inimitable picture of a kind-hearted bookworm, who is cured of his hypochondria by marriage? We would recommend the reading of this to all Fellows of Colleges who go off upon livings, and find themselves very much out of sorts. Again, there is the "Wechnacht-abend," a tale of great pathos, which does not at all come under the view which Mr. J. gives of "Sieck's Novellen." The favourite theory among the present school of dramatists in Germany is the modern adaptation of the fatalism of the ancients, which Schiller has attempted in the "Bride of Messina." We may instance here the writings of Werner, Müllner, and Grillparner. "One of Werner's most remarkable works is 'The Twenty-fourth of February.'" This is a mistake, Müllner is the writer of this extraordinary play. Mr. J. mentions Raupach as one of the latest writers of popular tragedies, but he does not speak of him as a writer of farces; and it is these to which he owes most of his fame. The character of Jile, a foolish, busy intriguer, who generally forms the prominent character, is highly amusing.

In the chapter upon Education, (c. 12.) Dr. Hawkins gives us some curious statistics, which prove that England is not the only country in which the learned professions are overstocked. He observes that

"The facility with which the highest education may be obtained in Germany, naturally introduces into the arena of life an immense proportion of candidates for its higher prizes, too many of whom finally obtain disappointment, if not entire destitution, while not a few bury their obscure heartburnings in the chance pitance afforded by foreign countries, already overstocked with aspirants of indigenous origin. Thus in the course of ten recent years, the number of Protestant Clergymen has doubled in Prussia, and the Roman Catholic Priesthood has tripled; the lawyers have increased one fourth, but the doctors in medicine only one seventh. At the beginning of this period, (i.e. 1823,) there was one lawyer in 12,600 inhabitants, at the end there was one in 8,562; there was one doctor of medicine, at the beginning, to 27,000 souls, and at last, one in 25,205. In consequence of the increase of students in the late years there was recently in Prussia, so many as

One student in theology in 442 inhabts.
 ——— law in 822 ———
 ——— medicine in 5660 ———

"But the state in Prussia only requires

One clergyman for 1350 inhabts.
 One lawyer for 822 ———
 One doctor of medicine for 3516 ———

[*These figures are evidently incorrect, but they are so printed in Dr. Hawkins's book.*]

"How many of those now employed must accordingly die or retreat, in order to make room for the forthcoming! In the smaller states of Germany the prospect is still more disheartening. In the duchy of Baden, only eight vacancies annually occur of offices in the law, enjoying a fixed salary, while so many as forty-six candidates present themselves annually for examination; and there are already so many as two hundred and fifty-one candidates examined and approved, and awaiting the long-deferred turn."

Dr. H. gives an account, sufficiently accurate, of the system of universities in Germany, but he does not pronounce an opinion upon their merits. Now it is evident that with them lectures constitute everything, and but too often these lectures are no more than harangues upon some given subject.

"Young men," said Goëthe, "are driven in flocks into the lecture-rooms, and are crammed, for want of any real nutriment, with quotations and words. The insight which is wanting to the teacher, the learner is to get for himself as he may. No great wisdom or acuteness is necessary to perceive that this is an entirely mistaken path."

This was then, and still is, perfectly true; in our own universities we go to the opposite extreme, and instead of accustoming the student to trust to his own resources, the system of private tutors is carried to such a length as completely to accustom the pupil in any difficulty to refer it to his tutor, and not try and work it out for himself. Lectures, therefore, with us, are too much secondary things; and besides the cost of private tutors increases to an alarming extent the necessary penses of each student. It is now y much the fashion to send boys to educated in Germany, perhaps at : of the universities. Now for a ang man after he has completed his

studies at home, to attend a course of lectures at one of the German Universities, is doubtless very desirable, but not so for boys. Our own experience would not advise the risk of their encountering, at so early an age, the coarse and low habits of the German student; though without doubt many among them are gentlemanly and quiet lads, but they are the exception. We cordially agree with Dr. H. in the following remarks:

"It appears to me that one essential defect in the system of German University education, is the absence of a good pervading instruction in religion; it is true that there are numerous theological courses delivered for the benefit of students, destined for the Church, but these do not reach the mass of other pupils; they do not necessarily participate in this first and last requisite of an elevated education."

Of the subject of general education, and more especially of the system pursued in Prussia, Dr. H. gives a succinct and admirable account. We would particularly call attention to this topic, since it is one which, probably, before long will be brought before us, and one about which there are the grossest misstatements. We would beg leave to ask what supposable quantity of information concerning any system of National Education can by any possibility be acquired in one day. And yet we know for a fact that a certain honourable member from Ireland went specially to Brussels, not very few weeks since, to inquire into the system of education pursued there; "for," said he, "I have a motion to make against Lord John on that point." He stayed in Brussels one whole day, of course he will not be likely to misstate anything. Oh no! "I know it from my own personal inquiry." Dr. H. gives us a most interesting account of the prison discipline in Germany, which, as might be expected from him, is full of interesting research. He seems decidedly favourable to the system of solitary confinement, provided the present buildings could be improved; for unless cells be moderately warm in winter, light and well ventilated, it would be impossible to adopt this system, because our gaols have not, like the American penitentiaries, been constructed with this express object in

view. The state of the prisons in Germany he considers upon the whole satisfactory, and very different indeed from what they were even twenty years since.

"A praiseworthy care," he says, "is taken by the respective governments of the prisoners *after their liberation*. At Hamburg, it not unfrequently happens, that the prisoner receives on his liberation, a sum of from two to three hundred marks, as the produce of his labour. When the conduct of the prisoner has been good, exertions are made to establish him honestly. In the Duchy of Nassau, if the prisoner's gains do not amount to a certain sum, the deficiency is supplied by the government. In all cases he receives a new dress gratis, and care is taken to replace him well in the world, and to prevent him from returning to his former career. In Rhine-Prussia, as soon as the prisoner is liberated, he is protected and assisted by the Rheno-Westphalian society. In Austria it is the authorities of the police who are bound to superintend him, and to aid in his restoration to society."

Before we take leave of Dr. Hawkins, we must again repeat our conviction of the utility of his work, and the able manner in which he has executed it.

The Authority of Tradition in Matters of Revelation. By the Rev. George Holden, A.M. 12mo. 1838.

MR. HOLDEN has inscribed on his title-page an extract from St. Cyprian which strikes at the root of the question here debated. "*Unde est ista Traditio?* Utrumne de Dominica et Evangelica auctoritate descendens, an de Apostolorum Mandatis atque Epistolis veniens?" Then he adds,—"Ea enim facienda esse quæ scripta sunt Deus testatur." And yet, as the authority of a book cannot be greater than that of the writer, or of a work than the author, or of a decree than the law-giver; so, if it could be proved that the early traditions of the Church were apostolical, they must be received as divine, with a submission equal to that paid to the Scriptures; if they even be proved to have come from the early fathers of the Church, they should be looked on with deep reverence, and received with a willing and dutiful heart; if later than this in time, and inferior to this in authority, they must be judged of

like other matters of serious import which are submitted to our reason, though permitted to command that instant and reverential respect that is paid to the written word of Truth. Mr. Holden gives as the result of his researches:—1. That there is not evidence to prove the tradition of the primitive Churches to be apostolical and divine, and therefore it is not to be received as the *authoritative* test of the meaning of the sacred writings. 2dly. That, as it is not apostolical and divine, it is *human* testimony; yet, as it forms a valuable help to the right interpretation of Scripture, it is to be received with reverent attention. 3rdly. That, though no absolute judge in controversies of faith exists, (primitive tradition being only a collateral proof,) sufficient guides are provided to enable persons to acquire a saving knowledge of revealed truth. 1. The Light of Reason. 2. The Teaching of the Church. 3. The Illumination of the Holy Spirit. Mr. Holden then draws his argument to the conclusion—that this is the *only* view of tradition compatible with the sovereign authority of Scripture, the privileges of the Catholic Church, and the right of private judgment; and that it accords with the doctrines of the Church of England. The work itself is divided into six chapters. 1. Introductory. 2. The Historical Evidence to the Authority of Tradition. 3. Presumptive Evidence to the same. 4. Scriptural Evidence to the same. 5. Legitimate Authority of Tradition. 6. Doctrine of the Church of England respecting Tradition. Mr. Holden sets out by saying it is a subject not only intricate in itself, but involved in obscurity from the different views taken of it by the controversialists; and that its true character is lost in the conflict of opposing statements respecting the authority due to it. He says four different opinions have met with zealous advocates. 1. The Romanists, whose rule of faith is both Scripture and Tradition, and that Tradition consists partly of doctrines *orally delivered by Christ and his apostles, and uninterruptedly transmitted by the Church in their original purity*; and they believe the Catholic Church is constituted an infallible guide for determining what traditions are genuine, and their sense.

Thus such Tradition is independent of Scripture, and of equal authority, as proceeding from the same divine source, though transmitted through a different channel. 2d. Those Protestants who regard Tradition, not as a source of Truth, but as the only guide to it. That Catholic tradition is of unquestionable truth in deciding concerning the truth of Scripture, and that it is necessary to explain and interpret Scripture. This was the opinion held by the learned Thorndike, by Dr. Bull, and in the present day by Professor Keble, Mr. Newman, Dr. Hook, and the author of the Oxford Tracts, besides other writers. Catholic Tradition (they hold) to be that record of the oral teaching, which was inspired by the Holy Spirit; and thus the primitive Church has authority as the expositor of Christ's meaning. It is plain, then, that the main question to be discussed is, Is this primitive tradition the faithful record of the Divine commands, and the apostolical preaching? because, if not, it must be human, and therefore cannot be the test of interpretation: and yet how wide the field of controversy may extend is at once seen by a passage quoted from Mr. Newman, in which he says—"Whatever doctrine the primitive ages unanimously attest, whether by consent of fathers, or by councils, or by the events of history, or by controversies, or in any other way, whatever may be fairly and reasonably considered to be the universal belief of those ages, is to be received as coming from the apostles." Bishop Jebb says, "As the universal consent of all men in all ages is allowed to be the voice of Nature, so the unanimous concurrence of councils, churches, bishops, and fathers ought to be received as the voice of the Gospel." Yet they who hold these opinions, declare the authority of Tradition to be subordinate to that of the Bible; and they limit the authority of Tradition to the primitive ages, though they are not agreed as to the exact period; some extending it to the close of the second century, some to the Nicene Council, some to the four first Councils, some others still further. They differ from the Romanists in not receiving Tradition as entirely co-equal with Scripture, and in not believing its continu-

ous purity in all ages to the present time. The third opinion is held by those who look on Tradition as useful, but not authoritative; and the fourth dismiss its authority altogether, holding the principle that the obscure parts of Scripture are to be explained by others—or, in other words, that Scripture is to explain itself. The great question, as we observed, regarding Tradition, is, whether it can be authenticated as apostolical and divine; can its doctrines be traced up to the same inspired source as the Scriptures? This is the main point of discussion in Mr. Holden's volume, and we must say that we have seldom found a work written with more perfect acquaintance with the subject, with more careful exposition of arguments, and more candid and honourable feeling towards the high character of those from whose opinions he is obliged, unfortunately, to dissent. It is a work highly creditable to him as a theological writer, and such as we cordially recommend to all who would wish, in a moderate compass, to see a most important subject reviewed in its several branches. That all differences should be reconciled, and unanimity of opinion produced, it would be hopeless to expect; but it is of great importance to have the doctrine calmly and logically discussed, its various points brought forward and arranged, and misstatements, or contradictions that have been discovered, so pointed out, as no longer to embarrass the argument.

To present an abridgment of a work so closely and fully reasoned as this is, would be impossible, unless in a space not little short of the original: we must content ourselves with giving the result of the author's inquiries in his own words; and first, as to the *Historical* evidence to the authority of Tradition, he says,

"The result is, that it fails to prove such a continuous unanimity in doctrine as is requisite for the proof of *Apostolicity*; it nevertheless goes to establish a compact of the Churches sufficiently ancient and general, to form a strong body of evidence; so strong, indeed, that it is impossible for a candid mind to reflect upon it without a conviction that a reverential respect is due to the voice of primitive antiquity; that in all scriptural investigations, appeal ought always to be made to it, not as a divine authority, but

as a most valuable attestation to the true faith."

With regard to the *Scriptural* evidence to the authority of Tradition, the author's conclusion is,

"That nothing like Scriptural evidence can be produced in support of the authority of Tradition; while, on the contrary, the Scriptures attest their own sufficiency as an intelligible rule of faith and life; it would therefore be irrational to exalt Tradition to an equality with them. Indisputably it may be an useful aid in biblical interpretation; it may be a valuable secondary authority; but the Scriptural evidence proves that it is not, like the New Testament itself, of apostolic origin."

In conclusion, the true and *Legitimate* authority of Tradition is thus laid down:

"As no solid reason can be advanced for altogether repudiating primitive Tradition, we must adopt the other alternative, and range ourselves along with those who regard it as a *human* but valuable attestation to the apostolic doctrine. The very arguments which forbid an implicit submission to its guidance, not only allow but enforce a devout attention to its voice. It may be difficult to define the exact degree of authority to which, according to this theory, it is entitled; for on some points it affords more important testimony than on others; yet in all cases there is a medium between rejection and making it the umpire in matters of dispute, and this medium we are bound to observe, wholly discarding its claims to *divine* authority, but conscientiously employing it as a valuable *human* evidence, as a most important witness, among many others, to the truth."

Lastly, it is said, that the Church of England holds the Scriptures to be the only rule of faith. This is her primary and fundamental principle, but she pays the profoundest respect to the declared voice of the primitive Catholic Church, as a help for interpreting the Scriptures, and judging of the christian doctrines; but it is a respect far subordinate to that which she pays to the written word of God, since she admits the authority of christian antiquity merely as a help and guide to, and a confirmation of, her own interpretation of the Scriptures, which Scriptures she regards, and justly regards, as the only divine source and standard of religious truth.

Not Tradition, but Revelation. By Philip N. Shuttleworth, D.D.

THIS little volume is employed in discussing the same subject as the one which we have just noticed; and as the question in dispute has been laid before our readers as fully as we were able in a confined space, it is only necessary to add, that in the present work, the qualities which Dr. Shuttleworth has shown in his other works on Theology, his judgment in discussion, and his eloquent and animated style, are not wanting. He has, perhaps, expressed himself in stronger language than that used by Mr. Holden, and has not guarded his argument with such careful reserve and anxiety; and he has looked, perhaps, with more distrust at the consequences resulting from the general reception of the doctrine of Tradition, as advocated by its supporters, and the tendency it would have to lead to other opinions prejudicial to the paramount authority of Scripture: but his statements, though forcible, and his expressions strong, yet are they advanced with all respect for his opponents, and supported by a clear and just line of reasoning. "The real point at issue," he observes, "is, whether we have any reason for supposing that in the apostolic age and that which immediately followed, any doctrines were taught as of divine authority, independently of those expressly comprehended in the page of Scripture. What the theological student really wants, is a demonstration from the nature of the subject-matter, or from some authentic declaration of the first teachers of our religion, that it really constitutes a necessary element in the original frame-work of our belief."

When we consider that on this subject, not only the judgment, and learning, and reasoning of the different writers on either side are employed, but that their feelings also, especially on one side, are deeply interested; when we see how much may be forcibly urged in maintenance of these several opinions; when we see the totally distinct views with which some of the writers come to the discussion (for we should place these of Dr. Shuttleworth and the late Mr. Froude most widely apart); when we see how indeterminate are the boundaries

of many points of the dispute, and from what different points of view the various parts of the subject may be contemplated; when even the great question as to what is revealed in Scripture, and what in Tradition, is itself a point of disagreement and dispute, we cannot hope to see, in the present state of the argument, any prospect of unanimity; but it might, we think, be useful, leaving the abstract argument as it is still open to controversy, to have the limit of what is called primitive Tradition fixed, as it were by consent, (as, for example, say ending with the close of the second century,) and the doctrines dependent on that Tradition to be received by our faith fully investigated and drawn forth from the works of the fathers or councils. One might then again approach the general argument with a more precise and accurate knowledge of its importance as to every particular doctrine. As it is, we thank the two writers, whose works have been before us, for the learning, judgment, temper, and truly Christian feeling, with which they have come to the discussion, and for the advancement they have made towards the discovery of Truth. We cannot help saying, as we close, that in Dr. Shuttleworth's volume, there are many passages of a more general nature, branching out of the main argument, of great eloquence and beauty.

Ancient allegorical, historical, and legendary Paintings in Fresco, discovered in 1804 on the walls of the Chapel of the Trinity at Stratford-upon-Avon, from drawings by Thos. Fisher, F.S.A., with Fac-similes of Charters, Seals, Rolls of Accounts, &c. Described by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. folio.

A REMARKABLE feature in the civil history of the middle ages, is the existence of certain establishments known as guilds or fraternities, which are almost universally found in the principal mercantile towns. In their original state, these incorporations appear to be generally marked with a religious character, and the best endowed and most important of them were those connected with the rising interests of the trading portion of the

community. In uniting for the purpose of protection and the furtherance of their trade or manufacture, the merchants of the old time were not forgetful of the benefits they owed to the Author of all good, and the duty and necessity of shewing by their attention to public worship a good example to their servants and dependents. Hence the guildhall, in which the affairs of their business were discussed and settled by the gravest and best-informed of the fraternity, and where the social meeting for relaxation and the interchange of good-feeling was held, was usually accompanied by its chapel, in which the public worship of the Church was duly and regularly solemnised. A remembrance of these guilds is preserved in many of the companies of the city of London, which, although they present but a shadow of their original formation, still retain their ancient titles and their patron saints. In one instance (the Mercers') the chapel exists, and service still continues to be performed at certain periods.

The general character of the ancient fraternities, which were very numerous, is succinctly given by Mr. Nichols in the opening of his historical account.

"The foundation of Gildes is of an origin more remote than any charters or registers now extant; and the existence of almost every gilde may be obscurely traced above the date of its remaining records. Associations of a similar description were customary among the classical ancients, and they occur in the Capitula of Carloman, and of the Anglo-Saxon synods; the name is derived from the *gelda* or contribution, which was subscribed by the members for common uses; and in their objects they ranged from those usually designed by modern benefit societies, alms, and good fellowship, (including a wholesome provision for settling disputes without the irritating and expensive process of litigation,) to some of a commercial character, which have subsequently devolved to companies of traders, and to others of a municipal nature, from which they were gradually relieved on the towns becoming incorporated by royal charters. But beyond these secular duties, they combined also a pious provision for religious services, particularly masses for the souls of the deceased members. With this view, a gilde would frequently build an additional

chapel, chancel, or aisle to the parish church, and occasionally they erected a distinct edifice, as was the case at Stratford-upon-Avon, where the church was inconveniently distant from some parts of the town."

A chapel belonging to one of the superior grades of such fraternities exists at Stratford-upon-Avon, which, in addition to its more proper character, was also a chapel of ease to the parish church. The guild to which it belonged, was dedicated to the Holy Cross, and appears to have been in existence so early as 1269; but the chapel, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is of much later date, the chancel having been erected in 1450, and the body and tower at the close of the same century by the bounty of Sir Hugh Clopton, a native of Clopton near Stratford, who, having acquired a large fortune as a mercer in London, of which city he was mayor in 1492, munificently bestowed a part of his wealth in adding an appropriate nave or body to the existing chancel. This worthy benefactor died in 1497, before the completion of the structure he had commenced, but which he directed his executors to finish.

The chapel underwent a thorough repair in 1804, and at this period the ancient paintings which, in accordance with the practice of the age when the nave was erected, covered the walls, were brought to light, and the late Mr. Fisher was fortunate enough to be apprised of the discovery; and, with a zeal for which he was eminently distinguished, he proceeded to make drawings of such of the remains of the paintings as could be made out. The pursuit of this object brought him into correspondence with the corporation of the town, and he was, with a liberality which is not often displayed by similar bodies, freely allowed the use of a valuable collection of ancient documents formerly belonging to the guild. Mr. Fisher in consequence enlarged upon his original intention, and proceeded to give fac-simile specimens of the records which had been so freely lent to him. In pursuance of this object he published in his lifetime sixteen plates of the paintings, representations of one hundred and fifty seals, and twenty-six plates of fac-similes of records; but in conse-

quence of the demand of eleven copies under the copyright act, he suspended his labours, and before he resumed them, which it was his intention to have done, his death intervened, and the plates passed into the hands of the present proprietor. As Mr. Fisher had not published any letter-press description of the plates, the present edition, with the addition of a view of the chapel and six additional plates of documents, is produced to supply the deficiency; and Mr. J. G. Nichols has ably furnished a brief description of the several subjects comprised in it.

The majority of the paintings which occupied the walls of the nave were designed to portray the principal incidents in the legend of the Holy Cross, but those which have been preserved do not go further back than the interview of the Queen of Sheba with Solomon, although, as Mr. Nichols observes, the history of the wood of which the holy rood was formed is traced in the original to the creation of the world: from this event it proceeds to the battle between Constantine and Maxentius, fought under the celebrated labarum, which is depicted as a yellow standard bearing on a roundel, parted per pale gules and azure, a cross tau counterchanged and fimbriated to avoid a breach of a well-known heraldic rule. The soldiers of Maxentius bear on their jupons, argent, a lion rampant gules, in accordance with the practice of the old heralds, who appear to have at all times exercised great ingenuity in investing ancient personages with fictitious armorial bearings, with the view of giving an extreme character of antiquity to their science. The finding of the cross by St. Helena, and a representation of a combat between the son of Chosroes the Persian and the Emperor Heraclius, by whose arm the sacred relic was recovered from the Infidels, and its subsequent restoration to Jerusalem, form the subjects of the other paintings illustrative of the legend. The residue of the decorations of the chapel were insulated figures of saints:—the martyrdom of St. Thomas-à-Becket, St. George and the Dragon, and above the chancel the Last Judgment, which appears to have occupied such a situation in most churches. Two other paintings, of a monitory character, must

not be passed without notice: on one appears a metrical commentary on the mutability of all earthly grandeur, apparently rehearsed by an angel; the other Mr. Nichols explains as designed to represent the Judgment of God upon Sin, as typified in the Revelations under the name of the "whore of Babilon." We regret the verses attached to the first subject are too long to be extracted entire, but they are of frequent occurrence, and are probably familiar to most of our readers; we give as an example the first verse:

Erth oute of erth þs wondrously wrought,
Erth hath gotten vpon erth a bygnete
of noght,

Erth vpon erth hath sett all þys thowht
Now erth vpon erth may be bybrowght.

and the moral in which is summed up the lesson intended to be conveyed. It is given in modern orthography by Mr. Nichols:

"Who so him be-thought
Inwardly and oft
How hard it is to flit
From bed to pit,
From pit to pain
That never shall cease certain,
He would do no sin
All the world to win."

The documents engraved are valuable, not only as throwing a light on our ancient manners and customs, but, as Mr. Nichols shews, they are evidences of more than one historical fact—an indulgence (of which a fac-simile is engraved) "supplies, what was hitherto unknown, the paternal name of Ralph de Stratford, Bishop of London, and shews him to have been one of the family of Hatton, which derived their name from Hatton-upon-Avon;" the Bishop, following the usual practice of ecclesiastics, having relinquished the name of his parents and assumed that of his birth-place.

The letter-press appended by Mr. Nichols to the present edition of the plates is of great utility, and affords the means of completely understanding the subjects which are engraved, and without which the seals and many of the fac-similes would be almost useless. The work, which for so many years has been nearly unknown, will now form a valuable addition to the library of the antiquary, who will in few cases possess so complete an illus-

tration of an ancient structure in the compass of a volume of equal magnitude with the present.

Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Vol. XXVII. part 2.
(Continued from p. 411.)

On the Measures taken for the Apprehension of Sir Thomas de Gournay, one of the Murderers of King Edward the Second; and on their final issue.
By the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.

MR. HUNTER has been enabled, by reference to some ancient compotuses in the Exchequer, to furnish very important corrections to the statements of the old Chroniclers De la Moor and Walsingham, in reference to the fate of Sir Thomas de Gournay, who was the principal actor in the murder of Edward the Second at Berkeley Castle. The statements of these historians is, that Gournay, flying the country after commission of the fact, was apprehended at Marseilles, and being taken and put on board a ship to be conveyed to England, was beheaded at sea. The documents given by Rymer in the *Fœdera*, although they serve to illustrate much of the proceedings instituted by Edward the Third for apprehending the murderers of his father, fail to shew the final result of those measures. Mr. Hunter has drawn up a very ingenious historical chain of evidence from existing records bearing upon the facts. Some abortive attempts were made to apprehend Gournay, before the King, on the 16th of January 1333, despatched Sir William de Thweng to Naples for the purpose of bringing him to England: the whole progress of this journey is singularly and minutely illustrated by the compotus of the expenses of Thweng's mission, which shews that Gournay was apprehended by him in the dominions of Robert King of Sicily and Naples; that he was brought by Thweng, on his way towards England, partly by sea, partly by land, in a very declining state of health (as appears by the charges incurred by Thweng on his account for medical advice) to Bayonne, where he died. The body of Gournay was brought to England; the vessel touched at Sandwich for provisions, and then proceeded to Tynemouth, the King being at Berwick. "On the 7th of

July 1333, Thweng presented himself to the King to give an account of his mission. His charges amounted to 350*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* his own fee being 10*s.* per diem." He continued with the King in his army at Berwick to July 20, thirty of his men, as well sailors as others, remaining in the ship, "cum corpore Thomæ de Gournay mortui ducto de dictis partibus de Naples." Nothing is said of any interment. Thus is almost every statement of Walsingham and De la Moor relative to this transaction contradicted by the irrefragable testimony of a contemporary record; Gournay was not arrested at *Marseilles*; he was not put to death at sea; nor was he put to death lest he should implicate other great persons in the crime—as the Bishop of Hereford, or Queen Isabella herself. Mr. Hunter justly remarks, that De la Moor's inaccuracies and misrepresentations in these points are such as to throw a suspicion over other information given by him concerning the last year of the life of the unhappy Edward II. The useful purpose to which Mr. Hunter has applied these so long-neglected instruments, demands the thanks at once of the antiquary and historian.

Account of a British Buckler found in the bed of the river Isis, between Little Wittenham and Dorchester in Oxfordshire.

This buckler, like the beautiful and perfect specimen of a British shield preserved at Goodrich Court, and which is engraved in a former volume of the *Archæologia* (see our Number for Nov. 1836, p. 505), is adorned with bosses within raised concentric circles, and has an umbo to receive the hand; but the bosses of the buckler are six times the size of those of the shield, while its diameter is about half. Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick thinks this buckler is an unique specimen of the *Tartan*, shewing that the Dobuni had a different form of shield from that used by the natives near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, or those of Merioneth or Cardigan.

A Letter from Edw. Hawkins, Esq. F.R.S. to Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, with an account of some Saxon Pennies

and other articles found at Sevington, North Wills.

These coins were discovered in the middle of a meadow, where there were no traces of buildings; they had been deposited in a box, and with them two delicate instruments of silver, one a fork, the other a spoon. The coins were chiefly of the ninth century of the Saxon dominion, 806 to 890. Fac-similes of ten types, varying from those already known, are given in the plate illustrating Mr. Hawkins' paper. They are of Wulfred, Archbishop of Canterbury [two varieties]; Ceonwulf, King of Mercia; Beothulf, King of Mercia [three varieties]; Egbert, sole monarch of England; Ethelwulf [two varieties]; Ethelstan. The Runic knot-work, as Mr. Hawkins terms it, on the spoon and fork, proves that the ancient crosses thus adorned in Wales, of which we have seen several examples, were executed at a period coeval with the Anglo-Saxon dynasties. Mr. Hawkins shows that, although the use of forks was unknown in England before the time of Coryate, the curious passage in whose *Crudities* relative to which he cites, it is probable their use had never ceased in Europe from the time of the Romans, as forks of that people have been found on the Appian way, &c.

Instructions by Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland, to his Son, Algernon Percy, touching the management of his Estate, Officers, &c. Written during his confinement in the Tower; communicated by James Heywood Markland, Esq. F.R.S.

This nobleman will be recognised as the sufferer under those vague accusations in the Court of Star-Chamber, tending to connect him, at least in silent connivance, with that horrible attempt at revolution, purposed to be effected by one comprehensive and instantaneous massacre, the Powder Plot. The Earl was finally adjudged to pay a fine of 30,000*l.*, to be deprived of all his offices, and imprisoned in the Tower for life;—a sentence afterwards mitigated to imprisonment for fifteen years and a mulct of 11,000*l.* Mr. Markland very judiciously animadverts upon circumstances which render the Earl's guilty cognizance of the plot extremely

improbable; and observes that the MS. now printed was penned under a persecution likely to sour and pervert the best principles of the heart. It is a literary curiosity; and in many passages incidentally illustrates the manners and peculiar language of the times: the principles it enjoins are, however, eminently *artificial*, and the author, who inculcates caution bordering on suspicion, and politic dissimulation, as the golden rules of deportment in life, may arrest our attention, but cannot command our respect. These instructions form a heavy tract, and needed, to render them palatable, all the salt of Mr. Markland's lively introduction.

Observations on a Roman Speculum exhibited by Sir William Middleton, Bart: by John Gage, Esq. Director.

This relic was found in the parish of Coddanham, Suffolk, in 1823, and soon after noticed in our Magazine, vol. xcv. i. 291, with representations of its exterior sides. A Roman way from Colchester by Stratford on the Stour to Caistor passes near the spot where it was discovered. Mr. Gage describes the speculum as a portable trinket, consisting of a thin circular bronze case divided horizontally into two equal portions, which fit one into the other. "The case has on the one side a head of Nero, and on the other a very close imitation of the reverse of a coin of that emperor, in large brass, with the legend *Adlocut. Coh.* representing the Emperor addressing the army. No legend appears on the speculum. The reliefs are enchased."

This speculum appears to be of bronze, with a tinned reflecting surface. The speculum found in an urn in Deveril Street, Dover-road, exhibited by Mr. Kempe to the Society of Antiquaries, and now in the British Museum, was of a very different character; it had a handle attached, and was carried like a fan. (See the engraving in *Archæologia*, Vol. XXVI. and in our number for Nov. 1836, p. 507.) The Deveril-street mirror was exceedingly brittle; exhibited a bright silvery fracture where recently broken, and was probably largely amalgamated with antimony.

Inedited Documents relating to the

Imprisonment and Condemnation of Sir Thomas More, communicated by John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A.

Mr. Bruce observes that Sir Thomas More was committed to the Tower in 1534, not for refusing to take the oath of supremacy as is generally supposed, but for refusing the oath appointed by the Statute of 25 Henry VIII. to maintain the succession to the Throne in the issue of that monarch by Anne Boleyn, in which the invalidity of his first marriage and the validity of his divorce and second marriage were affirmed. The historian Rapin, on whom so few inaccuracies can be charged, recognises this distinction. (Vol. I. p. 803.) This refusal was constituted, by the act of Parliament, misprision of treason; and for refusing to comply with its provisions, Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More, were condemned by the Parliament to suffer confiscation of their estates and perpetual imprisonment. They suffered the extreme penalty of treason in 1535 for objecting to take the oath of supremacy. Two very interesting documents are given by Mr. Bruce in relation to these matters from the Arundel MSS.: one is a petition from the wife and children of More to Henry VIII. craving his release from the Tower of London, where he had been eight months confined "for refusing the oath" [of succession], and that the king would be pleased to allow him such maintenance out of his forfeited estate as he might think fit.

This instrument is much in the form of a bill in Chancery, and was, probably, as Mr. Bruce thinks, drawn by Sir Thomas More himself. The other document is the record of the indictment found against More for denying the King's supremacy, which at once fixes the specific offence for which More was executed, which Sir James Mackintosh, in his recent life of that excellent man, has observed, was not certainly known; but which, however, we must remark, is expressly affirmed by Rapin, on the authorities of Hall, Lord Herbert, Burnet, and Strype. Mr. Bruce has judiciously rescued the above document from its semi-barbarous Latin habilliment, and thrown the substance of it into a narrative form, reserving the original for the

appendix to his paper. It is remarkable that this instrument openly asserts the power of Parliament at pleasure to confer or alienate the kingly office—"Rex per parliamentum fieri potest et per parliamentum deprivari potest:" a doctrine which would not, probably, have been so decidedly broached, but for the enactments that had been previously made, relative to the succession.

Remarks on the Matrix of the Seal of Boxgrave Priory, Sussex, by Sir Frederick Madden.

This seal was found by some labourers in excavating for a line of railway, but the spot has not been ascertained. It resembles the beautiful seal of Southwick Priory, Hants, so ingeniously contrived for producing on each of its sides an impression of two surfaces, the figures of the under surface presenting themselves entirely clear through the architectural apertures of the upper. It has, moreover, a contrivance for impressing a marginal legend.

"On the face forming the *obverse* of the Seal, is represented the front of a monastic building, similar in its details to those on many seals of the latter half of the thirteenth century. In the upper part, within a trefoil, is the head of Jesus Christ in the act of benediction; in the middle, under canopies, appear whole-length figures of Gabriel and the Virgin, with the half figure of a monk in smaller niches on either side, in the attitude of prayer; whilst below, in a quatrefoil, we have the head of a Bishop, probably intended for Blaise, the patron saint. Around is the following legend:

Sigillum ecclesie Sancte Marie Sanctique Blasii de Boxgrava.

On the exterior, or *dors*, of this piece, are engraved in compartments, raised above the ground, similar figures and heads to those just described, and which, in fact, were originally designed by the maker of the seal to occupy their places when the impression was made. They are rather larger, and of earlier execution. On each side of the head of Christ appear the letters A Ω; two additional heads (perhaps meant for Peter and Paul) are designed to fill the spaces which are occupied on the *obverse* by plain quatrefoils; between the Angel and the Virgin is a scroll with the words AVE MARIA, and an altar or portiforium below; and instead of the mere head of Bishop Blaise, we have his half-length, holding a crozier, and his

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name, apparently, engraved above. The face of the corresponding half, forming the *reverse* of the seal, represents the Virgin seated under a trefoil canopy, with the infant Jesus in her lap, and holding up in her right hand a fleur-de-lis, or lily. On either side of her are trees with birds on them, and her feet rest, as in the instance of the seal of Merton Priory, on an elegantly ornamented corbel. Round the margin we read a rhyming legend, as follows:

*Dicitur ex ligno viridi Boxgravia digno,
Nominē nam crescit, virtutibus atque
virescit.*

On the *dors* are eight blank compartments of different shapes, raised from the ground, and destined to cover the corresponding places on the *obverse* of the Seal."

On either edge is engraved a rhyming legend,

*Qui transmisit aee Boxgravam liberet à vae
Judiciumq. grave non sentiat, immo suave*

which we will venture thus to render and explain with similar doggerel licence.

"Who hailed the Virgin, Boxgrave save from woe! [know.]
No heavy doom, but grateful may it

A second matrix was found with the preceding, on which was a female figure standing and holding a box to receive alms. Legend,

*Sigillum Sanctæ Radegundis Leprosarum
de Locovere, Fratrum et Sororum ejus-
dem loci.*

The locality of this hospital of St. Radegund, like that of many of the smaller foundations of this nature, cannot now be ascertained.

Observations on the mode adopted by Masons at various and distant periods in forming a straight head over an aperture. By Sydney Smirke, F.S.A.

This is a paper of much technical value; five examples are given of the method adopted by the masons of the classic and gothic ages for effecting the above recited object. The first is from the Temple of Concord at Agrigentum; the second from one of the adyts of the emissario to the Lake of Albano; the third from the doorway of Theodoric's tomb at Ravenna; the fourth is the straight lintel over the doorway of Rochester Cathedral; and the fifth is from the chimney opening in an old kitchen at Edgcot, Northamptonshire. Thus, from a building constructed by

4 M

the ancient Greeks, to one apparently of the early part of the sixteenth century, we have at certain intervals substantial records of the continuance of the same architectural contrivance, deteriorated, however, in point of its style of execution as it descended through distant ages. The masonic art was surely traditional throughout Europe; and whatever variety of styles were introduced, its leading principles were adhered to through the stream of ages.

In the Appendix to the volume are *Notices of Eynsford Castle, Kent*, in a letter from Edward Cresy, Esq. to John Gage, Esq. accompanied by plans and elevations. Eynsford Castle is a very interesting specimen of a *Castelet*, if that diminutive may be employed, of the early Norman period. A square keep of small dimensions was surrounded by an outward wall of irregular polygonal form, and about 530 feet in circumference. This wall occupies, as we remember, the whole area of a little ait or islet, round which the Darent formerly flowed. It remains at present in a tolerably perfect state, although the keep has been levelled, for the greater part, within a few feet of the foundations. The outer wall is remarkable for being destitute of flanking projections. We have little doubt but the whole building formed at once the domestic residence or manse and fortalice of the Norman lord of Eynsford.

Alfred Burges, Esq. in a letter to Sir Henry Ellis, notices the *Roman Pavement discovered under one of the houses at Crosby Square, Bishopsgate*; a circumstance which shows that the site of Crosby Hall had been occupied by a mansion of importance even in the Roman times.

Dr. Conrad Leemans, first conservator of the Museum at Leyden, who exhibited a plaster cast of a human skeleton found in 1828, at *Arentsburg*, near the Hague, considers from the result of the recent researches there made under the auspices of the Dutch government, that it was the *Forum Hadriani* of the tables of Peutinger; the Roman ornaments on the body seem to prove that if it did not belong

to an individual of that nation, it can at all events be of no later period than shortly after the time in which the Romans were in possession of that part of Holland under Constantine. The ornaments consisted, in the first place, of three fibule of bronze, one about the neck, the second near to the left shoulder, the third under the left breast. Only one of them was attached to the bones. Two others fell in pieces as soon as the body was exposed to the influence of the air. Bracelets of very bad silver ornamented the lower part of the arms.

The account of the Roman column described by Mr. Kempe, as having been found on the site of the Grey Friars' monastery (now Christ's Hospital), one side of which was converted into clustered pillars of the style of architecture employed in the time of Henry the Third, would have been more satisfactorily illustrated by an engraving. The cinerary urns placed within outer urns of large dimensions discovered near the Roman road into Essex, opposite Red Lion Street, Whitechapel,* and at Deveril Street, Dover Road, near the old Watling Street, add, as Mr. Kempe observes, to the numerous examples of tombs placed by the Romans near their highways. "*Hic propter viam positi ut dicant prætereuntes, vale!*"

Mr. Diamond proves by sundry examples that the received tradition that *Mezzotinto Engraving* was invented by Prince Rupert is entirely erroneous: the invention is due to *Louis Von Siegen*, a Lieut.-Col. in the service of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, born 1628. A mezzotinto print of the Virgin and Infant Jesus, dedicated to Cardinal Julius Mazarin, bears the following affirmation:—"Novi hujus sculpturæ modi primus inventor Ludovicus a Siegen humilissime offert dicat et consecrat anno 1667."

The drawings, by Mr. Carlos, of the curious paintings of the 12th century, which adorn the roof of one of the lateral chapels which flank the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Guilford, are satisfactorily elucidated with the aid of Mr. J. G. Nichols. An engraving from these drawings would have

* Engraved in *Gent. Mag.* Vol. V. pt. 1, p. 371.

added interest and value to the paper; nor can the graphic art, we suggest, under similar circumstances, be employed too liberally in aid of the Society's transactions.

On presenting to the Society a map of the Roman roads over the Yorkshire wolds, John Walker, Esq. of Malton, accompanied it with some local observations, by which we learn that *Roman mile-stones* remain at Filey, Rudstone Parva, and Carnaby,—all by the sea-coast; that the Roman roads over the Yorkshire wolds, having a hard statumen of natural chalk, are not artificially raised; their direction was marked by *tumuli*. This circumstance will account for many *tumuli* throughout the kingdom, when opened, affording no sepulchral deposits. Such mounds were often landmarks, indications of the line of road, exploratory stations, or the means for elevating small wooden forts; for some such purpose as the last mentioned, we imagine, that giant barrow on Marlborough Downs, "Silbury Hill," was constructed. The site of British huts is marked out on the wolds by circular hollows, the centre of which exhibits in many instances marks of the domestic fire.

On occasion of the exhibition by Sir Henry Ellis of the plan of the Roman road between Staines and Silchester, drawn by certain of the senior students of Sandhurst Military College, Mr. Kempe communicated some observations chiefly with a view of confirming the opinion of Horsley, that Silchester was the *Calleva Atrebatum*, not the *Vindomis*, of Antonine's Itinerary. The strongest proof, says Mr. Kempe, after all, that it was the ancient Calleva, may be found in the circumstance "that some traces of its former name are preserved in the present," which he proceeds to show as follows:—

"Like many other ancient cities of Britain, Silchester was known by various appellations. We shall see if any of

these had an identity of origin. Nennius, in his Catalogue of British Cities, calls it *Caer Segont*; perhaps merely with reference to the inhabitants of the district in which it was placed. This distinction was probably merged in the Itinerary, in its connexion with the more important province of the Atrebrates, on whose confines it immediately stood. Nennius tells us it was also called *Murimintum*; an appellation which we must consider had allusion to its *wall*, which, even to this day, is so strikingly characteristic of its site. The term *Gallewa* or *Calleva*, of the Roman Itineraries, appears to have had the same source, and was but a softened form of the British *Gual Vawr*, or the *Great Wall*; both names had their root, perhaps, in the Greek *χάλιξ* (*silex*), whence also the French *Caillon* (a pebble). *Silechester* or *Silchester* is therefore but a *Saxontizing*, to use the term, of *Silicis Castrum*, the fortress of the Flint or Wall, by the easy metonymy which I have shewn.* The Greek lexicographer says, that *χάλικες* are the small stones of which buildings are constructed, 'ut sunt silices,' 'et cementa,' and cites Thucydides for authority, *ἐντός δὲ οὐτε χάλιξ οὐτε πῆλος ἦν*.

"Nennius ascribes the foundation of Silchester to Constantius, the son of Constantine the Great. Whatever improvements he might have made in its buildings or defences, I cannot but think it had a much earlier origin: as the chief fastness or forest stronghold of the Segontiaci, it probably existed at the time of Cæsar's expedition into Britain. The anonymous geographer of Ravenna gives it a name which I have not yet noticed, *Ard-oneon*; this is a pure *British* compound, and may be read *Ardal Onion*, the region of Einion or Onion. Now it happens, by the circumstantial tenacity of tradition, that an arch or cavern in the massive walls of Silchester is called to this day *Onion's Hole*, and Camden bears testimony that, in his time, the numerous coins found within its limits were called *Onion's pennies*.

"*Onioni denarii quem Gigantem fuisse et hanc urbem incoluisse somniant.*"

"These coins are chiefly, I believe, of the *lower empire*, and attest the large

* It may be something in favour of the derivation suggested by Mr. Kempe, that the early Monkish historians write the name *Cylycestre* and *Kilcestre*. Thus Robert of Gloucester, following Geoffrey of Monmouth, speaking of King Arthur, says—

— "The high men all come
Of the land to *Cylycestre*, and counsel thereof nome
For to make him a king." —

population of the place at that period. I cannot, however, with the venerable and judicious Camden, esteem the tradition concerning the Giant Onion altogether as a dream; doubtless he was some great chieftain of the Segontian weald; the lord of Silchester before its *siliceous* rampire was raised, when its defences were constructed of earth and the felled trees of the surrounding woods. The form of the station shows that its original ground-plot was not Roman. Einion may, therefore, be compared to one of those beings of primeval times whom the Scripture terms *Giants*: a race of more bodily power than man possesses in his civilized condition; for in savage life the corporeal energies are more fully developed: to which we may add, that the hardihood, temperance, and exercise, which must be practised in a life so destitute of luxurious indulgence, induce, of necessity, no small degree of natural prowess. Thus personal strength was, in the heroic ages, a highly honourable quality.*

Mr. Kempe's paper is accompanied by a plan of the walls, defences, and amphitheatre of Silchester, compiled from documents preserved in the King's library at the British Museum; he also gives a plan of the public baths of the city discovered A. D. 1833, and noticed by him in our Magazine for February in that year, p. 131.

Other articles of the Appendix, which our space does not admit us particularly to discuss, and most of which have been already noticed by us in our monthly report of the Society's proceedings, are—the account, by Sir Francis Palgrave, of an antique onyx, bearing the effigies of an Imperial family of Rome, inserted in the cover of a MS. of the Gospels, presented by Charlemagne, or his sister Ada, to the Abbey of St. Maximin, near Treves. A representation of the siege of Therouenne, communicated by Sir Henry Ellis, from the Cottonian collection.

A dissertation by Mr. Planché on a portrait in the possession of the Duchess of Sutherland, which had been reputed to be that of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, but which he shows, by the badge at the back of the painting, and motto, to be that of his brother Anthony, Bastard of Bur-

gundy. The badge is described as a barbican bursting into flames, and beneath is his war-cry, "*Nul ne si frote*;" entwined with the cordage attached to the badge are the letters I. N. E., which Mr. Planché thinks are the initials of the office to which the Bastard was appointed in the year 1464, *Imperator Navalis Exercitus*, or Admiral of the Fleet.* Mr. Planché proceeds to give a well-compiled biographical account of the Bastard from several scattered and little-known sources.

In closing our notices of the 27th volume of *Archæologia*, we are happy to observe no falling off in the zeal of the contributors to its pages, or in the matter on which their abilities have been exerted.

Graphidæ; or, *Characteristics of Painters*. (Privately printed.) 1838.

THIS beautiful little work is both happily conceived and well executed. The author has brought to it variety of thought, simplicity of language, harmony of versification, and elegance of expression. The characteristic genius of the different painters is well and clearly described; and the reflections suggested by the subjects are such as evince poetical taste and feeling. In this he has succeeded where Pope egregiously failed; and his taste is only inferior (and whose is not?) to that exquisite felicity,—to that inimitable delicacy and picturesque force, which W. Lisle Bowles has shown in his poem on the Landscape of Rubens, and elsewhere in describing the still richer Landscape of Nature. Having commenced his first campaign in the region of Parnassus so successfully,—we hope our Poet will soon take a wider field, and crown his brow with a richer wreath of laurels. Subjects executed in this way should be delicately and finely finished; no specks or flaws can be allowed,—no rough dashes of the pencil,—no bold defects; but all must be as soft, and polished, and tender, and the language as finely *fused*, as the colours in the garments of Terburgh, or the landscapes of Vandervelde. Let us

* May not the badge, represented in the wood-cut illustrating Mr. Planché's paper in allusion to the above office, indicate a sail, charged with flames?

give a specimen or two, which we trust even the fine taste of the author of the "Cicisbeo" will approve.

RAFFAELE.*

A mother's beauty when her babe is waking,
That babe's soft limbs from noonday slumber
breaking;

The angelic smile that ripples Woman's face,
And the delicious glow of youthful grace,
Wrought in the fondest harmony of Art,
Were his least gifts—his fine terrestrial part.
Mother of Christ! divinely dignified,
Clasp, clasp thine awful Babe, in tender pride,
While Cherubs, hov'ring in the azure blaze,
Bend on his face the rapture of their gaze.
Such mystic splendour shook the Holy Mount,
Such streams of glory shot from Mercy's
fount,

When God's great Saints descended from above,
And thus was all transfigur'd into love.

CORREGGIO.

O'er rounded shapes a star of love is glowing,
In radiance thro' transparent shadows flowing;
The World's night-textur'd curtain, dim and
Is melted by a light before the Sun; [dun,
That light of all the Earth, that healing splen-
dour,

So white and heavenly—yet so soft and tender.
The woodland Penitent, who musing lay,
Feels the sweet glory melt her sins away,
And holy transport radiates through the gloom
Which thickens round the mystery of the
Tomb:

Or Venus, rainbow-wing'd, with sportive joy,
Smiles showers of bliss upon her darling Boy,

* We are sorry to say that P. 5. is quite disfigured by the villanous manner in which the printer has given the Greek quotation from his *countryman*—it is truly *Bæotian*.

When the green depth of Art's enchanted
grove
Hides the forsaken shrine of Pagan love.

CLAUDE LORRAINE.

The calm of moonlight and the pomp of day
Blend with the airy sunbeams, on their way
To wave in paths of gold on summer seas,
Smile on the Earth and sweep the feathery
trees;—

The ridge of distant mountains, blue and bare,
Kisses in light the denser depth of air;
And clouds of incense, sea-born strangers—fly
On the clear breeze of that enchanted sky.

G. POUSSIN.

If I could wander where a true Sun shines,
To Grzy Vaudun, or thy Apennines,
Companionable Artist! thou shouldst choose
A summer plesance for the happy Muse,
Near some fair city, or the ruin'd fane
Of the old Gods, the genii of these plains.
Charm'd by the witchery of the vernal air,
The sight would revel in a world so fair;
Crest the bold headland, search the dipping
glades,
Watch the faint sea-line on the glossy shades;
The sunshine, dripping thro' the dense green
boughs, [arouse
Would bathe the painted banks,—and we'd
A choir of Dian's nymphs from yonder brake,
To dance around thee for thy kinsman's sake.

RUYSDAEL.

Grey river! down the mountain stepping-
stones,
From piny glens above thy torrent moans.
Bare are the stems of fir which Winter's blast
(Scarce spent as yet) across the crags have
cast.

Thick atmospheres and sullen ever-green
Hang their dense curtain round the sombre
Oh! uninhabitable wilderness! [scene.
Oh! home for Discontent, or shy Distress!
The Artist lov'd thy sternly-sadden'd air,
But never human image placed he there.

THE ANNUALS FOR 1839.

The Diadem, a Book for the Boudoir.
By Louisa H. Sheridan. 4to.

THIS is one of the costliest and handsomest of the *Annuals* that we have seen; but the poetry is not in general equal to the other arts of embellishment. Mr. T. Campbell, whose poem, called "Napoleon and the British Sailor," commences the volume, cannot ever write, in his most careless moments, without some bright poetic drops distilling from his pen; but, for the rest—

Lord John, Lord James, Sir John Dean
Paul,

(I wish to speak indeed most meekly,) But still I think your verses all,
Instead of *Annual*, are but *weekly*.†

Of all your writers, small or great,
Female or male (you must allow it),
There is not one that I could rate
In excellence with MARY HOWITT.

No bird of glittering plume is she!
But one whose song enchants the soul;
Like her sweet sister of the tree,
Clad in her meek and russet stole;

† Can our Reviewer, who is a very young man, mean a joke—an ambigu? "weakly." We will ask, and let our readers know in the next number.—*Publisher*.

So pure, so innocent she seems, [hours;
Good spirits haunt her slumbering
Her songs are but remember'd dreams;
She never wrote her "Birds and
Flowers,"

But every night, to him unknown,—
The mortal slumbering at her side,—
Queen Mab builds up her little throne
Just where the muslin-cap is tied;
Then bending o'er that gentle face, [ly,
With conscious visions gleaming bright—
She whispers through the frill of lace
Such legends as would puzzle Keightley,
Of speaking apples, dancing waters,
The three green birds;—but, hark! a
snore!
She's off, with all her fairy daughters,—
That man is a tremendous bore!

But to return. The story of Sir
Walter Scott, which he told to the late
Duchess of St. Alban's, called "The
Foreign-bred Chief," has in it such ex-
treme improbability, as evidently con-
vinced him that it could never form

the basis of a popular or successful
narrative. We will now make such
extracts as in our wisdom seems fit.

SONG.

*By William Congreve, dramatist, written in
1720.*

(From Congreve's Autograph, the MS.
penes Lord Buchan.)

False tho' you've been to me and Love,
I ne'er can take revenge,
So much your wondrous beautys move,
Tho' I regret y' change.
In hours of bliss we oft have met,—
They could not always last;
And tho' the present I regret,
I still am grateful for the past.

But think not, fair (one), tho' my breast
A gen'rous flame has warm'd,
You e'er again could make me blest,
Or charm as once you charm'd.
Who may y' future favours own
May future change forgive;
In love, the first deceit alone
Is what you never can retrieve!

*The Unjust Steward: a supposed Lampoon, taken literally from the Autograph
Copy written by Charles Duke of Richmond. Dated 1667.*

In a white Hall there once were Stewards three—
Head-Steward, House-Steward, and Faire-Steward, ye there might see:
House-Steward and Faire-Steward partners fayne would be;
But the Head-Steward thereto would not agree,
As passing well Faire-Steward esteemed he;
So from White Hall y' 2 he made to flee.
Oh! unjust Steward, many would feel full glee
If thou shouldest loose thy place and every fee:
Thy father's head-long course was shorten'd legalie.
Head-Steward, beware!—that name ill omens thee.

R. 1667.

"This lampoon, preserved in the author's
autograph by the descendants of his rela-
tives, was written when he was banished
from Whitehall. The *House-Steward*
means himself; the *Head-Steward* Charles
the Second; and the *Faire Steward* the
beauteous grand-daughter of Walter
Steward, Lord Blantyre;—the three were
related. The Duke was first struck with
Miss Stuart's charms at one of Queen
Catharine's masquerades, in 1664. When
the Queen was at one time given over by
her physicians, it is said she named this
young lady to Charles as the successor she
wished to have to the Throne. On Catha-
rine's recovery, Lord Clarendon took a
fancy that his Royal Master might seek a
divorce in order to offer his hand to this
Maid of Honour; he therefore promoted
her marriage with the Duke of Richmond.
When this was suspected, the Duke
was banished from Court. Miss Stuart
eloped with him, and was married in 1667.
The circumstances, however, were soon

forgiven, and the young Duchess was ap-
pointed Lady of the Bedchamber by her
kind mistress.

"An adventure of her's with the Queen
is given by Mr. Henslow, in the Paston
Papers, dated Oct. 30, 1670. Last
week, there being a faire near Audley
End, the Queen, the Dutchess of Rich-
mond, and the Dutchess of Buckingham
had a frolicke, to disguise themselves like
country lasses, in red petticoats and wass-
cotes; and so goe to see the faire. Sir
Bernard Gascoigne, as a Countryman,
rode before the Queen, and two other gen-
tlemen of the Court before the Dutchesses.
They had all so overdone it in their de-
guises, and looked so much more like an-
tiques than country folk, that as soon as
they came to the faire the people begun
to goe after them. But the Queen going
to a booth to buy a pair of yellow
stockings for her sweet-heart, and Sir
Bernard asking for a pair of gloves sticht
with blue for his sweet-heart, they were

soon by their gibberish found to be strangers, which drew a bigger flock after them. One amongst them had seen the Queen at dinner, knew her, and was proud of telling it; and this brought all the faire to stare at the Queen. Being discovered, they got on their horses; but as many of the faire as had horses got up, with their wives and children, or sweethearts behind them, to get as much gape as they could, till they brought them to the Court-gates. Thus by ill conduct was a merry frolic turned into a penance."

We shall follow this extract by another, written in 1761, by Philip Lord Chesterfield, called

TRUTH AT COURT.

Now, fie upon't! quoth *Flattery*;
These are sad days, indeed, for me—
Scorn'd by the Man, and in the Place
Where least I thought to meet disgrace:
And yet I said the handsom'st things—
"Thou young, but righteous, best of
Kings,—

Thou who"—abrupt he turn'd away;
And with an air which seemed to say,
"Go show that gentleman the door,
And never let me see him more."

Shock'd I withdrew—when, to enhance
My shame, I straitway saw advance,
And take my very place, forsooth,
That strange oldfashioned fellow—Truth!
Oh! how it grieved my heart to see
The difference made twixt him and me:
I, of each sanguine hope bereav'd—
He with a gracious smile receiv'd;

A DOUBLE ACROSTIC OF 'UNITE' AND 'UNTIE.' By Louisa H. Sheridan.

U—nite and Untie are the same,—so say yo—U:
N—ot in Wedlock, I ween, has the Unity bee—N.
I—in the drama of Marriage each wandering go—T
T—o a new face would fly—all except you and—I,
E—ach seeking to alter the *spell* in their scen—E.

The Keepsake, for 1839.

IN the Sonnet to the Moon, p. 7, the author of which is not mentioned, there occur the following lines:

Beneath thy sway, how calm the Earth appears,
The wearied winds sigh on the Mountain's
breast;
Whilst gadding brooks, amidst Night's hallow'd
tears,
Steal through the meads and hymn the joys of
rest.

Now this, if it has any meaning, is directly contrary to Nature and Truth: the sound of running waters is always more distinctly heard at night, as Gray

And yet, or greatly I mistake,
The Monarch blush'd whene'er he spake;
For Truth, though in a plainer way,
Said every thing I wish'd to say.

CHESTERFIELD. 1767.

The MS. of the above is in the collection of the late Earl of Buchan.

We ought now to select some modern specimens of poetic talent; but the Honourables and Right Honourables are not in their most brilliant moods, and we think nothing so clever as the little *jeu d'esprit* of the fair editor herself,—*Le voilà*

"Anagram" versus "Acrostic" (composed for a wager).

"The late General Phipps undertook to find two words of opposite meanings, yet spelled with exactly the same letters, while I was to form these into a double acrostic. That is, the letters beginning the lines, when united, were to give one of his words, and the letters at the end of the lines were to produce the other. Both these novelties were accomplished, as follows:

ANAGRAM ON 'UNITE' AND 'UNTIE.' By the Hon. E. Phipps.

Five letters rightly placed will give
A word to lovers dear,
When they in Wedlock's bands would live,
For many a happy year.
But when their quarrels bitter grow,
If otherwise combined,
The self-same letters serve to show
How they relief may find.

had observed in his Tour to the Lakes, and as Wordsworth has remarked—"the sound of streams, inaudible by day"—but the whole Sonnet itself is very bad; it has no natural ideas, nor poetical conceptions. Lady Stuart Wortley is improving; but her Ladyship writes too much, and in too *Byronic* a style. The "Water-side," by Mr. Liddell, is above mediocrity—Lord Viscount Maidstone below it, and the Marquis of Granby lower still. Lady Nugent is better, because more simple; Miss Camilla Tomlins should go back to school, and be kept to bread

and butter, and her lessons; Lord Viscount Jocelyn should write better than "Whither shall I wander—where?" In Miss A. Farren's lines, the third should be, "The Heart [is] by turns a rebel or a slave;" as it is, it is not grammatical. Some of the prose tales, as that by Lord Nugent and Mrs. Shelley, are clever; and two of the plates quite charming—giving a real value to the volume,—we mean, *May Danvers* by Mr. Dyce, and the *Reefers* by Chalon. The publishers have done their part extremely well; but there is a sad lack of poetical talent and feeling among their noble contributors. Their verses remind us of a mawkish bottle of capillaire, or a puff of raspberry-jam soddened in the sun. It is very lucky that they have other supporters than their Muse. For the ladies, it does not so much signify; for we believe their husbands can tell *who pays the Printer's bill!*

Forget Me Not. Edited by Frederic Shoberl.

A pretty little Annual, got up with taste, but there is too much prose to our taste; and we think our Annuals ought to be more sprightly and jocund and airy than they are. Yet, while this is our opinion, we are going directly against it in the extract we select; but, oh! Mary Howitt! how we can look on any other poetry when thine is present?

From her casement at Esher,
So sweetly she looks;
While her husband is making
Tremendous long books.
And when tired to death
Of his works for the *trade*,
We turn with delight
To her sweet Serenade.

THE DEATH-BED.

Woman. Speak low; methinks he sleeps.
I smoothed his pillow
Some fifteen minutes past, and he since then
Hath hardly moved.

Man. If he sleeps he will do well.
God grant he sleep till eve!

Child. I will not stir,
But I will lay me down upon the hearth
And sleep too, lest I wake him.

Man. Come life or death,
All will be well with him. I heard, last eve,
More than I knew before, tho' we so long
Have known him, and the holy life he led.
'Twas he who, like an angel, stood between

The living and the dead, when the plague rag'd
I' th' city—it was he who, in the war-time,
Laid in the hospital among the wounded,
Tending them with the kindness of a woman,
And comforting and cheering them in death.

Woman. God's blessing on him!

Man. He was one time sent for—
When or wherefore I know not,—to the king,
And offered lands, and some great bribe in gold,
So he would sell himself to do their will,
Which was for evil.

Woman. That he would not do:
Gold could not bribe him to an evil deed.

Man. Yet he was poor, and had an aged
mother

Dependent on him; but he would not do it.
He said, far more he loved his peace of mind
Than lands or gold! and that the favour of God
Was higher than that of kings.

Woman. 'Twas a brave man.

Man. Brave! thou shouldst hear old Eugene
talk of him!

Eugene and his grand-children were in bed,
When flames burst forth, and all the house
was fire,

For 'twas a gusty night—the neighbours stood
In panic terror, wildly looking on,
And tho' poor Eugene and the little children
Cried out for help, none dared to rescue them;
When suddenly that young man, hurrying
forward,

Without reproach on those who stood so help-
Seizing a ladder, rushed into the chamber,
And 'mid the raging fire brought out the in-
mates,

As if his life were nothing! Thou shouldst hear
Old Eugene speak of him.

Woman. Thus did he ever!
His life was a self-sacrifice. They whom
The world look'd coldly on, and with hard
judgment

Spurn'd from its presence as a thing unholy,
He sought out, pitying their blind ignorance,
Restored to self-respect and turned to virtue.
He hated sin; but the poor outcast sinner
Was still his human brother. This was great,
But to my mind sets forth his virtues less
Than that refusing of the offered wealth,
Seeing he was poor, and had an aged mother
Dependent on him—loving so that mother,
Why, most men would have snatched the golden
triumph,

Smoothing the price on't to an easy conscience.

Man. He was not of their sort.

Woman. But I must see him—
Oh God! Thou hast ta'en thine own!

Man. Ah! he is dead.
Yes, this is death—sleep ne'er was calm like
this:

But what an Angel's face it is in death!

Woman. He's with his mother now, a saint
in Heaven.

Man. Well mayst thou weep, nor can I keep
back tears,

We trust that the piety, simplicity,
and good taste of this little poem will
not be lost on our readers.

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreath, for 1839.

WE must pass over Mr. Tucker, who is of the *Intense* school, which we do not admire, to approach Barry Cornwall, whose lines we must extract. They are worthy of Charles Lamb.

A LONDON LIFE.

(Without.)

The winds are bitter, the skies are wild,
From the roof comes plunging the
drowning rain;

Without—in tatters the World's poor child
Sobbed aloud her grief, her pain:
No one heareth her, no one heedeth her,
But Hunger, her friend, with his cold
gaunt hand

Grasps her throat—whispering huskily,
"What dost thou in a Christian land?"

(Within.)

The skies are wild, and the blast is cold,
Yet Riches and Luxury brawl within;
Slaves are waiting in crimson and gold—
Waiting the nod of a child of Sin.

The fire is crackling, wine is bubbling
Up in each glass to its beaded brim;
The jesters are laughing, the parasites
quaffing [him.]

"Happiness," "honour," and all for

(Without.)

She who is slain 'neath the winter weather,
Ah! she *once* had a village fame—

Listen'd to love on the moonlight heather,
Had gentleness, vanity, maiden shame.

Now her allies are the Tempest howling,
Prodigal's curses, Self-disdain,

Poverty, Misery!—well, no matter!

There is an end to every pain.

The Harlot's fame was her doom to-day,
Disdain, despair; by to-morrow's light

The rugged boards and the pauper's pall;
And so she'll be given to dusty Night.

Without a tear, or a human sigh,
She's gone—poor life and its fever's

Oh! let her in calm oblivion lie, [o'er,
While the World runs merry as heretofore.

(Within.)

He who yon lordly feast enjoyeth—

He who doth rest on his couch of down,
He it was who threw the forsaken

Under the feet of the trampling town.

Liar—betrayed—false as cruel—

What is the doom for his dastard sin?

His peers, they scorn? high dames, they
shun him?—

Unbar yon palace and gaze within.

There—yet his deeds are all trumpet-
sounded—

There, upon silken seats recline

Maidens as fair as the Summer morning,
Watching him rise from the sparkling
wine.

GENT. MAG. VOL. X.

Mothers all proffer their stainless daughters,
Men of high honour salute him "friend!"
Skies, oh! where are your cleansing waters!
World, oh! where do thy wonders end?

Thomas Miller writes very fairly. J. C. S. the author of some lines on Love—is an ASS! Mr. Harrison's "Who's there?" is clever and amusing. We should say there was a preponderance of prose tales in this volume, but that we know how rare an article even tolerable poetry is! However, they are in general very pleasing;—some are very good;—and the unambitious little volume does credit to the Editor's taste.

Oh! Smith and Elder, steer a *middle* way,
Aim not to be too fine, too grand, too gay;
Keep Barry Cornwall always in your pay;
And then you'll be—the general Protégé.

Jennings's Landscape Annual, or Tourist in Portugal, for 1839.

THE narrative of this volume is written by Mr. W. H. Harrison, the author of the *Tales of a Physician*; and it is illustrated from paintings by Mr. James Holland. The author mentions that he has derived much curious information from a MS. journal of the late Mr. J. C. Murphy's, which he obtained through Mr. Crofton Croker. This is not a work from which any extracts could be made with advantage; but we are bound to say, that the views are most judiciously selected, the plates beautifully engraved, and the narrative written with clearness and elegance, while some interesting anecdotes and stories are interwoven in it, which were connected with the localities described.

Heath's Picturesque Annual for 1839, Versailles. 8vo.

WE think the subject of this volume to be very judiciously chosen; to which we may add, that it is as elegantly executed. The Narrative, which, under the History of Versailles, contains a light and pleasing sketch of the History of the Court of France, from the birth of Louis XIV. to the time of the present King, is the composition of some French writer, and has been translated with additions to it by Mr. Leitch Ritchie. The perusal of it has afforded us an evening of considerable amusement.

are twenty engravings, including views of Versailles from various points, with some portraits of the Grand Monarque's favourite mistresses. We think the one at p. 244, representing the Court of Louis XV. at play, as interesting as any. They are well engraved, and the whole volume is such as will not fail to attract and deserve the public approbation. It is, however, curious that neither the author nor the translator has gratified public curiosity with the amount of the enormous sum sunk on the palace; so large as to embarrass the finances of the country, terrify even the mind of the Grand Monarque, and make him thrust the documents into the fire. The amount might have been found in Voltaire and other writers of memoirs of the time.

Caunter and Daniell's Oriental Annual.

THE united talents of Mr. Caunter and the late Mr. Daniell have made a volume of no ordinary interest and beauty. Many of the beautiful and picturesque Indian sketches of the latter are engraved to illustrate the allusions of the text; while Mr. Caunter has woven into two pleasing and affecting tales much of the peculiar feelings and manners of the people he describes. The Hindoo legend, called the Royal Devotee, is a "Curse of Kehama" in prose; the Moham-medan story, the Omrah of Caudubar, is written in a manner to satisfy the interest which it soon excites. The conception of both is judicious, and the style and language clear and elegant. A short but affecting tribute is paid in the preface to the memory of Mr. Daniell by his friend.

But I must leave these Indian bowers,
Each sculptured cave and sacred fane;
The beauteous girls and dazzling flowers;
For my dear home in Chancery-lane.

There lies each goodly task—my pride,—
A Tract; a Bishop's Charge; a Sermon;
The "Gardener's Help,"—the "Railroad's Guide,"
And Grammars that would puzzle Burman.

One pile of books unfinish'd stands,
Another for dissection lies;
Briareus! give me all thy hands!
Oh, Argus! lend me all thine eyes!

SYLV. URBAN.

Six Years in Biscay, 1831—1837; with Narrative of the Sieges of Bilbao. By J. F. Bacon. 8vo.—We have been exceedingly interested, not only with the copious and authentic narrative which Mr. Bacon, an eye-witness of the siege of Bilbao, by the Carlist forces, has given of them; but more particularly with the Introduction which the author has prefixed to his work, and which gives us much important information regarding the state of parties in Spain, and the effect which the reforms (say revolutions) in civil and ecclesiastical affairs has had on the country. It is from such persons as Mr. Bacon, long resident in a country, and familiarly acquainted with its language, inhabitants, and social and municipal institutions, and in daily connexion with the opinions and feelings of the people, that any true and valuable information is alone to be obtained. The conflict of principles, of hereditary power against popular claims, has been going on

in Spain, as in every other country of Europe, and it is now seen in the overthrow of the church, the first point of attack in all social changes, and in such civil disorder as will last, we fear, for a long time to come. We recommend the second section, p. 21, on the Papal Church in Spain, to the attention of our readers, as containing much valuable matter; and whenever hereafter the civil war now beginning becomes a subject of history, the author's account of the siege of Bilbao will be referred to as the documents upon which the truth of the narrative is to rely.

Dramatic and Prose Miscellanies of Andrew Becket. Edited by Dr. Beattie. 2 vols. 1838.—To those who have read and esteemed the work by which Mr. Becket is best known to the world of letters—"Shakspeare's Himself again,"—the present volumes, containing a sketch of the author's life and some Miscellane-

ous productions of his pen, will not be unwelcome. The first volume contain as comedy called "Affectation," suggested by a part of Fletcher's "Scornful Lady;" a tragedy called "Lucinea," and some other poetical pieces. The second presents us with some Prose Dialogues between remarkable Persons, and a Trip to Holland. We hope the publication will meet such success as to be of service to the Author, who we find is nearly ninety years of age and blind; and will repay the friendly exertions of the editor.

The Progress of Creation, considered with reference to the present condition of the Earth. By Mary Roberts.—The authoress has divided her volumes into six parts, accompanying the six days of the creation; and she has been instructed in the works of the best philosophers,—Herschel, Cuvier, and De Candolle,—in order to enable her to execute her work with advantage to her readers. The matter on the whole is well selected and arranged; the style plain and good, and the work well calculated for the instruction of young persons. It may be introduced with advantage into female schools.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, with a Life of the Author. By J. Conder, and Designs by H. Melville. 8vo.—Although old Bunyan has got a smarter coat here on his back than he had in his life, yet we are pleased to see editions of this work in every variety of form and decoration, suited to the tastes of all classes; for with all it must ever be a book of great worth: and who is ashamed to be found in the company of Mr. Valiant-for-the-Truth, and old honest and watchful Mr. Porter, and Master Great-Heart, and such worthies? and who has not received inestimable benefit from their instructive and holy society? The present edition is most handsomely printed and embellished; a very good life by Mr. Conder is prefixed; and some elegant designs by Mr. Melville do all that can be done to realize the ideas of the writer. A sonnet is prefixed by B. Barton, too good to be passed by.

Oh! for one bright though momentary glance,
Such as of old in Patmos isle was given
To him who saw the clouds asunder riven,
And, passing all the splendour of romance,
In glory and in pomp of circumstance
The new Jerusalem came down from Heaven;
Or the least measure of that mystic leaven
Which bless'd old Bunyan's visionary trance!

But vain the painter's or the poet's skill
That heavenly city's glory to declare;
All such can furnish is a vision fair
And gorgeous, having as its centre still
His Cross who died on Calvary's holy hill,—
Man's only title to admittance there.

The Evidences of Divine Revelation. By D. Dewar, LL.D. 12mo.—The design of this work is to be a text-book to students in the University of Aberdeen, and to give a complete view of the evidences of the divine authority and truth of the Old and New Testament, in as narrow a compass as could embrace the variety of subjects discussed. This the author has performed, we think, with eminent success; and from a careful perusal of his volume, we can recommend it as one most judiciously arranged, and as complete as the size of the work would allow. The best writers have been consulted,—the most judicious and approved arguments used,—and the author's own theological knowledge and learning has enabled him to advance his own lines of reasoning as well as to select and to adopt those of others.

Ornithological Guide. By C. T. Wood, Esq. 1837.—A book of considerable merit, in which several interesting points in Ornithology are discussed: as, the adoption of a more correct and classical nomenclature, free from the defects and errors of the one that has been so long familiar to us. The author also gives a short, but very serviceable, review of the works of Ornithology that have appeared since the days of Willoughby; though he has accidentally omitted the one by Dr. Stanley, now Bishop of Norwich. Mr. Wood is well acquainted with his subject, and his work will be found most useful to the Ornithologist; both as pointing out with discrimination the value of the authorities on the subject, and affording original corrections of errors long established, and widely spread.

Trifles for Leisure Hours; by M. A. Z.—The modesty of the title gives its value to the book.

The Juvenile Poetical Library, selected from the Works of Modern British Poets. By Mrs. Alaric Watts.—With nine Engravings. 12mo.—We can safely recommend this little volume as a "gift-book" equal to the Annuals in external attractions, and far surpassing them in intrinsic value. Whilst poetry has run to so low an ebb in most of them, here are its living waters, of known and attested purity. It is recommended for the use of young persons from the age of twelve years upwards, and we will not pass without an approving word, the judicious recommendation of the Editor that poetry should be first made known to children by a tasteful instructor. "All children," it is justly remarked, "are sensible of the additional

beauty conferred on a poem by proper emphasis, and readily adopt it when the key-note has been given by an experienced reader." This volume is a *perennial* whose leaves will be not less fresh in 1840 than in 1839.

Romantic and Picturesque Germany, illustrated by Two Hundred and Sixty Engravings on Steel. Translated by Miss HENNINGSEN. 8vo.—This is a work which has been already published, and already attained extensive popularity in Germany. We may notice as a remarkable feature of the present state of the arts, that the plates are engraved by *English* artists. The drawings are made by Germans; and the whole work is divided into ten (provincial) sections, each of which is described by a distinct (German) author. It forms a very pleasing and beautiful work, much resembling Dr. Beattie's *Switzerland*; and is in the course of being published in shilling numbers.

The Altar Service, for the use of country congregations: short prayers, adapted for the Communion of the Sick; to which is added, a form of previous Visitation, and an Evening Liturgy. By the Rev. S. ISAACSON, A.M. Curate of Dorking. *Select Prayers* for all sorts and conditions of men; with devotional exercises for the friends of the sick, and calculated to assist young ministers in their official visitations. By the Same.—We can safely recommend these little manuals, as well for their orthodox composition, for they are formed from Scripture and the Liturgy of the Church of England, as from their very elegant, pleasing, and convenient form.

The Book of Family Crests. In two vols. 12mo. (Washbourne.)—An artist named Hugh Clark, many years ago, employed himself in engraving plates for a manual of heraldry, that is to say (in the common acceptance of that term), armorial bearings. Of people's Crests he formed a separate series; and from that series, with many amplifications, the present work is formed. From Mr. Clark's works many a *coat-less* tradesman has emblazoned the panels of his carriage, and many a "crestless yeoman" (see Shakespeare's *Henry VI.*) has thence adorned his aspiring brow. To such parties, to those who are contented with taking any arms or crest that ever belonged to a person of their *name*, without right and without licence,—and to their abettors, the herald-painter, the seal-engraver, and the silversmith, these works cannot fail to be acceptable: but we are sorry to

say that to those engaged in historical or antiquarian researches, they cannot be of much service. They may furnish a hint, but they cannot be depended upon as authorities. It would be unjust to the editor of the present edition to deny him the merit of much industry, and of having compressed a vast quantity of materials (such as they are) into his closely printed index of families; but what does he mean by referring to the plates, whether they contain an engraving of the actual crest described, or merely of one something like it? This cannot fail to mislead. We give instances,

"Nairn, a lion rampant (*supporting a wheat sheaf* or) pl. 1, n. 10.

"— and Nairne, Sco. a celestial sphere on a stand ppr. pl. 90, n. 16.

"— Sco. the trunk of an oak tree, sprouting out leaves ppr. pl. 93, n. 26.

"— Lord, Sco. a sphere, pl. 90, n. 23.

"— the sun in splendour or. pl. 90, n. 25."

Now, from this it would naturally be supposed that all these five crests of Nairn were engraved; but in fact the plates show only one. Pl. 1, n. 10, is the crest of "Davis," a lion rampant without any wheat sheaf; pl. 90, n. 16, is the crest of "Peeris," a celestial sphere with the addition of *two estoiles*, or stars; pl. 93, n. 26, though the crest of "Cunningham," is the one which answers to the same description; pl. 90, n. 23, is the crest of "Boutein," an *armillary* sphere, without a stand, whereas Lord Nairne's crest is a sphere on a stand, as already described in the second example; lastly, pl. 90, n. 25, is the crest of Blount, "an *armed foot* in the sun," so that, instead of that luminary being "in splendour," the plate in fact represents him as suffering an eclipse! These consecutive examples will be quite enough; but it is evident we could go through the work in the whole way. If the use of the plates be to inform those who do not understand heraldic descriptions, what could be contrived more calculated to mislead them? But such are the incoherencies, the enormities, and the defiance of all beauty, all taste, and all truth in modern heraldry, (and much of it that has been countenanced by the College itself,) that we should turn from the whole subject with disgust, did we not know that the ancient heraldry of England was at once the most simple of all Europe, and the most beautiful, and at one time maintained with the greatest legislative care, and that it is still the truest index, next to legal records, in historical and genealogical investigations.

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Messrs. Nichols and Son are preparing for publication a Series of Views of the Church of St. Saviour, Southwark, the nave of which is now in ruins, and is about to be destroyed; which will be accompanied by an Historical and Architectural Description of the Church and Remains of the Priory from the pen of Mr. E. I. CARLOS, the author of several papers in the Gentleman's Magazine, on the Church and Lady Chapel.

Mr. CANDELL has issued proposals publishing by subscription a Series of quarian Illustrations of "Faulkner's story of Chelsea," to consist of Views

of Churches, Chapels, Monuments, original portraits, ancient carvings, furniture, and domestic architecture.

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UNIVERSITIES.

Oxford.—When Queen Adelaide visited the University, in Oct. 1835, and was inspecting the portraits of Founders and Benefactors in the Bodleian Gallery, her Majesty was graciously pleased to promise her own portrait and that of her august Consort as additions to that collection. Two splendid whole-length portraits, painted by Sir David Wilkie, have now arrived, and are placed in the Gallery. They are admirable likenesses, and that of his Majesty is rendered of peculiar interest, as the last picture for which our late Monarch sat previously to his death.—In a late Convocation it was agreed to augment the stipends of the under librarians of the Bodleian 100l. per annum each, to be paid out of the University chest. The Rev. Henry Octavius Coxe, M.A. has been appointed one of the Sub-Librarians, vice the Rev. Herbert Hill resigned.

Cambridge.—The Rev. William Hodgson, D.D. Master of St. Peter's College, has been elected Vice-Chancellor for the year ensuing.—The Seatonian Prize for the best English Poem upon a Theological subject, has been adjudged to the Rev. T. Hankinson, of Corpus Christi College. Subject—*Ethiopia stretching out her hands unto God.*—The following is the subject of the Norrisian Prize Essay for the present year:—*The Divine origin of the Holy Scriptures may be inferred from their perfect adaptation to the circumstances of Human Nature.*

Dublin.—The Board of Trinity College have established a Professorship of Biblical Greek, to which the Rev. G. Sidney Smith, one of the Fellows, has been appointed. This is auxiliary to the Divinity School, which of late years has made rapid improvement in the Dublin College. The course now extends through two years, one of which is devoted to the critical study of the Greek Testament, and the proficiency of the student is tested by

constant catechetical instruction and periodical examinations.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The first Flaherty Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. Jacob Waley, jun. of Devonshire-place, as the best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy. The examiners were Dr. Olinthus Gregory, Professor de Morgan, and Professor Sylvester. The scholarship is 50*l.* a-year, to be held for four years. The Flaherty Scholarship for 1839 will be the object of competition for those who excel in classics; and, in 1840, will be a second time awarded to the best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy.

BIRMINGHAM FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Notice has been conveyed to the parents of the scholars in King Edward's School to make their choice whether they desire their sons to continue in the Grammar School, or to enter the new School of "Modern Languages, the Arts and Sciences," which, it is expected, will be opened before the close of the year. In future, boys are to be admitted by the

Bailliff and Head Master, after examination, according to the rotation in which their names are inserted in the register of applications. The Governors are about to elect a Drawing and second Writing Master on the foundation.

"The catalogue of the Hull Subscription Library is one of the most valuable classed catalogues, for its size, which have been offered to the public. Mr. Clarke has been eminently successful in tracing out the real names of the authors or editors of anonymous and pseudonymous works; and the labour which he must have encountered in this part of his undertaking, can only be appreciated by those who have been obliged to spend many a weary hour in similar researches. The catalogue of the Hull Library is one of the very few modern catalogues which I constantly have at hand, at the British Museum, for reference; and rarely indeed am I disappointed when I have occasion to refer to it." The Hull Library now contains nearly 20,000 volumes.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 15. The first meeting for the session of this Society was held at its apartments in Somerset-house, W. R. Hamilton, esq. V. P. in the chair.

Robert Medcalf, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields, was elected Fellow. Among the presents, which were numerous, were the volumes recently issued by the State Paper Commission, and the medal struck by the Corporation of London to commemorate the Queen's visit to the City.

Mr. Crofton Croker exhibited a portrait of Montezuma, Emperor of Mexico, which was removed from the Hall of Columbus at St. Domingo on the revolutionary changes in 1820, and is supposed to be the work of a painter who accompanied the first Spanish adventurers to South America.

Mr. Davies Gilbert exhibited an impression of the ancient seal of St. Peter's church, Exeter.

Sir Henry Ellis read a paper, by M. Patrice Dillon, a gentleman attached to the French Record Commission, on that long discussed question, the nature and period of the death of King Richard II. M. Dillon has discovered amongst the MSS. of the Royal Library at Paris, two documents in the hand-writing of Jean

Criton, the author of the Metrical History of the Deposition of Richard II. which was edited by the Rev. John Webb, in the 20th volume of the *Archæologia*. The most important fact in respect of novelty disclosed by these documents is that Criton was sent by the French king into Scotland just before the marriage of King Richard's widow, to see the pseudo-Richard; showing that Queen Isabella was not re-married until the French had made due inquiry regarding the pretender, in order to satisfy themselves of the fact of the Queen's widowhood. This instance, no doubt, strengthens the argument already urged by Mr. Amyot, Sir James Mackintosh, and others, from the fact of the re-marriage of Isabella during the existence of the Scottish pretender; but the worth of all such arguments is very much reduced by the discovery of Mr. Riddle, with which M. Dillon did not appear to be acquainted. That gentleman, instead of attempting to prove that the pretender was not Richard the Second, proceeded at once to show that he *was* Richard Warde of Trumpington, and, to the best of our recollection, he was perfectly successful. M. Dillon advocated the revival of the story that King Richard died a "bloody" death by the hands of

Sir Piers of Exton, as adopted by Shakspere; but it did not appear that he did so on any new or substantial authority.

Nov. 22. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

Mons. de la Fontenelle de Vaudré, Conseiller à la Cour Royale de Poitiers, was elected a Foreign Member.

George Fred. Beltz, esq. F.S.A. communicated a copy of a very interesting paper, written by Sir Philip Sidney on the morning of his death. The original is preserved in the State Paper Office; and besides some lines in Latin from the hand of the languishing hero, which we believe are given in the Sidney Papers, contains also a letter, hitherto unpublished, written in Dutch by a medical attendant to his uncle, an eminent physician, stating, in pressing terms, how much his attendance was desired. Mr. Beltz recounted the particulars which have been preserved relative to Sir Philip Sidney's last illness, whilst he lay for twenty-four days suffering from the effects of his fatal wound received at Zutphen; and the whole formed a memoir of a highly interesting character.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Nov. 2.—The first meeting of the season was held, W. Tooke, esq. in the chair.—Mr. Hamilton read a letter addressed to Col. Leake, of great interest to the topography of Athens, and the right understanding of ancient writers, from a Mr. Ross, who has been some time resident there, and is an antiquary of great zeal and ability. Mr. Ross is of opinion that the so-called temple of Theseus was in reality a temple of Mars. He describes some recent discoveries on the outside of the old walls, which appear to decide the gate by which Pausanias entered from the Piræus; and also to determine other sites and buildings of Athens hitherto mistaken or unknown. In digging some foundations at the spot indicated, the excavators fell upon an edifice of large square blocks, approached by two (or perhaps three) steps. Near were found two marble heads of a youth and a female, the latter with the ears pierced for ear-rings. Another head, and a female torso of colossal stature, were also found, though only one side of the temple was laid open. All these antiquities are deposited in the temple of Theseus, which has been converted into a museum. They are thought to be of the period of the Roman empire, and the newly discovered temple to be that of Eubulides (see Pausanias), with its thirteen statues of Minerva, Jupiter, the Muses, &c. If this be correct, Mr. Ross

suggests that it fixes the Pyraic gate, and gives a very different distribution of the great Athenian public buildings than has heretofore been supposed.

On breaking ground for a quarry at Wovershill, in the parish of *Benwell*, near Axbridge, Somerset, at about two feet depth, a burial-place was discovered, whence seven bodies have already been exhumed, some of them in excellent preservation. The coffins containing them were in good condition, and made of burnt clay, about three inches thick, and dovetailed together, something on the same principle as is now adopted by carpenters.

Some labourers while digging a hole in the Rope-walk, *Lynn*, for the erection of a post, lately discovered, just below the surface of earth, two stone coffins, containing bones. The place where they were found is contiguous to an old monastery.

SEPULCHRAL EFFIGY OF RICHARD I.

Some researches recently made in the cathedral of Rouen have led to the discovery, under the pavement of the sanctuary, of the effigy of Richard Cour-de-Lion, which used to ornament his tomb, and a box enclosing his heart. This statue, which is in perfect preservation, is six feet and a half in length, and represents the king in a recumbent position, in a long robe, a crown on the head, and the feet resting upon a lion; the figure is in perfect preservation, with the exception of the nose, hands, and feet, which have evidently been broken for the purpose of flattening the figure to lay the present pavement over it. By the side of the tomb was found a large leaden case, with the inscription "Richard Cour-de-Lion, Duc de Normandie, Roi d'Angleterre." In the lid of the box a hole had been made, probably to search for money, as it is said the leaden case was once inclosed in a silver one, and that money was placed in it. Some rubbish, as mortar, bits of stone, and wood, had got into the case by means of this hole, and with this was mingled a dark substance, supposed to be blood, which had issued from the heart after it was placed in the case. The lion heart is still perfect, but much shrunk in its dimensions; it was enveloped in a sort of taffety of a greenish colour. The heart at present remains at the palace of the Archbishop of Rouen, the case having been repaired and fastened up in the presence of the prefect and the principal authorities.

The effigy has been conveyed to a chapel behind the high altar, and will be placed upon a sarcophagus of black marble when the broken parts of the figure are restored, for which purpose an Italian artist is employed, who has very successfully restored the magnificent monument in the same chapel, familiar to all visitors of Rouen cathedral.

A rude representation of King Richard's effigy, and other corresponding effigies of his queen, Berengaria, and his elder brother King Henry junior, will be found engraved in Montfaucon, plate LXX. together with the more elaborate effigies at Fontevraud, which have since been so carefully drawn and engraved by C. A. Stothard. The tomb was once inclosed by a railing of silver, which was sold in the middle of the thirteenth century, in order to pay the ransom of St. Louis.

TOMBSTONE OF AGNES SOREL.

The tombstone that was once placed over the remains of the beautiful Agnes Sorel, mistress of Charles VII., in the Abbey of Jumièges, and had been long kept in a house at Rouen, has just been presented to the Museum of that city, by a gentleman into whose hands it recently fell by right of inheritance. It bears the following epitaph:—

“Cy gyst noble damoiselle Agnès Seurrelle, en son vivant dame de Beaulté de Roquefure, d'Issoudun et de Vernon sur Seine, piteuse entre toutes gens et qui largement donnait de ses biens aux églises et aux pauvres, laquelle trépassa le IX^e. jour de Fevrier de l'an de grace MCCCXLIX. Priez Dieu pour l'ame d'elle. Amen.”

ANTIQUITIES OF ROME.

At the meeting of the Archæological Academy, on the 17th May, the Secretary, Visconti, read an account of an interesting and important discovery made in a vineyard situated without the gate of Sta. Maria Maggiore, near the church of SS. Peter and Marcellinus, and the tomb of St. Helen. The proprietor was led, from some remains of antiquity, to examine a neglected building, in the floor of which he discovered an entrance to a subterranean gallery, which had been filled with soil falling through apertures made in the ceiling for the admission of air. He caused this passage to be cleared, and was amply rewarded by the discovery of a mosaic pavement, seventy-two palms in length, and five in breadth. From the close resemblance of the tombs to those in the catacombs, and principally from the emblems of the cross in the pavement, the learned secretary pronounced

it to be a branch of the ancient cemetery known by the name of St. Tibertius, SS. Peter and Marcellinus, and *inter duas lauros*. The gallery is of the same vaulted form as the other catacombs, but is higher and more spacious; along the sides, and in the transverse galleries which cross the main branch, are tombs, about seven feet in length, and two in height, hollowed in the wall, or in the form of altars, with arches over them. The mosaic pavement is of the most elegant and varied design, and, besides the figure of a dove bearing an olive branch, ornaments emblematic of the cross are repeated in different forms. It is supposed that the pavement was executed about the time of Constantine, and that a passage will shortly be discovered, connecting it with the well-known cemetery already mentioned.

A large basso-relievo has recently been found in the foundation of an ancient tower near the Porta Maggiore, which represents a Roman bakehouse, with all the operations of bread-baking. Galigani's Messenger also states, that the great aqueduct of Claudius is being cleared out with much activity.

ANCIENT CARTHAGE.

Sir Grenville Temple has employed himself for the last six months in making excavations on the classic soil of Carthage. On the site of the temple of Ganath, or Juno Cœlestis, the great protecting divinity of Carthage, he found about 700 coins, and various objects of glass and earthenware. But the most remarkable, and least expected of his discoveries, is that of a villa, situated on the sea-shore, and buried fifteen feet under the ground. Eight rooms have been completely cleared, and their size and decorations prove that the house belonged to a wealthy personage. The walls are painted, and the floors beautifully paved with mosaic, in the same manner as those at Pompeii and Herculaneum, representing a great variety of subjects, such as marine deities, both male and female, different species of sea-fish, marine plants, a vessel with female figures dancing on the deck, and surrounded by admiring warriors; other portions representing lions, horses, leopards, tigers, deer, zebras, bears, gazelles, hares, ducks, herons, &c. Ten human skeletons were found in the different chambers. In another house are mosaics, representing gladiators contending in the arena with wild beasts, and over each man is written his name. In another part are seen horse races, and men breaking in young horses. Sir G. Temple will shortly publish a complete account of his important and extraordinary discoveries.

A company has also been formed at Paris for exploring the ruins of the same ancient city, and fifteen cases of antiquities have been brought to France.

ROMAN COINS FOUND NEAR HUDDERSFIELD.

MR. URBAN,—In page 182, I furnished a brief account of certain discoveries of Roman remains in this neighbourhood, and more especially of a collection of Roman coins found near Thurstonland, a few miles from Huddersfield. In consequence of their subsequent dispersion in so many quarters, I was enabled to send the names only of a few of the emperors whose images they bore. I have since heard of several others; but, by the favour of Mr. Morehouse, an intelligent surgeon, living near Thurstonland, (whose antiquarian zeal led him to exert himself on this occasion,) I can now add the fruit of his labours. The list of coins I have received from him is as follows: Claudius Gothicus—Cl. Tacitus—Victorinus—Tetricus—Gallienus—Carinus—Carausius—C. M. Aur. Probus—and the Empress Mammea Augusta. The discovery of so many coins of the Lower Empire, is a strong proof that this part of the kingdom was not abandoned by the Romans till a very late period.

The remains also of some funeral urns, of a very coarse construction, and one more complete than the rest, containing burnt bones, have been found at Deanhead near Huddersfield. As this part of the country is in the neighbourhood of the ancient *Cambodunum*, there is every reason to suppose that they are Roman urns; and as it is asserted that similar discoveries have been made near this spot, above forty years ago, there is yet a probability that a more diligent search may be rewarded by other more important discoveries. The township of Scammonden, where these urns were found, is spelt, in the most ancient documents, "Scameden," which appears to me to be nothing more than a continuation of the Roman name *Camodunum*, divested of its Latin termination, and with the addition of the letter S prefixed.

Huddersfield.

J. K. W.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN SKELETONS.

Some interesting discoveries have been recently made at Shooter's Hill, near Pangbourn, Berks, on the line of the Great Western Railway. Several human skeletons, in a high state of preservation,

have been disinterred, together with small sepulchral urns, of rude workmanship, but elegant and classical devices, and upwards of 40 Roman coins, of gold, silver, and brass, of the reigns of Domitian, Constantine, Julian the Apostate, Constantius, Gracianus, Licinius or Lupicinus the Pro-prætor (who was invested with regal authority), and several others. Spear-heads, battle-axes, and spurs of British and Roman manufacture, were also found; and some of the graves contained considerable masses of charcoal, without bones. The bones are well preserved, having lain in dry gravel, about four feet from the surface, immediately overlaying the chalk; and one of the skulls appears heavier and more consolidated than is natural.

BURIED CITY DISCOVERED IN PERU.

The Captain of an American vessel, named Ray, has lately discovered on the coast of Peru, in the environs of Garvey, province of Prusillo, an ancient buried City of considerable extent. Following the course of some excavations which he made, he found the walls of the edifices still standing, and many of them in a complete state of preservation. He infers from the numbers and extent of them that the population of the city could not have been less than 3,000 souls. Numbers of skeletons and mummies in a perfect state of preservation were found among the private and sacred edifices, and a great number of domestic utensils, articles of furniture, coins, and curious antiquities. The earthquake by which it would appear the city was engulfed, appears to have surprised the inhabitants, like those of Pompeii, in the midst of their daily avocations, and many of them were found by Captain Ray singularly preserved, by the exclusion of atmospheric air, in the precise action or employment of the moment when overwhelmed. One man standing up as if in the act of escaping, was dressed in a light robe, in the folds of which coins were found, which have been sent to the scientific institution of Lima for investigation. A female was also found sitting in a chair before a loom, which contained an unfinished piece of cotton-stuff, which she was in the act of weaving. The cotton-stuff, which is of a gaudy pattern, but very neatly fabricated, is about eight inches in diameter, and appears to have been only half completed. A great number of antiquities and curiosities found in this American Herculaneum have been sent to the Museum of Lima.

GREEK ANTIQUITIES.

From a letter, dated Athens, May 27, 1831, addressed to the Minister of Public Instruction of France, by M. Raoul Rochette, entrusted with an archaeological mission into Greece, we glean the following particulars:—

At Syra, the Syrus of the ancients, and the country of Pherecydes, an island situated in the centre of the Cyclades, he met with a collection of antique marbles recently formed at Syra, some of them of that place, and others from the neighbouring islands; and hitherto unknown. They consist of inscriptions and basso-relievos, principally of funeral subjects, the inscriptions all in Greek. One of them was the pedestal of a statue in honour of the Emperor Adrian, undoubtedly brought from Delos;—a beautiful antique marble still bearing the Greek dedication in all its integrity. This pedestal has been recently converted into a font, and placed at an angle of the portico around the principal church. There exists in some parts of the town, indeed on the rock on which it is seated, remains of inscriptions, which would well repay researches.

In the isle of Myconi, M. Rochette found more than one curious monument to draw and describe, and acquired a beautiful Greek inscription engraved on the two faces of a piece of red marble. He likewise copied some inscriptions at Delos; but the mass of ruins which cover almost the entire soil of the sacred isle, is so considerable, that it would require the lapse of months, and a hundred workmen to dig continually, in order to exhume the buried monuments. But this is a task that only a government can undertake; and it is an enterprise I have taken the liberty of recommending to King Otho, who proposes to excavate at Delphos, and who would certainly not find fewer treasures at Delos.

The letter then proceeds to describe the recent purgation of the Acropolis of Athens from the modern structures with which it was encumbered. Much of the architectural elements of the Propylæa, which had been employed as materials in the Turkish fortifications, have been restored to their places; others are lying on the ground, where they can be measured with greater facility, and studied very closely. Among the most interesting appearances which have very recently resulted from this double work of demolishing and restoring, is the little Temple of Victory without wings, which had so long been a problem to antiquaries, as much as the Propylæa themselves, buried in Turkish buildings, had remained a mystery. This little temple is now found

entire, with its four columns on both its façades, and with the walls of its *cella* on three of its sides. Each block of marble marked with the imprint of the time of Pericles, has been brought from the middle of a mass of masonry, and restored to its ancient place. The sculptures of the frieze have likewise been found; these escaped the hand of Lord Elgin, as they were hidden, like unhewn stones, in a modern wall; all that is wanting are the four fragments of the frieze which are now in London. The mosque erected in a part of the *cella* of the Parthenon will soon disappear; excavations are being made in the masses of rubbish which still cover the soil and avenues, and four beautiful fragments of the frieze have been found; and, though long buried in the ruins of the edifice, they have not suffered from attacks of age or barbarism. They are all four of different subject and character.

In an excavation opened last year at the south-east angle of the principal façade of the Parthenon, numerous fragments of the ancient temple of Minerva, burnt by the Persians, have been found at a depth of about twelve feet; they were undoubtedly buried by the Greeks themselves, as materials of no value, when they constructed the Parthenon under the administration of Pericles. But they are at the present time precious remains of the history of art; they consist of tiles, called *antefixes*, of fragments of cornice and frieze, of burnt-coloured earth, which are authentic monuments of a taste for polychrome architecture.

An account of the principal recent improvements at Athens will be found in our Magazine for Sept. 1837, p. 288.

Lately, on searching for stone near the garden of Woodperry House, in the parish of Stanton St. John, Oxfordshire, the pavement of a chancel of a church was discovered, with two head-stones, exhibiting ornamental crosses. The pavement consisted of yellow glazed tiles, curiously divided for adaptation to use in various parts. Under these stones the bones of two skeletons were found in a very perfect state. A tradition is still handed down in the neighbourhood that the greater portion of Woodperry, with its church, was destroyed by fire, and never rebuilt. Woodperry formerly was the property of Richard, Duke of Cornwall, King of the Romans, and at the time of the dissolution of monasteries, under Henry the Eighth, was possessed by the Abbey of Osney. It was purchased in the reign of Mary, by New College, Oxford, to which it now belongs.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The anarchy in Spain becomes from day to day more irremediably confounded, and more deeply stained with blood. Half the capital is in a state of war with the nominal Sovereign, who resides in the other half—and every day discloses a new conspiracy pervading the whole city. The army is divided like the country and the towns—one division adhering to one general, another to another—and it is hard to say whether they prosecute more zealously their hostilities amongst themselves or against the Carlists. The war with the latter has assumed a new character—instead of meeting in the field, the belligerents content themselves with shedding the necessary quantity of blood, by the slaughter of whatever unarmed political opponents may fall into their hands.

An insurrection took place at Valencia on the 23d Oct. in which General Mendez Vigo, the Captain General of that city, was murdered by the infuriated populace; after which between thirty and forty Carlist prisoners, were brought out from their dungeons and deliberately butchered. Again, on the 4th Nov. in reprisal for the slaughter of 55 prisoners taken by Cabrera at Villanueva, an equal number of Carlist prisoners, confined in a the gaol of Valencia, were brought out and shot. At Saragossa a political inquisition sits, under the name of the Junta of Reprisal, daily sending its victims to death.

AFRICA.

The French have recently taken possession of the Stora, a new naval station on the Algerine coast. The occupation of the province of Constantine is completed. The roads of Stora form one of the best naval positions of Africa. The Romans seem to have been aware of all its advantages, for considerable ruins prove that a numerous population was formerly crowded together on the spot. It will be very easy to make use of the walls, which are very strong, and which may be raised on the same foundations. Vegetation is extremely luxuriant in the whole country; from Col de Kentorse large and lofty trees fill the valleys, and every thing indicates the elements of the highest prosperity, which require only judicious and active direction to be rapidly developed.

CIRCASSIA.

The Russians are not successful in their warfare with the hardy mountaineers of Circassia. In a recent engagement, they were defeated with great slaughter; chiefly in consequence of the desertion of a body of Cossacks of the Black Sea, with officers, arms, and baggage, to the Circassians. Desertions are very frequent; and the number of Polish and Russian soldiers in the Circassian army is sufficient to justify the formation of a distinct corps of deserters. The Russian General Rajowski had offered terms of pardon and submission to the Circassians; but they were indignantly rejected, with the intimation that all future proposals of accommodation would be torn in pieces, and the bearers put to death.

INDIA.

For some time past the Government of India have been adopting very active measures, in consequence of the position assumed and persevered in by Persia. The Shah of Persia, who was raised to his throne mainly by British assistance, has within the last two years been under Russian influence; and Persia can no longer be looked upon as a barrier against the progress of Russia, whose dominion, extending over the greater part of the extreme North of Asia, reaches in a southerly direction to the borders of the Caspian Sea, and the northern frontier of Persia. Stimulated by Russia, the Persian undertook an expedition against Herat; an important place, to which a small principality is attached, in the territory of Afghanistan. In consequence, Lord Auckland determined upon sending 30,000 men, composed of native and British forces, towards the northern frontier. It is composed as follows:—two troops of Horse Artillery; Major Pew's Camel Battery; two companies of European Foot Artillery; two companies of Sappers; her Majesty's sixteenth Lancers; Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments of Bengal Light Cavalry; her Majesty's Third and Thirteenth Regiments of Foot; the Hon. East India Company's European Regiment; Second, Fifth, Sixteenth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-first, Thirtieth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-eighth, and Fifty-third Regiments

of Bengal Native Infantry. This force was to assemble at Kurnaul on the 31st of October, and thence proceed *via* Bhutneer, Bhawupoor, and Mithenkate, to Candahar, Caubul, and Herat. This force was to be joined by from 45,000 to 50,000 men, furnished by Runjeet Sing, the sovereign of the Punjaub. The object of this demonstration must, of course, in the first instance, have been to prevent the absorption of Herat by Persia,

not so much for Persian, as for Russian objects. In the interim, news has arrived that the Schah of Persia has been completely discomfited at Herat, his army utterly broken up, and himself obliged to fly. He had made an assault on the town, and was repulsed with great slaughter, and the loss of all his guns. The Russian Ambassador and European Aid-de-camp were killed, the former having received three balls in the body.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sept. 24. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge embarked at Falmouth, on an extended tour, in which he is attended by Colonel Cornwall. On the 2nd Oct. he arrived at Lisbon, and was received by the Portuguese Court under the travelling name of Lord Culoden. On the 14th he was at Gibraltar, and was present at the reception of the Queen Dowager, on her voyage to Malta.

Oct. 10. The consecration took place of Christ Church, at *Eccleston*, in the parish of Prescot, built solely at the expense of Samuel Taylor, Esq. of Eccleston Hall. It is a neat Gothic edifice, adapted for the accommodation of 600 persons, and is fitted up in the interior in a manner much superior to the great majority of modern churches. The ceiling is entirely of oak, in pannel-work, and the principal timbers which are left open to the sight are enriched with carvings and pendants. The front of the gallery, the enclosure of the altar, and the holy table itself, as well as the panels of the doors, are all of ancient carved oak, descriptive of sacred subjects. The pulpit and reading-pew are also of carved oak—the former a very ancient one removed from St. Saviour's, Southwark, during the recent alterations. Mr. Taylor has been his own architect; and every portion of the building seemed to indicate not only a correct acquaintance with the principles of the noble art, but a most judicious application of them to the devout purpose for which the building is designed. A collection, which amounted to upwards of 80*l.* was afterwards made for the purpose of building a school, to be attached to the church.

Oct. 11. At the Maidstone Quarter Sessions the question as to the liability of the owners of the New Terrace-pier, at *Gravesend*, to pay the penny toll to the corporation of the town, who are the proprietors of the Town-pier, was decided. The facts of the case are briefly these:—

In 1833 or 1834 the old corporation of Gravesend built the Town-pier, at an expense of about 32,000*l.*, having been authorised by parliament to borrow 19,000*l.*, and to levy a toll of 1*d.* a-head upon all passengers landing, either upon the pier or within the parishes of Gravesend or Milton. The corporation on going out of office purchased the Block-house Fort, which had belonged to government, and built the Terrace-pier and garden on the premises. They then refused to pay the customary 1*d.*, which the Town-pier Act authorised the existing corporation to levy; alleging that, as the government property had been exempted from the toll, the buildings on the same ground should continue also exempt. The corporation brought the recusants before the mayor and magistrates of Gravesend, who decided that the defendants should pay the 1*d.* The latter appealed to the Quarter Sessions, whence they were referred to the Court of Queen's Bench, by which court they were ordered to have the case tried at the Quarter Sessions. The magistrates have there decided, that Captain Tisdal, of the Star, in whose person the question was tried, must pay the toll. Both parties are to pay their own costs.

Oct. 16. A singular and disastrous event took place at Dunkirk, about a quarter of a mile from *Northwich*, Cheshire, in the instantaneous sinking of a plot of ground, nearly an acre in extent, to the depth of fifteen or twenty yards. At the depth of about fifty yards from the surface runs a vein or mine of rock salt, of about fifteen yards in thickness, which at this spot had, as usual, been worked and excavated, before sinking to the lower vein, at the depth of about 100 yards. For some time past this upper mine had been considered insecure, from the pillars left to support the superincumbent earth being in a tottering state, and the men had discontinued their work. The ground gave way, with a tremendous roar, and the rock-house, tower, &c.

house, engine-house, stables, and two cottages, were thrown into a heap of ruins at the depth of fifteen yards from the surface; and twelve individuals, who were on the premises, were also carried down, and most of them overwhelmed by the falling ruins of the buildings. It is thought that seven persons were killed.

Oct. 22. A destructive fire occurred in the houses of the Masters of *Harrow School*. It broke out in that of Mr. Colenso, the Mathematical Master, and extended to that of the Head Master, Dr. Wordsworth, both of which it destroyed. The latter was refronted some years ago in the Elizabethan style by the late Master Dr. Butler; but must now be entirely rebuilt. The loss incurred amounts to many thousand pounds; but will be nearly, if not quite, covered by the insurances.

At a recent meeting of the Common Council of London, the Committee for the London Bridge Approaches, &c. made their report that the improvements authorised to be made in East Cheap, Little Tower-street, and Gracechurch-street, have been wholly effected; that Upper Thames-street has been widened from East-cheap to Fish-street hill; that a rectory house for the rector of St. Mary Woolnoth has been built in King William-street; and new burial grounds have been provided for the parishes of St. Michael, Crooked-lane, and St. Magnus, London-bridge. The further improvements recommended are the widening the line of streets from Lothbury to the north side of the New Post-office, the further improvement of Upper Thames-street, and the completion of the improvement in Lothbury from Moorgate-street to the church.

The Corporation having determined to

persist in maintaining the Cattle Market at *Smithfield*, some extensive improvements have been made in it. The whole surface, comprising upwards of six acres, has been repaved upon a new and improved level, with a number of additional shafts running into the immense sewer upwards of twenty feet below the surface. The footways have been completely altered, and the rails and pens entirely remodelled. A new carriage-way has been also formed, leading from Long-lane round by *Smithfield-bars*, and the *Ram Inn* and *West-street*, to *King-street*, along which the public will have a quick thoroughfare on market-days. The whole of the improvements have been designed by *Deputy Hicks*, and the Common Council almost unanimously sanctioned an outlay which will probably amount to between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.*

Ecclesiastical Changes (continued from p. 43.) Dated 28th July, 1838. The Sees of *St. Asaph* and *Bangor* to be united when either of them shall become vacant. The average annual amount of income of the Bishop to be 5,200*l.* The annual income of the Bishop of *St. David's* to be 4,500*l.* upon the first avoidance of the See. On the first avoidance of the See of *Llandaff*, the annual income to be raised to 4,200*l.* and until an episcopal house of residence be provided for the Bishop, to receive the additional annual sum of 300*l.* The whole County of *Lancaster*, in the diocese of *Chester*, excepting the Deanery of *Furness*, to be detached from the Diocese of *Chester*, and be called the Diocese of *Manchester*. The Collegiate Church of *Manchester* to become a Cathedral Church; the Warden and Fellows to be called Dean and Canons. The annual income of the Bishop to be 4,500*l.*

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

March 28. Col. Sir Horace Seymour, K.C.H. to be extra Equerry to her Majesty the Queen dowager.

Oct. 19. Henry-Peach, infant son of the late Henry Peach Keighly, brevet Major 3d E. I. cav. and Judge Advocate-gen. at Fort St. George, in compliance with the will of his great-uncle Samuel Peach, of Canton, in China, Idlicote, co. Warw. and Portland-place, esq. to take in addition the name of Peach.

Oct. 24. Anthony Oliphant, esq. to be Chief Justice of Ceylon.—John Taylor Gordon, esq. M.D. to be physician extraordinary to the Duke of Cambridge.

Oct. 25. Alex. Earle Monteith, esq. to be Sheriff Depute of Fifeshire, vice A. Clephane, esq. dec.—Dennis Phelan, esq. of Clonmell, co. Tipperary, to be an Assistant Commissioner of Poor Laws.

Oct. 26. Wm. Henry Brehaut, esq. to be Clerk of the Peace for the district of Montreal, in Lower Canada.

Oct. 29. Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel G. Turner to be Colonel; Captain and brevet Major C. Cruttenden to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Nov. 1. Lieut.-Col. William Reist, C.B. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Bermudas or Somers Islands.—George Louis, of Colyton, Devon, esq. Barrister-at-law; and Aneurin Owen, of Egryn, co. Denbigh, esq. to be Assistant Tithe Commissioners.

Nov. 2. Major F. M'Bean to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase; brevet Major R. Willington to be Major.

Nov. 5. Major J. Macphail to be Lieut.-Governor of Dominica.

The Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, was sworn of her Majesty's Privy Council.

Nov. 9. 33d Foot, Major T. Reid to be Major.

Nov. 19. Knighted by patent, Capt. George Tyler, R.N. Lieut.-Governor of St. Vincent's.—Aug. Hearn Gilbert, gent. Purser R.N. to accept the cross of a Knight of the order of Isabella the Catholic, conferred by the Queen Regent of Spain for his services at the raising of the siege of Bilbao.

Nov. 20. John Gage, of Coldham hall, in Stanfield, Suffolk, esq. in compliance with a settlement made by his late brother Robert Gage Rookwood, esq. to take the name of Rokewood after Gage, and bear the arms of Rokewood in the first quarter.—95th foot, Major-Gen. Sir John Buchan, K.C.B. to be Colonel; Brevet, Captains T. Savage and T. Bonnor to be Majors.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.
Chipping Wycombe.—Geo. Robt. Smith, esq.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. E. V. Lockwood, (late Chaplain of the House of Commons) to be a Prebendary of Canterbury; the Rev. E. Repton and the Rev. T. Frere (also late Chaplains to the House) to be Prebendaries of Westminster.

Rev. Michael Keating to be Archdeacon of Ardfert.

Rev. G. J. Dupuis to be a Fellow of Eton.

Rev. E. J. Ash, Brisley R. with Gateley V. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Bailey, Queen Square episcopal chapel, Westminster.

Rev. J. R. F. Billingsley, Wormington R. Glouc.

Rev. Martin Connolly, Boynagh R. Galway.

Rev. J. Croft, Eaton Bishop's R. Heref.

Rev. Joseph Dewe, Rockland R. Norfolk.

Rev. John Dufton, Warehorne R. Kent.

Rev. R. W. Elgee, Kelmacke R. Wexford.

Rev. D. Evans, Llanllwchaearn R. Card.

Rev. J. G. Fawcett, Stockton on the Forest P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. N. C. Fenwick, Killenick R. Wexford.

Rev. G. D. Grundy, Lees P.C. near Oldham, Lancashire.

Rev. J. V. Hamilton, Little Chart R. Kent.

Rev. John Harding, Walkerne R. Herts.

Rev. J. Harington, Little Hinton R. Wilts.

Rev. E. Harston, St. Stephen's R. Ipswich.

Rev. T. A. Holland, Greatham R. Hants.

Rev. J. Holmes, Lower Peover P.C. Chesh.

Rev. F. P. Hulme, Birch in Warrington P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. T. Jackson, Ovingham P.C. Northumb.

Rev. R. C. Lane, Deal R. Kent.

Rev. G. H. Langdon, Oving V. Sussex.

Rev. — Miller, Bognor P.C. Sussex.

Rev. C. Radford, Englishcombe V. Som.

Rev. T. Saunders, Moulton V. co. N.p.h.

Rev. T. G. Simcox, Smethwick P.C. Staff.

Rev. J. V. Stewart, Portsea V. Hants.

Rev. J. Taylor, Newmarket P.C. Cambridgesh.

Rev. C. Taylor, Lydney V. Gloucestershire.

Rev. W. H. Teale, Asgarby P.C. Lincolnsh.

Rev. W. Tyrrell, Raddanstown R. Dublin.

Rev. J. Watson, Bremilham R. Wilts.

Rev. W. H. Wilkinson, All Saints P.C. Portsea.

Rev. H. Wood, Burrowbridge new ch. Som.

Rev. T. Underwood, Diddlebury V. Salop.

Rev. J. C. D. Yule, Coleridge V. Devon.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. T. H. Ashworth to Earl of Carnarvon.

Rev. D. Campbell to the Duke of Leeds.

Rev. M. Enright to the Earl of Castle Stuart.

Rev. C. J. P. Eyre to Lord Methuen.

Rev. F. Fulford to the Duchess of Gloucester.

Rev. E. N. Hoare to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Rev. T. Lloyd to Earl Cowper.

Rev. J. Thornycroft to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

Rev. E. Winder to H. M. S. Victory.

Rev. Mr. Davies to Whitecross-street Prison.

Rev. T. England to the Reformatory, Isle of Wight.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Wm. Wilberforce Bird, esq. to be third member of the council of India.

Chas. Ellis Heaton, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to be Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex, *vice* E. C. Selby, esq. resigned.

W. Beale, esq. LL.D. of Trin. Coll. Camb. to be Head Master of Tavistock Grammar School.

Mr. Norman McDonald (private secretary to Lord Morpeth) to be First Clerk of the Irish Privy Council.

The Rev. Richard Okes to be Lower Master of Eton, *vice* the Rev. G. J. Dupuis.

Mr. W. C. Ross, Mr. D. Roberts, and Mr. R. Westmacott to be Associates of the Royal Academy of Arts.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 2. At Theobalds, Herts, the wife of Col. W. Miles, a son.—8. At Brussels, the wife of T. Wathen Waller, esq. a son.—

9. The Hon. Emilie, wife of the Rev. Henry Gray, of Almondsbury, a dau.—15. At Upper Grosvenor-st. the wife of V. Dent, esq. a dau.—

20. At Brighton, Lady John Russell, a dau.—At Burghley, the Marchioness of Exeter, a dau.—22. Lady F. Jemima Goodeve, a dau.—23. In Berkeley-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Spalding, a son.—In Dover-st. the Viscountess Valletort, a son.—At Oulton-park, Lady Grey Egerton, a son.—24. In Baker-st. the wife of F. M. Montgomerie, esq. a dau.—At Looe, Cornwall, the wife of Capt. Toup Nicolas, C.B. K.H. a son.—25. At Amport House, Hants, the wife of S. Cosby, esq. a dau.—26. At Childwick Bury, Herts, the wife of J. Lomax, esq. a dau.—27. At Bruges, the wife of William Stainforth, esq. a son.

Nov. 1. At Wanlip Hall, Leic. the lady of Sir George Palmer, Bart. a son.—At Scraptoft Hall, Leic. Lady Angela Pearson, a dau.—2. At Hammersmith, the Baroness de Moncorvo, a son.—4. At Alnwick Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. L. Shafto Orde, a son.—9. At St. Mellon rectory, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. G. Somerset, a dau.—6. At St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, Mrs. Goodenough, wife of the Dean of Wells, a son.—7. At Hurdicott, the wife of the Rev. Reginald Pole, a dau.—In Belgrave-st. the Countess of Pomfret, a dau.—8. In Grosvenor-sq. the Countess of Galloway, a son.—12. At Chelsea College, Lady Wilson, a son.—15. At Harewood-house, Yorkshire, Lady Louisa Cavendish, a son.—16. At Elsham, Linc. the Lady Mary Corbet, a dau.—17. At Harewood house, Yorkshire, Lady Caroline Lascelles, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 1. At Hobart Town, the Rev. John Little, of St. Andrew's Church, to Mary Gascoigne, fourth dau. of John Burnett, esq. late Colonial Secretary of Van Diemen's Land.

Sept. 6. At Olney, Bucks, the Rev. Thomas Welton, of Upper Clapton, to Mary Ann, second dau. of Mr. Samuel Baker, farmer and inn keeper of Olney.

Sept. 18. At Thorpe, near Norwich, the Rev. Henry Long, Rector of Newton and

Swainsthorpe, to Charlotte Emma, second dau. of Col. Sir Robt. Harvey, C.B. and K.H.—At Pendeylan, co. Glam. Gerard Ralston, esq. of Philadelphia, U. S. to Isabel, second dau. of Wm. Crawshaw, esq. of Cyfartha Castle.

Sept. 20. At Stuttgart, Capt. Randal Rumley, 60th Rifles, to Caroline Mary, dau. of Major-Gen. Sir George Berkeley.

Sept. 25. At Brighton, Capt. Fred. A. Blachford, son of Gen. Blachford, to Emmeline Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Hugh Blaydes, esq. of High Paul, Yorkshire.—At Trinity Ch. Marylebone, Alex. Hall Hall, esq. eldest son of David Hall, of Portland-place, esq. to Caroline, youngest dau. of Thomson Hankey, also of Portland-place, esq.

Sept. 27. At Watton, Herts, James Lane, esq. of Chancery-lane, to Elizabeth, younger dau. of the late James Horsburgh, esq. F.R.S.—At Bamburgh, William Wallace Legge, esq. of Malone-house, Antrim, to Eleanor Wilkie, youngest dau. of Thomas Forster, esq. of Adderstone-hall, Northumberland.—At Mar-tock, co. Somerset, the Rev. H. B. Newman, Rector of Little Bromley, Essex, to Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late John Hooper, esq. of Hendford-house, Yeovil.—At Walthamstow, Joseph Tatham, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Anna Maria, youngest dau. of the late F. B. Bedwell, esq.—At Axminster, George Louis, esq. of Colyton-house, to Mary, widow of the late Rev. E. C. Forward, Rector of Limington.—At Wandsworth, Henry Rucker, esq. to Adelaide, youngest dau. of the late James Morris, esq.—R. Mahon, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. H. Mahon, of Kille-gally, King's Co. to Jane, dau. of the late Sir Hugh Crofton, Bart.—At Stradishall, Suff. Henry Revel Homfray, esq. of Beaumont-st. Regent's-park, to Frances, eldest dau. of Wm. Rayner, esq. of Stradishall-place.—Henry Barry Domville, esq. barrister, eldest son of the Rev. H. B. Domville, of Pembroke, Heref. and nephew of Sir Compton Domville, Bart. to Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. W. Ingram, of Ribbesford, Worc. and niece of Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart.

Oct. 2. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Right Hon. Viscount Combermere, to the only dau. of Robert Gibbings, esq. of Gibbings-grove, Cork.—At Church Broughton, Marshall Turner, esq. of Torrington-sq. to Frances Mary, second dau. of the late Harry Yates, esq. of Sapperton, Derb.—The Rev. W. Armistead, Perp. Curate of Garstang, Lanc. to Agnes, dau. of the late Thomas Bell, esq. of Garstang.—The Rev. Daniel John Hopkins, Rector of Hartford, near Huntingdon, to Anne, dau. of the late Thomas Verney Okes, esq. of Cambridge.—At Clist St. George, Samuel Parr, esq. of Knowle, Devon, to Charlotte Maria Rous, second dau. of the Rev. W. R. Ellicombe.—At Kingston church, Portsmouth, Commander Worth, of H.M.S. Hastings, to Charlotte, dau. of Capt. Searle, C.B. of H. M. S. Victory.

Oct. 3. At Withcall Church, Edward, eldest son of Edward Tewart, esq. of York-place, Portman-sq. and Coupland Castle, Northumberland, to Mary, eldest dau. of Richard Dawson, esq. of Withcall House, Linc.—The Rev. W. C. R. Ray, of Eastwood, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Mills, Vicar of Humpsted Helion, Essex.—At Alva-house, James Dewar, esq. only son of Robert Dewar, of Clapham, Surrey, esq. to Mary Anne Johnstone, dau. of the late J. R. Johnstone, esq. of Alva.—At West Monkton, the Rev. E. Warre, vicar of Bishop's Lydeard, to Fanny Mary, eldest dau. of Gilbert West, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. George Caswal Newman, esq. only son of Charles Newman, esq.

of Scripps, Coggeshall, to Wilhelmina, youngest dau. of Sir Henry Montague, Bart.—At St. Pancras, Robert Wilkinson, esq. of Canton, to Elizabeth-Warden, eldest dau. of John Dent, esq. Madras Civil Service.

Oct. 4. At Welwyn, Herts, William Robt. Baker, esq. of Bayfordbury, Herts, to Anna Emma Katharine, eldest dau. of Henry Fynes Clinton, esq. of Welwyn.—At Paris, William Graham, esq. of Lancefield, Glasgow, to Anna Matilda, second dau. of John Lowndes, esq. formerly of Arthurlie, co. Renfrew.—At Brighton, the Rev. C. W. Lloyd, vicar of Gosfield, Essex, to Emily, dau. of John Rawlinson, esq. of Wimpole-st.—At Plymouth, Mr. H. E. Carrington, proprietor of the *Bath Chronicle*, (son of the late Poet,) to Emily, second dau. of Mr. H. I. Johns.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Alfred William Cleverly, esq. of Kilworth, Cork, to Amelia-Bennet, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Jennings, R.N.

Oct. 6. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Richard, eldest son of Richard Neave, esq. of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to Anna Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Eyton, rector of Eyton, Shropshire, and granddaughter of the late Edmund Plowden, esq. of Plowden.

Oct. 9. The Rev. Henry Codrington, B.A. of Iminster, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Rhodes, esq. of Islington.—At Stoke, Devon, the Rev. Harry Martin, Rector of Siltan, Dorset, to Ann, eldest dau., and W. W. Cavie, esq. of Herwood house, to Kate, youngest dau., of the late J. S. Downes, esq.—At Dover, W. R. Nisbett, esq. of Fort Nisbett, Tipperary, to Selina, third dau. of the late Thomas Buss, esq. of Lydd.—At Frant, John Pryce, esq. to Dora Isabella, third dau. of the late Major-Gen. Beaton, formerly Governor of St. Helena.—At Hastings, J. B. Gibson, esq. M.D. 17th Lancers, to Esther, youngest dau. of the late N. Willson, esq. of South Bridge, near Northampton.—At Market Drayton, the Rev. Robert Upton, Incumbent of Moreton Say, Salop, to Sally Emily, only dau. of W. Wilkinson, esq.

Oct. 10. At Claydon, Suffolk, Andrew Wood Baird, esq. M.D. to Anna Andry, dau. of the Rev. R. Etough, D.D. Rector of Claydon.—At Tanworth, Warw. Edward Hicks, esq. of Wilbraham Temple, co. Cambridge, only son of Edward Simpson, esq. of Lichfield, to Grace, eldest dau. of Stanley Pipe Wolferstan, esq. of Statfold.—At Scotter, Linc. W. Walker, esq. of Messingham, to Caroline Augusta, dau. of the late John Davidson, esq. of Cottley Hall.—At Clifton, Samuel Guppy, esq. of Bristol, to Georgiana, eldest dau. of P. Protheroe, esq. of Richmond-hill.—At Wentworth house, the seat of the Fitzwilliam family in Yorkshire, James J. R. Mackenzie, esq. to Lady Anne Fitzwilliam, fourth dau. of the Earl Fitzwilliam.—At St. Pancras, J. A. Colquhoun, esq. to Sophia, eldest dau. of W. Cantis, esq. late of Old Park, Kent.

Oct. 11. At Rudston, Yorkshire, the Rev. Chas. Walter Hudson, Rector of Saundby, Notts, to the Hon. Julia, third dau. of the late Godfrey Lord Macdonald.—At Walcot, Bath, William Earle Amiel, esq. R.N. to Margaret Anne, third dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Morgan, D.D. of Aston Clinton, Bucks.—At Cowes, Isle of Wight, Capt. Lothian Dickson, to Mary Elizabeth, only surviving child of the late Lt.-Col. Gillman, 76th reg.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, C. F. Hodson, esq. to Betsy, only child of the late W. T. Conquest, of Flock-ridge, Herts, esq.

Oct. 13. At St. James's, Dover, Capt. T. Byng Creagh, eldest son of Col. Creagh, C.B. to Emma Susan, youngest dau. of J. W. Knollys, esq.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF SEFTON.

Nov. 22. At his house in Arlington-street, the Rt. Hon. William-Philip Molyneux, Earl of Sefton (1771), and Viscount Molyneux (1628), in the Peerage of Ireland, Baron Sefton of Croxteth (1831) in that of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet of England (1611).

Lord Sefton was the representative of an ancient and historical race, founded in England by Sir William de Moulines, upon whom the Conqueror conferred the manor of Sefton, with other large possessions in Lancashire, a considerable portion of which remain with the family to the present day. His Lordship was born 18 Sept. 1772, the only child of Charles-William the first Earl and 9th Viscount Molyneux, by Lady Isabella Stanhope, daughter of Charles the second Earl of Harrington, and granddaughter of Charles second Duke of Grafton, by Lady Henrietta Somerset, sister to the fourth Duke of Beaufort. In 1795 he succeeded his father; but the honours, being Irish, did not confer upon him a seat in the House of Lords. His Lordship was, however, almost constantly a member of the Lower House until his elevation to the British Peerage.

In politics his Lordship was a decided liberal; and though from nervousness, which he was never able to overcome, he rarely opened his lips in parliament, it is well known that he has occasionally verbally supplied some of our most eminent orators with their speeches. Whilst he was a member of the House of Commons, his Lordship had the credit of being able to carry with him by his personal influence more votes than any (unofficial) man of his day. At all times his opinions received the highest consideration from the leading members of his party. Nor was this without justice. Highly informed and sagacious beyond most men, his Lordship was especially remarkable for the uprightness and noble independence of his character. The courage which he displayed when, on the occasion of White's Club (with that abject servility to mere royalty, which it is deplorable to meet with so frequently amongst the highest classes,) excluding from a ball given there the name of the Princess of Wales, he alone, in defiance of the frowns of the Regent, protested against so unmanly a proceeding, will not soon be forgotten. Nor at a subsequent period after Mr. Hone's trial, when Lord Sefton, who

then believed himself to be on his death-bed, wrote his celebrated letter, congratulating Mr. Hone upon his escape from the Crown prosecutions which had been instituted against him, and inclosing a check for 100*l.*, did his Lordship less deserve the respect of every honourable mind.

His Lordship's manly conduct upon these occasions, however, gave so much offence at court, as to cause him to be almost entirely a stranger there during the reign of George the Fourth; but upon the accession of the late King he was among the first of those upon whom the Peerage was conferred. From this period, as indeed during the whole of his parliamentary career, his Lordship's vote will invariably be found recorded in favour of those measures which were brought forward for effecting salutary reforms in our institutions, or for the extension of civil and religious liberty.

In private life Lord Sefton was conspicuous for the magnificence of his mode of living. From youth he was esteemed the best "whip" in England; and the excellence of his taste was invariably displayed in the correctness of his equipages, which were universally allowed to be unrivalled. His table was perhaps the most *recherché* in London, and the splendid hospitality which he practised made him indeed proverbial. His death will be severely felt in the leading Whig circles; and the affliction into which his family and a large body of strongly attached friends have been plunged by the event, is the best proof of the respect and estimation in which his character was held.

His Lordship married in 1792, Maria Margareta, second daughter of William sixth Lord Craven, by Elizabeth (afterwards Margravine of Brandenburg Anspach), daughter of Augustus fourth Earl of Berkeley, who was maternal grandson of Charles first Duke of Richmond, natural son of King Charles II. By this lady, who survives him, he has had issue:—1. Lady Georgiana, who was married, in 1819, to Charles Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. and died in 1826.—2. Lady Maria.—3. The Right Hon. Chas. William, now Earl of Sefton.—4. Lady Louisa.—5. Lieut.-Col. the Hon. George Berkeley Molyneux, of the 8th Hussars.—6. Lieut. Col. the Hon. Henry Richard Molyneux, of the 60th Foot.—7. Lady Frances.—8. Lady Caroline, married in 1836, Charles Towneley, jun. esq. of Towneley.—9. Hon. Francis George

Molyneux, Secretary of Legation at Frankfort.—10. Lady Katharine.

The present Earl was born 10th July, 1796, and married, June 1834, Mary-Augusta, only dau. of R. G. Hopwood, of Hopwood, esq. and has with other issue a son and heir, William Philip now Viscount Molyneux, born 14th Oct. 1835.

LORD FARNHAM.

Oct. 19. In Rutland-square, Dublin, in his 65th year, the Right Hon. and Rev. Henry Maxwell, sixth Baron Farnham, of Farnham, co. Cavan.

His Lordship was the younger son of the Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Maxwell, Lord Bishop of Meath, by Margaret, only daughter of the Right Hon. Anthony Foster, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and sister to the first Lord Oriel. He succeeded to the peerage only one month before his death, on the death of his brother John fifth Lord Farnham, of whom a brief memoir was given in our last Magazine, p. 546.

His Lordship married Sept. 5, 1798, Lady Anne Butler, eldest daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Carrick, and sister to the present Earl; and by that lady, who died on the 29th May, 1831, he had issue nine sons and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Henry, now Lord Farnham, born in 1799, and M. P. for the county of Cavan in the present and five preceding parliaments; he married in 1828 the Hon. Anna Frances Esther Stapleton, youngest dau. of Thomas Lord Le Despenser, and sister of the Countess of Roden, &c. but has no issue; 2. the Hon. Sarah Juliana, married in 1828 to Alexander Saunderson, of Castle Saunderson, co. Cavan, esq.; 3. the Hon. Somerset Richard Maxwell, who has succeeded to all the unsettled estates of his uncle the late Lord, and will probably succeed his brother as Member for the county of Cavan; he is at present unmarried; 4. the Right Hon. Harriet-Margaret dowager Viscountess Bangor; who was married in 1826 to Edward third and late Viscount Bangor, and was left his widow in 1837, having had issue the present Viscount, and five other sons; 5. John Barry, a Lieut. in the 14th regiment, who died in 1833, in his 26th year; 6. Charles-Robert, who died in 1825, in his 17th year; 7. the Hon. Anne, married in 1836 to William Morris Bayley, esq.; 8. the Hon. Edward-William Maxwell; 9. the Hon. James Pierce; 10. the Hon. Richard Thomas; 11. the Hon. Robert Thomas; and 12. the Hon. William George, born in 1821.

We take this opportunity to append a few notes on the late John Lord Farnham:

"His Lordship was the first man who, with boldness unexampled, and at cost incalculable, broke through the charm of interest and influence which made the Irish representative peerage a close government borough. He was the man who bestowed upon the peers of Ireland the liberty and power they now enjoy, of electing a representative of their own choice, instead of obeying the *congé d'elire* of this, or that, or any other ministry. The personal friend of the late Duke of York, John Barry Maxwell, Baron Farnham, had the talents, the courage, the principle which qualified him for the arduous undertaking. He succeeded for himself and his compeers—and has left behind to the Irish aristocracy a legacy of freedom and independence.

"His Lordship was as much admired for his mildness in private, as respected for his energy in the senate. The loyal, the brave, and the true, crowded round his bier, on which were shed the tears of old and young. The inhabitants honoured him when among them, and paid every respect to his remains; they revere his memory, and are honoured that his corpse is placed, not at Farnham, but at Newtownbarry. His coffin was lowered into the vault by Serjeant Hamilton, of the Cavan Militia, and three serjeants of the Newtownbarry Yeomanry. The former fought under the late Lord Farnham (then Col. Barry), in the Irish rebellion. At the battle of Arklow, Col. Barry had his regimental cap shot off, and he wore the forage cap of one of his men during the remainder of the engagement. At Wexford, the Cavan serjeant, with twelve men, kept the bridge during two hours' hard fighting, and literally strewed it with the bodies of cows, horses, and men."

RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT GRANT.

July 9. At Dapoorie, in his 53d year, the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Grant, G.C.H. Governor of Bombay.

He was the brother of Lord Glenelg, now Secretary of State for the Colonies, being the second son of Charles Grant, esq. for many years M. P. for Inverness-shire, and one of the most distinguished directors of the East India Company, by Jane, daughter of Thomas Fraser, esq. a younger son of Fraser, of Balmuir, co. Inverness. Of his father very long memoirs, by the late Thomas Fisher, esq. F.S.A. Searcher of the Records at the

East India House, were published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Dec. 1823.

Mr. Robert Grant, as well as his brother Lord Glenelg, was a member of Magdalene College, in the University of Cambridge, of which they both became Fellows. They took their B.A. degree together in 1801, when Charles was third and Robert fourth Wrangler, Charles 1st, and Robert 2d Medallist, so even were their studies and attainments, and so parallel their success. In addition, the present Lord Glenelg obtained in 1802 the second Bachelor's prize. Mr. Robert Grant had in 1799 obtained a Craven scholarship. He took his M.A. degree in 1806, having been in that step preceded two years by his brother. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 30, 1807. He published in 1813 a pamphlet, entitled, "The Expediency maintained of continuing the system by which the Trade and Government of India are now regulated," 8vo.; and also "A Sketch of the History of the East India Company from its first foundation to the passing of the Regulation Act of 1773," 8vo.

Mr. Robert Grant subsequently obtained the office of King's Serjeant in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, and was one of the Commissioners of Bankrupts.

In 1826 he was returned to Parliament for the Inverness district of burghs. In 1830 he was elected for Norwich, and again in 1831. When his brother became President of the Board of Control, he was appointed one of the Commissioners; in 1831 he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and in 1832 appointed Judge Advocate General.

At the first election for the new borough of Finsbury in 1831, he was returned as one of its first members, and that by a very large majority, the numbers being—

Rt. Hon. R. Grant . . .	4278
Mr. Serjeant Spunkie . . .	2848
Charles Babbage, esq. . .	2311
Thomas Wakley, esq. . .	2151
Christopher Temple, esq. . .	787

In June 1834 Sir Robert Grant was appointed Governor of Bombay.

He left the Presidency in good health for the hills on 19th June last. Having imprudently ridden out during a heavy fall of rain, he was attacked by fever. The disorder abated, and his recovery was expected; but he suffered a relapse, his brain became affected, and he sunk under its effects.

Sir Robert Grant married Margaret daughter of the late Sir David Davidson, of Cantray, co. Nairn, and has left an infant family.

SIR EDWARD POORE, BART.

Oct. 13. In Norfolk-street, Park-lane, in his 44th year Sir Edward Poore, the second Baronet, of Rushall, co. Wilts (1795).

He was the eldest son of Edward Poore, esq. by his first wife Martha-Ann, second daughter of George Wolff, esq. Danish consul in London, and succeeded to the title of Baronet June 1st, 1820, on the death of his great-uncle Sir John Methuen Poore, to whom it had been granted with remainder to his brother Edward, and the heirs male of his body.

Sir Edward married, Jan. 6, 1818, Agnes, third daughter of Sir John Majoribanks, Bart. by whom he has left issue Sir Edward, his successor, born in 1821, and five daughters. His body was interred in Salisbury cathedral, where there are already some very handsome monuments to the memory of his family.

MAJOR-GEN. ADYE, C.B.

Sept. 13. At Woolwich Common, Major-General Stephen Galway Adye, C.B. Chief Firemaster in the Royal Laboratory.

He was appointed First Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, Jan. 1, 1794; Captain Lieutenant in 1798; Captain 1803; brevet Major 1810; Major in the Royal Artillery 1812; Lieut.-Colonel 1814; Colonel R.A. 1825; and brevet Major-General 1837.

In 1809 he served as Brigade-Major to Major-General Lawson, in the Kent district. He was also in the expedition to Walcheren, and there received a serious wound from the effects of which he never thoroughly recovered. Subsequently, on the plains of Waterloo, he added another wreath to his well-earned honours, and received the cross of the Bath.

On the day before his death the general accepted an invitation from his friend and companion in arms, General Drummond, R.A. to meet a few brother soldiers at dinner, and he returned about 11 to his house in perfect health, but about two o'clock in the following morning, Mrs. Adye discovered he was a corpse! This event caused a great gloom over the military circles at Woolwich, the garrison being deprived of an amiable friend and gallant soldier. The men have lost a firm protector of their rights and privileges, although a strict disciplinarian, and the poor of the surrounding neighbourhood a real benefactor.

COLONEL CROWDER, K.H.

Sept. ... At Cheltenham, Colonel John Crowder, K.H.

This experienced and gallant soldier obtained his Lieutenant's commission in

the 7th Fusiliers, June 16, 1803; and in 1807, as Captain in that regiment, was present at the taking of Copenhagen; he continued in active service through the whole of the Peninsular war, and on many occasions gave signal proof of his courage and military skill. Among other scenes of glory and renown, Captain Crowder distinguished himself at the Battles of Oporto and Talavera in 1809, at Busaco in 1810, at Albuera in 1811, and at Salamanca in 1812. At the last he was severely wounded, and, having been appointed to two of the light companies ordered to the attack upon the village of Arapiles, was promoted to the brevet rank of Major for his conduct upon the occasion. Continuing still with his regiment, Major Crowder was present in 1813 at the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, where he received another wound; and, in 1814, at the battles of Orthes and Toulouse. In the following year, Major Crowder exchanged from the 7th to the 23rd Fusiliers, when he retired on half-pay; and in 1825 got his promotion as Lieutenant-Colonel. It was not until the brevet of 1838 appeared that he obtained his rank as full Colonel, a short time previous to which he had received the distinction of K. H. honours to which his long and gallant services fairly entitled him.

He had for nearly twenty years been a resident of Cheltenham, where an extensive circle of friends and acquaintance will long and sincerely deplore his loss. In private life he was respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

CAPT. SIR WILLIAM ELLIOT, C. B.
Sept. ... At Plymouth, aged 55, Sir William Elliot, C. B. K. C. H. K. T. S., Captain of the flag-ship at that port.

Sir W. Elliot was of humble origin, and was born at Cawsand, near Plymouth, Dec. 15, 1782. His daring achievements during the war, in the West Indies, obtained him the name of "fire-eating Elliot," and procured for him every step in the naval ladder of promotion. He entered the service on the 21st Feb. 1795, as a volunteer, on board the *Irresistible*, 74, which sailed from Spithead, with the Channel-fleet, early in June; his only friend being Mr. P. Ellery, the Captain's clerk, as an assistant to whom he was allowed to join the ship. On the 22d of that month they fell in with the enemy's fleet off L' Orient, and in the action which ensued, the French national ship, *Alexandre*, of 74 guns, struck to the *Irresistible*. In this action he received a wound which occasioned his return home, in company with his commander, Capt.

Grindall, who was severely wounded. Early in 1796 he joined the *Carnatic* at Plymouth, to which Capt. Grindall had recently been appointed; and he followed the same officer in his subsequent commands of the *Colossus* and *Russell*. In the latter he was present in Adm. Duncan's memorable action on the 11th Oct. 1797, off Camperdown; after which the *Russell* rejoined the Channel fleet, and remained in the Channel until the latter end of 1800, when she was ordered to the Baltic, and was in the memorable action of the 1st of April, 1801, at Copenhagen, under Lord Nelson.

In reward for his services during this period, Mr. Elliot was, in March 1802, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, by Lord St. Vincent; and, in March 1803, he was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Plantagenet*, commanded by Capt. G. E. Hammond, in which he remained until March 1805, employed in cruising in the Channel, when he was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Rattler*, commanded by Capt. Mason, employed on the French coast, between Calais and Dieppe, until May, when she was ordered to the Newfoundland coast. On her way thither she fell in with a brig, in a heavy gale of wind, lying on her beam-ends, and the crew lashed fast to her; and by the energy and intrepidity of the subject of this memoir, who volunteered his services, ten men were saved from destruction, only half-an-hour before the brig sunk. For this signal act of heroism he received the medal of the Royal Humane Society; as he did a second time, for having jumped overboard from the same vessel, and saved the lives of three men who could not swim.

On the *Rattler's* return to England, in 1806, Capt. Mason being appointed to the *Daphne*, Lieut. Elliot followed him into that ship, and sailed for the river Plate, where he was present, and commanded a party of seamen, at the storming of the town of Monte Video, and was also at the attack on Buenos Ayres. In Jan. 1808 he returned to England, and was afterwards employed on the coast of Jutland. In April he commanded a boat attack on a Danish convoy, lying under the batteries of Fladstrand, mounting ten long 18-pounders, and after a severe action, he succeeded in capturing the whole of them, consisting of ten brigs and schooners. In this action he was severely wounded.

In 1809 he served in the West Indies, on board the *Castor*; and on the 16th Oct. in that year he received his promotion to the rank of Commander, and was appointed to the *Pultusk*, of 12 guns,

and 75 men. On the 11th December he chased an enemy's brig into the Port des Hayes, Guadaloupe, where she was protected by heavy batteries. The *Thetis* having joined two days after, Capt. Elliot volunteered to command a party to storm the battery. The landing was effected at noon, and, after six hours' march through a thick wood, the party arrived, unperceived, at the back of the battery, which was immediately stormed, and completely destroyed. The battery mounted 22 guns, and was garrisoned by 300 soldiers, the greater part of whom made their escape in the dark. The French national brig, *Nisus*, of 18 guns and 150 men, was subsequently taken possession of. On this occasion Capt. Elliot was severely wounded in the right knee and breast, being knocked down by a sentinel with the butt-end of his musket, and received a musket-shot above the right ankle.

In Jan. 1810, after having recovered from his wounds, he was appointed to command the *Hazard*; and on the 30th of that month he led the second division of men of war and transports into *Anse la Barque*, Gaudaloupe, to attack the island. The batteries of this port were taken possession of by the crew of the *Hazard*, before any other ship came in; she also captured the national schooner *La Mouche*, of 16 guns. After rendering other active services, in the subjugation of the island, Capt. E. sailed with the despatches of its surrender to England, and arrived on the 13th March at Plymouth, where he found a letter acquainting him, that in consequence of his services the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had been pleased to direct that he should be promoted to the rank of Post Captain on the day when he should have completed a twelvemonth as Commander. He was then employed on the Newfoundland station, where he remained until Jan. 1811.

In June 1812, Captain Elliot was appointed to command the *Crocodile* 28, and was employed on the coast of Spain and Portugal till Jan. 1813; and from that time to Dec. 1814 on the Labrador coast. He then returned to England, and the *Crocodile* was paid off at Portsmouth on the 1st Feb. 1815. On the 5th Sept. following Capt. Elliot received an appointment to the *Florida* 20, from which he was removed April 8, 1816, to the *Scamander* frigate, employed in the West Indies until 1818, in November of which year she was paid off at Portsmouth.

On the 23d Nov. 1823 he was appointed to the *Lively* of 46 guns, in which he escorted Don Miguel, then an exile, from

Lisbon to Brest, and on his return received from the new Sovereign of Portugal the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword, set in diamonds. He afterwards sailed to South America, on his return from whence, in Jan. 1828, the *Lively* was paid off. Soon after a public dinner was given to him at Devonport by the officers of that frigate, "to evince their sense of his kindness to them, while under his command, and as a mark of their high esteem for the man and for the officer."

Subsequently, he had made a three years' cruise in the Mediterranean, in command of the *Revenge* 76; and in 1831 he received the appointment of flag Captain to the Commander-in-chief at Plymouth, which he held at the period of his decease. In Jan. 1835 he was made a Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Capt. Elliot married first in 1806, *Lucretia*, daughter of the Rev. John Harries, of Newfoundland, and by that lady, who died at Barbadoes in 1818, he had four children, all of whom are deceased; secondly, a daughter of Mr. John Parkin, ship-builder, at Frank Quarry, co. Devon, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. He had three brothers in the naval service,—John, a purser; and Thomas and James, Lieutenants. One of his sisters married in 1817 Capt. F. W. Lieut. Lapidge, R.N.

The decease of this gallant officer was awfully sudden. He was sitting at the dinner-table of his brother-in-law, H. T. Smith, esq. in Morice-square, surrounded by some of his nearest and dearest relations, apparently in good health, and conversing with his accustomed cheerfulness, when, almost instantaneously, he ceased to exist. The estimation in which he was held by those of his brother officers who served with him is an index to his gallantry as an officer, and his excellence as a man. In his manners he was dignified without austerity; retiring, perhaps, but courteous; and though he might, pardonably, have been proud of his signal success in life, yet he never forgot the frankness of a British sailor.

The remains of Sir William Elliot were interred on the 20th Sept. at Maker, in the church of the parish in which he was born. The procession was formed on Morice-square, and moved through the streets in the following order:—Plymouth division of Marines, with arms reversed—Royal Marine Band playing Dead March in *Saul*—Mates of the Royal *Adelaide* bearing the arms of the deceased on velvet cushions—The Corpse borne by the barge crew; the pall borne by Captains of H. M. Service; the coffin

enveloped in a union jack, and on it the deceased's cocked hat and sword—Plymouth Humane Society—Clergy—The relatives—Inhabitants of the town—Seamen—Warrant officers—Naval officers of the commissioned ships in port—Seamen—Military officers of the regiments in garrison.—Marines. In this order the procession moved, and the roll of the muffled drums sounded mournfully through the crowded streets. At Mount Wise the procession was joined by the Port Admiral, Lord A. Beauclerk, General Ellice, Commander-in-Chief, and Col. Lewes, Commandant of the Royal Marines, who accompanied the procession to the water's edge. At the moment of embarkation, there could not have been less than 10,000 persons assembled on the slopes of Mount Wise. The boats moved slowly over the mouth of the Tamar, the band still playing; and in order to prevent confusion or interruption, eight government cutters were moored in a line; there was also a line of boats, with their colours and pendants hoisted half-mast high. On the beach, at Cremill, the body was received by the Royal Marines of the Royal Adelaide, who escorted the body to the church, and after the service of the church had been performed by the Rev. Mr. Dunning, of Torpoint, they fired volleys over the grave, as is usual on such occasions.

CAPT. GEORGE ROBINSON, R. N.

June 27. Capt. George Robinson, R. N. He was paternally a descendant of the Robinsons of Rokeby, in Yorkshire, and his maternal ancestors were the Arnotts, of Arnott, in Fifeshire. His father dying when he was a child, he was adopted by his uncle Matthew Robert Arnott, esq. of South Audley-street, and of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, for 35 years reading clerk to the House of Peers; who, although a Baronet by descent, declined to assume the title, as the estates were heavily encumbered. There is now in the possession of Captain Robinson's family an authentic genealogy of this noble house, as far back as the year 1160; in which it appears that Sir Malcolm Arnott accompanied the Earl of Fife on an embassy to Henry the Third of England; and in the year 1780 a silver seal, of curious workmanship, was dug up in Flodden-field, bearing the arms of Arnott, and which was presented to Mr. Arnott by the Herald's college. This valuable relic of an ancient family must have been worn by Sir David Arnott, who was standard-bearer to King James, when he fell on that eventful day.

At a very early period of Capt. Ro.

binson's career, he displayed an intrepidity of mind and contempt of personal danger which could not have been surpassed, and to which he was indebted for every step in his promotion. He has been frequently heard to repeat, with heartfelt pride, that although he had always been offered the most powerful patronage in the appointment to a ship, he had the good fortune to owe it to his opportunities of distinguishing himself; and truly may it be averred, that he earned by his unsubdued personal bravery every laurel with which his brow was encircled. In the ever memorable engagement with the Comte de Grasse, in the Ville de Paris, off Dominique, in 1782, Capt. Robinson, then Second Lieutenant of the *Barfleur*, bore a conspicuous character. He was selected by Lord Rodney as a boarder, (a distinction usually conferred on the superior officer,) on which occasion he conveyed the enemy's swords to the British vessel. During a period of thirty-two years, his life was devoted to his country, and he served it under Lords Rodney and Hood, in seven general engagements, and in three single actions, the last of which was in the *Thames* frigate, 1793, which, after a hard-fought battle, was captured by four French frigates, and taken into Brest. On this occasion Capt. R. lost his leg and thigh, the knee of the remaining limb being so severely injured as to render it for many years unavailing. He was detained in France as a prisoner of war for two years, enduring every species of indignity and cruelty which the malice of an ungenerous enemy could suggest. During the "reign of terror," he was under sentence of death for several months; in which period he always laid his uniform under his head, on his bed of straw, that he might, even in death, display the colours which he had so nobly defended. To the latest period of his life he suffered acutely from the unskilful amputation of his limb, performed in the heat of action, himself being the only assistant under the operation. In three years after he suffered another amputation, by Sir James Earle. Under the most acute bodily suffering, he applied to Robespierre for permission to add, by his own means, to the prison allowance. "Grass is too good for you," replied the monster in human form; "you owe it to the justice and humanity of the French nation, that we do not take you into the fields and shoot you like wolves." With 1300 human beings in one common prison, it is no matter of wonder that a fever broke out, which was fatal to hundreds, and on this occasion was it exemplified

in this gallant officer, that humanity always dwells in the breast of him who is truly brave; with the little assistance he was enabled to get from England, did he minister by stealth to the alleviation of his fellow sufferers. So great was the interest exerted for him at home, that the English Government offered the exchange of any two French officers of equal rank at that time in England; but it was refused. In the removal from one prison to another, he sometimes made a march of 36 miles a-day on crutches. While we execrate a system of tyranny, we must be just to individuals, and to the sisters of Generals Soucheé and Brémedière he was indebted for many little medicinal remedies, which their sympathy induced them to bestow.

Eminently conspicuous as he was for heroic valour, he was no less so for the milder virtues; and he closed a long and useful life, in firm reliance on that Providence which had been his guide through its dark and stormy paths.

MR. ALDERMAN ATKINS.

Oct. 26. At his seat, Halstead Place, Kent, aged 78, John Atkins, esq. one of the Aldermen of the city of London.

Having realised a considerable fortune by attention to commerce, Mr. Atkins first appeared in public life as Member of Parliament for Arundel, at the general election of 1802. He voted for the prosecution of Lord Melville, and generally with the Whigs. He was not in the Parliaments of 1806 and 1807. In 1808 he was elected Alderman of Walbrook Ward, on the death of Thomas Rowcroft, esq. In the following year he served the office of Sheriff, together with the present Sir Matthew Wood; and in 1818 he was Lord Mayor.

At the general election of 1812 he was elected one of the representatives of the City of London; but at the following election, which took place during his Mayoralty, so far had his popularity declined, that on the fifth day (the election lasted seven) he retired from the poll, in which even the late Sir William Curtis was on the same occasion defeated.

Mr. Atkins filled the office of Chief Magistrate in very unpleasant times, but he succeeded in preserving the public peace in a very resolute manner, and at the close of his office was offered a baronetcy in the name of his Sovereign, which he respectfully declined.

In 1826 Mr. Atkins was again returned to Parliament for the borough of Arundel; and he was re-elected in 1830 and 1831, being one of the last two members for that borough, which was half-disfranchised

by the Reform Act. His political opinions had apparently changed from those he held when first a member of the Senate, for he opposed Catholic Emancipation, the repeal of the Test Act, and Parliamentary Reform; and was generally constant to conservative politics.

Alderman Atkins was highly respected for his talents, integrity, and independence as a magistrate. He was particularly attentive to the duties of his office, and for more than thirty years had never been absent from the annual wardmote on St. Thomas's day. He was firm, inflexible, and impartial in the administration of justice, and very strict in regulating the conduct of the marshals and policemen.

His body was interred at Halstead on the 2nd Nov. when all the neighbourhood evinced the utmost respect to his memory.

By his will he has bequeathed the whole of his property to his son and sole executor, John Pelly Atkins, esq. with the exception of the interest of two sums of 10,000*l.* each, which he gives to his two daughters for life, and after their deaths to their children, if any; if not, the 20,000*l.* reverts to his son. Property sworn under 90,000*l.* independent of large freehold estates, together with a very large property in Bermuda: the will, which is short, is dated in 1837.

Mr. J. P. Atkins is the Alderman's only son, and by his first wife; by his second wife Miss Burnaby, daughter of the Rev. Andrew Burnaby, D.D. Archdeacon of Leicester, and Vicar of Greenwich, he has left two daughters, who are both married.

His brother, Mr. Abraham Atkins, married first the sister of Capt. J. N. D'Esterre, who was shot in a duel by Mr. Daniel O'Connell in 1815. She died at Leghorn, and Mr. A. Atkins married secondly a widow lady named Hall.

CAPT. G. W. H. KNIGHT.

Nov. 7. At Jordantown, Perthshire, George William Henry Knight, Esq. a Post Captain R. N.

This officer was the eldest son of the late Sir John Knight, K.C.B. by his first wife. He entered the Navy at an early age, and served for some time under the command of his father, with whom he sailed for the Mediterranean, May 22, 1793, as midshipman on board Lord Hood's flag-ship, the *Victory* of 100 guns. He was consequently present at the occupation and evacuation of Toulon; likewise at the reduction of St. Fiorenzo, Bastia, and Calvi, in 1794.

On the 13th July, 1795, Mr. Knight witnessed the capture and destruction of l'Alcide, French 74. In Dec. 1795

ing, he was promoted to the Princess Royal 98, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Robert Linzee, which ship returned home in Sept. 1796. He then joined the Montague 74, commanded by his father, on the North Sea station, and which formed part of Admiral Duncan's fleet at the battle of Camperdown, on which memorable occasion Mr. Knight received a severe contusion. She was subsequently employed off Cadiz under Lords St. Vincent and Keith.

On the fifth March, 1799, Mr. Knight was appointed a lieutenant of the Montague; and we soon afterwards find him conducting a prize to Gibraltar, where he volunteered his services in a gun-boat, sent with three others to repel an attack made by 17 of the Algerias flotilla, upon a valuable fleet of merchantmen. After a severe action of nearly two hours, his boat was carried by boarding, and one of her companions sunk; but he had the satisfaction to see all the convoy, except three sail, escape. When exchanged, he was tried by a court-martial, honourably acquitted, and highly complimented on his gallantry and perseverance in maintaining so unequal a conflict. The Montague subsequently followed the enemies' combined fleets up the Mediterranean, and from thence to Brest, off which port Captain Knight remained for some time in command of the in-shore squadron.

On the 12th April, 1800, the Montague brought seven French frigates to action in Berthaume bay; but from their being protected by numerous batteries, was unable to capture either. He was also meritoriously engaged in several boat services.

Lieut. Knight's next appointment was about July 1801, to be first of the Surprise frigate, on the North Sea station, where he continued until the conclusion of the war.

In April, 1805, he was appointed to the Guerriere 74, *armée en flûte*, bearing his father's flag, at Gibraltar. In the following month, he received an order to act as commander of the Childers brig, and was despatched on a particular mission to the Russian Admiral at Corfu. His subsequent appointments were, Feb. 1806, to the Sea Fencible service in Ireland; April 1810, to be flag-lieutenant to the Prince of Bouillon, at Jersey; and in Sept. same year, to be first of the Dragon 74. He obtained the rank of Commander, Oct. 21, 1810.

On the 21st March, 1812, Captain Knight was nominated to the command of the Romulus 36, *armée en flûte*, which ship appears to have been successively employed in conveying troops to Lisbon,

Catalonia, and North America. In July, 1813, she assisted at the capture of Portsmouth and Ocracoke islands, on which occasion a beautiful brig mounting 18 long 9-pounders, and a schooner of 10 guns, were taken by the boats of the squadron under Rear-Admiral Cockburn.

The Romulus being put out of commission at Bermuda about Dec. 1813, Captain Knight was then appointed by Sir John B. Warren to command the Surprise 38, in which frigate he visited the Azores, the coast of Africa, the Cape de Verd Isles, and the West Indies; and assisted at the capture of the Yankee wass, American privateer schooner, of 9 guns and 80 men, May 1, 1814. His post commission was confirmed by the Admiralty, on the 7th of the following month.

In July 1815, Captain Knight, then commanding the Falmouth 20, accompanied the Pactolus and Hebrus frigates in an expedition up the Gironde, for the purpose of furnishing the French royalists with arms, &c. and opening a communication with Bourdeaux. After conveying the senior officer's despatches to England, he returned to that river, and remained there for some time in attendance upon the Duke and Duchess of Angoulême.

Captain Knight resigned the command of the Falmouth in Sept. 1815; received an appointment from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the Preventive Water Guard on the Sussex coast, in Dec. 1817; and was placed as Inspector-General of the Coast Guard in North Britain, in 1821.

Capt. Knight married, in Aug. 1804, the daughter of John Thomson, of Green Hill, co. Waterford, Ireland, esq. by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters.

MRS. CATHERINE BRANT.

Lately. Aged 78, at the Mohawk Village, on the Grand River, Upper Canada, Catharine Brant, relict of Capt. Joseph Brant, the celebrated leader of the Six Nations.

She was the third wife of the distinguished chief, whose name during the war of the American revolution carried terror into every border hamlet; and was moreover, in her own right by birth, the head of the Great Indian Confederacy of the Six Nations. Hence, on the death of her husband, in 1807, upon her devoted the naming of a successor to the head chieftaincy of the alliance. The post was conferred on her youngest son, the late John Brant, who died of the cholera in 1832. On the decease of this noble fellow, who was the favourite son, she appointed as

the chieftaincy an infant grandchild, the son of Colonel William J. Kerr, of Brant-house, Wellington-square, New York, who married the youngest daughter of Joseph Brant. The chief is a sprightly little fellow, three-quarters Mohawk, and inheriting his white-blood from Sir William Johnson, of whom he is the great-grandson. Mrs. Brant, the deceased, was a true Mohawk. She was very handsome when young, and was married to Capt. Joseph Brant, at Niagara, in the spring of 1780. When the old chief visited England the first time, in 1775-6, having resolved to take up the hatchet in the cause of the Crown, he procured a large gold finger ring, upon which his name, Joseph Brant Thayendanegea, was engraved, in order that, in the event of his fall, his body might be known. Soon after his death this ring was lost, and was not seen again until ploughed up in a field, two years ago. Its discovery gave great joy to the old lady, who happened to be on a visit to her daughter when it was found. After the war, her husband built a mansion at the head of Lake Ontario, where he adopted the English style of living to a considerable extent; but on his death Mrs. Brant resumed the Indian mode of life, and returned among her people on the Grand River, where she has resided ever since, with the exception of occasional visits to her accomplished daughter at New York.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Sept. 13. Aged 78, the Rev. *Robert Halifax*, for fifty-three years Vicar of Standish with Hardwicke, Gloucestershire. He was formerly a Demy of Magdalen college, Oxford, and took the degree of M.A. in 1783, but did not proceed to a Fellowship, having married before there was a vacancy for his native county, Berkshire. He was collated to his living in 1785 by his relative Bishop Halifax. He was for many years Rural Dean of the Gloucester Deanery, and a magistrate for the county. Highly gifted with the powers of genius, he was fond of literary pursuits and literary men, and was a member of the Geological Society. The agreeable and instructive companion, the sincere and steady friend, ever open-hearted and generous to all, he was peculiarly a "father to the poor." As a mark of respect his remains were attended to the grave by more than twenty clergymen of the neighbourhood.

At Frickley hall, Yorkshire, aged 76, the Rev. *Thomas Cutler Rudston Read*, Rector of Full Sutton, in that county. He was of Pembroke hall, Camb. B.A. 1784, M.A. 1787; afterwards took the

additional name of Read; and was presented to Full Sutton in 1834, by Lord Feversham.

Sept. 18. At Brandon, Suffolk, after a long and severe illness, the Rev. *William Parson*, for forty-two years Rector of Brandon with Wangford.

Sept. 22. At his brother's residence in Liverpool, aged 49, the Rev. *James Smith*, M.A. Vice-Principal and Fellow of Brazenose college, Oxford. He was matriculated July 7, 1809; graduated B.A. 1813, M.A. 1815; was elected a Fellow in 1816, and in 1823 was Junior Proctor of the University.

Sept. 25. At Leamington, aged 26, the Rev. *Etheridge James Blyth*, Minister of Red-hill church, Havant; and late of Caius college, Cambridge; youngest son of the late Henry Blyth, esq. of Burnham, Norfolk.

Sept. 28. In Kingsland crescent, aged 86, the Rev. *William Tunney*, who was for many years actively engaged with his friend the Rev. John Wesley.

Oct. 5. At the house of his brother Major Hurst, St. Martin's, Stamford, aged 70, the Rev. *Thomas Hurst*, Fellow of Eton College, and Rector of Brington with Old Weston and Bythorn, Hunts. He was formerly a Fellow of Clare hall, Camb. where he graduated B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794, and by which society he was presented to his living in 1814. His body was buried in the family vault in St. Michael's, Stamford.

Oct. 7. At Walton, Aylesbury, aged 81, the Rev. *John Dell*, D.C.L. Rector of Weston Longueville, Norfolk. He was the son of John Dell, esq. of Aylesbury: was educated at Winchester college, and elected, as of kin to the Founder, to a fellowship at New college, Oxford, in 1775. He took the degree of D.C.L. in 1783; and was presented to his living by New college in 1803. His body was deposited in the chancel of Weston Turville church, of which he had been many years curate.

Oct. 13. In Albemarle Street, the Rev. *James Camper Wright*, Rector of Walke, Herts, and Fellow of Eton College. He was formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1797, M.A. 1802; and by that society he was presented to his living in 1817.

Oct. 19. At Collingham, near Wetherby, Yorkshire, aged 41, the Rev. *Henry Arthur Beckwith*, Vicar of that parish, and of St. Martin's-le-Grand, York. He was presented to Collingham in 1827 by Mrs. Wheeler, and to his church in York in 1829 by the Dean and Chapter.

Oct. 26. The Rev. *Thomas Toke*, Rec-
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tor of Little Canfield, Essex. He was formerly Fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799, and by that society he was presented to his living in 1813.

Oct. 29. At Dublin, the Rev. *Charles P. Coote*, Rector of Doon, co. Limerick. The income of his living (formerly 900*l.* a-year) had been withheld, and himself and family were subjected not only to great privations, but to many threats, and one attempt at assassination, until he took refuge in Dublin. He has left a widow and nine children.

Oct. 30. At an advanced age, the Rev. *John Griffiths*, Rector of Brechfa, and of Llandilo Abercowin, co. Carmarthen. He had served the former church for upwards of fifty years. He was presented to the living in 1799, and to Llandilo Abercowin in 1827.

At Weymouth, the Rev. *William Thomas Price*, of Hinton St. George, Somerset. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, M.A. 1813.

Oct. 31. Aged 53, the Rev. *Thomas Waters*, M.A. of Trinity College, Dublin. He has left a widow and twelve children.

Nov. 4. At Luckham, Somersetshire, aged 85, the Rev. *Robert Freke Gould*, for fifty-six years Rector of that parish, and for forty-one Vicar of Thorverton, Devonshire. The former living is in the patronage of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. and the latter of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Naturally endowed with a benevolent and cheerful serenity of disposition, he exhibited, in the whole tenor of his long life, a steadfast and scrupulous regard to the due observance of every obligation as a husband, a father, and a parish priest.

Nov. 5. Aged 67, the Rev. *William George Maxwell*, M.A. of Twynning House near Tewkesbury. His death was occasioned by the accidental discharge of his gun, which rendered necessary the amputation of his arm, under the effects of which he expired. He was the son of Capt. George Maxwell, of the 35th foot, (second son of Hugh Maxwell, esq. of Dalswinton, co. Dumfries,) by Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Peter Hancock, of Twynning, esq. It is remarkable that his father also met with his death from the accidental discharge of his own gun, whilst shooting small birds near his own house. Mr. Maxwell was of Merton college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1796. Justly proud of his estate and his ancestry, Mr. Maxwell was himself no mean specimen of the olden time, with a culture of mind capable of meeting the changes of the present day, but doubting

sometimes, from his manly cast of sentiment, whether all which is thought to be refinement is rightly called by that name. The extremes of his character were high manliness of spirit and great kindness of heart. In the nearer relations of life the kindness of his nature prevailed. Those who can recollect his filial piety towards a mother, widowed for a long course of years by a similar accident to that which at last befel himself, will bear ample testimony to his devotedness as a son; and his almost romantic attachment as a brother will live in the remembrance of three surviving sisters.

Nov. 5. At Landinabo, Herefordshire, the Rev. *John Weston Philipps*, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Brockhampton in the same county. He was presented to the latter living in 1815 by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, and to the former in 1827 by K. Hoskins, esq.

Nov. 6. At Titley, Herefordshire, aged 71, the Rev. *John Bissell*, B.D. for nearly forty years Vicar of Leintwardine, and for many years an active magistrate for that county.

Nov. 7. Aged 54, the Rev. *William Lowder Glover*, Vicar of St. Paul's Bedminster, near Bristol. He was of Queen's coll. Camb. B.A. 1809, M.A. 1812, and was appointed Minister of the new church at Bedminster in 1821. His body was deposited in the vault below that edifice, attended by a procession of his clerical brethren, only exceeded in numbers by that at the late funeral of his friend Mr. Biddulph.

Nov. 8. Aged 90, the Rev. *James Howell*, Vicar of Ardington, Berks, and senior Student of Christ church, Oxford. He was born at Landreath, co. Cornwall, being the eldest son of the Rev. Joshua Howell, M.A. of Christ church. He was admitted a scholar of St. Peter's college, Westminster, in 1762; elected to a Studentship of Christ church in 1766; graduated B.A. 1773, M.A. 1774; and in 1778 was presented by the college to the discharged vicarage of Ardington.

At the house of his father, in Southampton, aged 33, the Rev. *Robert Tvetmere Pilgrim*, Rector of Shaw, near Newbury, Berks. He entered as a Commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, in 1822, graduated B.A. 1826, M.A. 1830; and was presented to his living in 1837.

Nov. 9. At Kentish town, aged 79, the Rev. *Friskney Gunnis*, of Sleaford, Lincolnshire, for fifty-three years Rector of Leasingham in that county. He was of St. Peter's coll. Camb. B.A. 1781, and was presented to his living in 1786 by Sir John Thorold, Bart.

At Gloucester, aged 63, the Rev. *John Kempthorne*, Rector of St. Michael's with St. Mary de Grace in that city. This gentleman was of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1796, as *Senior Wrangler* and first Smith's Prizeman, M.A. 1799, B.D. 1807, and was elected Fellow of that college. He was presented to his living in 1826 by the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Kempthorne published in 1810, "Select Portions of Psalms, from various translations." 12mo.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 11. In London-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 75, William Cantis, esq. late of Old-park, near Canterbury.

Oct. 13. At Upper Bedford-pl. Frances, wife of W. C. Hood, esq.

Aged 59, James Oridge, esq. of Kentish-town.

Oct. 14. In King-st. Holborn, aged 86, James Roche, esq.

In Half-moon-st. aged 59, George Frederick Lockley, esq. surgeon.

Oct. 15. At Middlesex-place, New-road, aged 76, William Browne, esq. many years Master Attendant at the several dockyards of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Sheerness.

Oct. 17. At Tottenham, John Holt, esq.

Oct. 18. At Snarbrook-house, aged 87, Judith, relict of James Scratton, esq.

At Clapham, aged 42, Ann, relict of Thomas Stone, esq. M.D.

James Lansdown, esq. of Chester-place, Regent's Park.

Oct. 21. At Chelsea, aged 55, Timothy Bramah, esq.

Oct. 22. In Upper Belgrave-place, aged 54, W. Skillington, esq. late of Dorking.

Aged 72, Ann, wife of William Williams, esq. of Moliniere-house, Wandsworth.

At Herne-hill, aged 78, George Lister, esq.

Oct. 23. In Upper York-st. Bryanston-sq. aged 72, Thomas Denning, esq. At Camberwell, aged 71, Mrs. M.A. Chippindale.

At Brompton, aged 54, Edw. Knowles, esq. Chief Clerk in the Transport Department of the Admiralty.

Oct. 24. In Lamb's Conduit-place, in her 80th year, Margaret, relict of William Radley, esq. of Winchmore-hill.

Oct. 25. At Denmark-hill, aged 66, Thomas Walker, esq.

In Liverpool-st. aged 33, James Henderson, M.D.

Oct. 26. Between Hendon and Edge-

ware, aged 18, James, son of David Misonson, esq. at Hampstead, accidentally shot by his brother, in climbing a bank.

Oct. 27. At Canonbury, W. Hale, esq. of Petworth.

Oct. 28. Aged 63, Robert Oldershaw, esq. for 35 years vestry-clerk of Islington. He committed suicide by hanging himself to the bed-post, having been for some time much distressed in mind from pecuniary difficulties. A coroner's inquest returned "Temporary Insanity." His son, Mr. Robert Oldershaw, has since been most honourably elected to fill his father's office.

At Camberwell, aged 75, Mary, relict of Robert Dryden, esq. of Lake's-grove, Mile-end.

Oct. 29. Aged 33, Maria, wife of the Rev. Hugh Hughes, Lecturer and Curate of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.

Aged 55, Dr. John Sim, of Great Ormond-st.

At Pentonville, at the house of Mr. Jas. Ansted, her brother-in-law, aged 74, Mrs. Ann Prior, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Prior, B.D. Vicar of Ashby de la-Zouch, and Packington.

In Camden town, Mr. R. Rhodes, an eminent engraver.

Oct. 30. In Duke-st. Portland-place, Major-General William Brooks, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

In John-st. Bedford-row, Richard Van Heythuysen, esq. sen.

In Belgrave-sq. Elizabeth-Favell, wife of W. K. Dehaney, esq. dau. of the late Vice-Adm. M. H. Scott.

Oct. 31. Richard Bassett, esq. late of the Ordnance-office, Pall Mall.

In Chester-terrace, the widow of John Wilson, esq. Wandle Grove, Mitcham.

Nov. 1. Aged 85, Daniel Robinson, esq. of Montagu-place, Montagu-square, and on the 18th, Mary, his widow, aged 82.

Aged 33, Edward Tanqueray, esq. of Gordon-st. Gordon-sq.

Nov. 2. Mrs. Pearson, of Upper Clapton, sister of the Dean of Salisbury.

At Wandsworth, Hugh M. Bunbury, esq. formerly of Demerara.

At Pentonville, aged 79, James Godin Bigot, esq.

Nov. 3. At Balham-hill, aged 68, Elizabeth, relict of Edw. Mawley, esq.

Nov. 4. At Stoke Newington, aged 67, Johanna, relict of Robert Wilson, esq. of Woodhouse, East Ham.

In Wyndham-st. James Matthew Molineux, esq. formerly of the King's Own Stafford Reg.

Nov. 5. At Greenwich, aged 87, Charles Duncan, esq.

Nov. 6. At St. Anne's, Barnes, aged 19, the Hon. Thomas Hope, sixth sur-

living son of the late Gen. John Earl of Hopetown.

Miss Gearing, late of Rectory-house, Bow.

Charles Hamerton Killic, esq. of St. Domingo.

Aged 13, Edward, youngest son of the late Lord H. Paulet.

Nov. 7. In Great Cumberland-street, Charity, widow of William Mansell, esq.

Nov. 8. At Camberwell, aged 62, Ann, daughter of the late William Allison, esq. of Crutched-friars.

At Shacklewell, aged 79, John Pearson, esq.

In Devonshire-st. Portland-place, aged 75, Mary, widow of John Cotton, esq. of Devonshire-st. and of Welwyn.

In Whitehall-place, James Edward, third son of Swynfen Jervis, esq. M.P.

Nov. 12. In Devonshire-place, Catharine, widow of George Lycke, esq. of Sussex-place, Regent's Park.

In the Crescent, Minorities, Aron Joseph, esq.

Aged 70, Thomas Osborn, esq.

At Chelsea, aged 85, Reuben Smith, esq.

Nov. 13. At Camberwell, aged 43, Samuel Pope, esq.

Nov. 14. In Endsleigh-st. aged 79, Sarah, relict of Hodgson Atkinson, esq.

At Winchmore Hill, in his 80th year, Christopher Jones, Esq.

Nov. 16. In Tavistock-square, aged 46, Benj. Wood, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

In Newman-st. A. Joy, esq.

Nov. 17. In Half-moon-st. Mary, third dau. of the late Thomas Hill, esq. of Blaenavon, Monmouthshire.

At Charles-street, St. James's-square, aged 82, Thomas Thomas, esq. M.D. formerly of Tunbridge Wells.

BEDFORD.—Oct. 31. At Bedford, aged 48, Miss Sigismunda Hannah Sparrow, sister of Capt. Sparrow.

Nov. 1. At Aspley, in her 86th year, Mrs. Ann Moore, youngest sister of the late Col. Moore, of Egginton House and Aspley.

Nov. 6. At Potton, in his 90th year, James Carter, esq.

BERKS.—Oct. 24. In his 25th year, Oswald Walden, fourth son of the late George Hammer Leycester, esq. of Whiteplace, Cookham.

Nov. 4. At Oakingham, aged 85, Mary, relict of T. C. Blanckenhagen, esq. of Walthamstow.

Nov. 14. Aged 75, Robert Lawrance, esq. of Belle Vue, Reading.

BUCKS.—Nov. 4. At Penn, aged 65, Elizabeth, wife of John Grove, esq. of New Bond-st.

DEVON.—Oct. 25. At Torre Abbey,

aged 5, Henry Fraser Lovat, second son of Henry George Cary, esq.

Oct. 30. At Ottery St. Mary, Elizabeth, elder dau. of Samuel Staples, esq. of Tottenham.

Nov. 4. At Stonehouse, aged 56, Lieut.-Colonel George Peebles, of the Royal Marines.

Nov. 6. Aged 78, Agnes, wife of William Comyns, esq. of Kenton.

At Stonehouse, aged 38, Comm. John Pole, R.N. eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Pole, of Burford, Wilts. and nephew of the late Admiral Sir Charles Maurice Pole, Naval Aid-de-camp, and Master of the Robes to his late Majesty. He was made Lieutenant Jan. 1, 1821, and subsequently served under Capt. Price Blackwood, and Commodore Sir Robt. Mends, in the Curlew sloop and Owen Glendower frigate, on the East India and African stations. He obtained the rank of Commander Sept. 20, 1824.

Nov. 7. At Ottery St. Mary, aged 66, William Norton Lancaster, esq. formerly of Walthamstow.

At Parnacott House, Pyworthy, aged 80, John Vowler, esq.

DORSET.—Nov. 8. At Tolpuddle, aged 72, Jane, wife of the Rev. Thomas Warren, Vicar.

DURHAM.—Nov. 13. At Carley-hill, aged 37, W. H. Bernard, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—Oct. 12. At Cheltenham, aged 49, Lieut.-Col. Charles Gardiner, of the 60th regt.

Oct. 22. At Alveston, Lydia-Frances, wife of John L. Knapp, esq.

Oct. 27. Aged 40, William Simpson, esq. of Bristol.

Nov. 5. At his seat, Bourton House, aged 30, the Rt. Hon. George William Viscount Deerpur. His lordship had been obliged to keep his bed-room since August, when he caught cold in returning from one of her Majesty's parties at Buckingham Palace, which brought on a consumption. His lordship was the eldest son of the Earl of Coventry by his first wife, Emma-Susannah, second daughter of the late Earl Beauchamp. He married, in 1836, Harriet only dau. of the late Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. M.P. sister of the present baronet, by whom his lordship has left a son, born May 9, 1838, and a daughter. His body was interred on the 14th at Croome, attended by his father, by Earl Beauchamp, Lord Northwick, and other members of the Lygon and Coventry families, &c.

Nov. 9. At Cheltenham, aged 29, William Winkworth, esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-sq.

Nov. 13. At Clifton, aged 81, Thomas Bridgen, esq. of Chepstow.

Nov. 14. Aged 72, Elizabeth, wife of John Townsend, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.—*Aug. 10.* At Newport, J. W. George Denecke, M.D. Deputy Inspector-gen. of Army Hospitals.

Aug. 31. At Southsea, Capt. Wm. Simpson, R. N. He was brother of Capt. Robert Simpson, who died in command of the Cleopatra frigate, on the Halifax station, in 1808. Mr. W. Simpson entered the Navy in 1799, on board the Isis, 50, the flag-ship of Vice-Adm. Mitchell; obtained his Lieutenant's commission in 1807, and was First Lieut. of the Cleopatra, at the capture of the Topaze frigate, in 1809. He was made a Commander in 1811; appointed to the Gannet sloop, on the Irish station, in 1821, and advanced to post rank in 1824.

Sept. 29. At Portsmouth, Retired Commander Thomas Wing.

Lately. At Portsmouth, Capt. Garmston, formerly Paymaster of the Worcester Militia.

At Portsea, aged 68, the relict of Lieut. M'Grigor, R.N. and formerly Matron of the School of Naval Architecture in Portsmouth Dockyard.

Nov. 2. At Ryde, I.W. aged 75, retired Commander William Bush, R.N. (1830.)

Nov. 8. At Southampton, aged 77, Heriot-Cunyngham, widow of William Thomson, esq. Commissary-Gen. of Accompts.

Nov. 11. At Somerford Grange, aged 75, John Spicer, esq. a Justice of the Peace for the county and a Burgess of Christchurch.

Nov. 18. At Alverstoke, aged 69, Matthias Dipnall, esq. late of her Majesty's Customs.

HEREFORD.—*Aug. 20.* Aged 50, Ann, widow of late Henry Lowe, esq. Capt. 38th foot, and formerly of the Hereford Militia.

Oct. 20. At Hereford, aged 21, James Lane Taylor, esq. 7th Bombay N. Inf. third son of the late Rev. Charles Taylor, D.D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Hereford.

HERTS.—*Oct. 17.* At Beaumont-hall, Redbourne, aged 76, Geo. Lee Cane, esq.

Oct. 28. Mary Snell, youngest dau. of Charles Snell Chauncy, esq. of Little Munden.

Nov. 24. At Royston, aged 29, of puerperal fever, (after giving birth to a daughter on the 20th, who survives,) Monica, wife of John Phillips, esq. dau. of the late Joseph Michael, esq. whose death is mentioned below.

KENT.—*Oct. 16.* At Charlton, near Dover, Sarah, wife of Joshua Platt, esq.

LANCASTER.—*Oct. 16.* At Liverpool, aged 76, John Rutter, M.D.

Oct. 27. At Marine-lodge, the Hon. Frances Fenton Cawthorne, last surviving dau. of the late John Lord Delaval, and widow of John Fenton Cawthorne, esq. of Wyreside.

LINCOLN.—*Lately.* At East Stockwith, aged 76, John Cartwright, esq. formerly of Bawtry.

Nov. 12. At Lincoln, Elizabeth youngest dau. of the late Archdeacon Illingworth.

MONMOUTH.—*Oct. 16.* At Ty-Glyn Ayrton, near Lampeter, Thomas Winwood, esq. late of Bristol.

NORFOLK.—*Oct. 13.* At Norwich, aged 21, Hammond Alpe, esq. only son of Capt. Hammond Alpe, half-pay 18th Light Dragoons.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Nov. 1.* At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, aged 76, Joseph Michael, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Nov. 9.* At Whitfield Hall, in his 35th year, William Henry Ord, esq. only son of William Ord, esq. M.P.

NOTTS.—*Oct. 3.* At Morton Grange, Retford, Mary, wife of Richard Hodgkinson, esq.

Lately.—At Hayton Castle, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Dr. James Gardiner, of Edinburgh.

OXFORD.—*Sept. 29.* At Islip, William Butler, esq. formerly of Elsfield.

Oct. 23. At Watlington, aged 72, Henry Alsop, esq. surgeon.

SHROPSHIRE.—*Oct. 19.* At Much Wenlock, aged 75, Richard Collins, esq. for many years Town Clerk of that borough.

Nov. 4. At Shrewsbury, aged 88, General Robert Phillips, of the Bengal army. He was the senior officer in the Company's Service, and distinguished himself in several actions in India.

Nov. 8. At Cainham vicarage, Catharine, wife of the Rev. Charles Adams.

SOMERSET.—*Lately.* At North Cadbury, aged 73, Eliza Catharine, only dau. of the late Edw. Howell Shepherd, esq. of Marylebone, and relict of John Croft, esq. formerly of Crookham-house, Berks, and late of Worle, and a magistrate for Berks, Wilts, and Somerset.

The widow of Major-Gen. James Banatyne, of the Bombay Establishment.

Nov. 5. At Doulting, Betty, wife of James Riley, esq. merchant, Old Bond-st.

At Bath, William Parkhouse, esq.

Nov. 14. At Bath, aged 27, Alicia, wife of William John Church, esq.

STAFFORD.—*Oct. 18.* Susanna, wife of the Rev. Dr. Lally, Rector of Drayton Bassett.

Oct. 30. At the house of her sister Mrs. Barnesley, at Trysall, aged 69, Miss Mary Tongue, late of Gotacre Park, Salop.

SURREY.—Oct. 6. At Chertsey, aged 34, Esther, wife of Henry Bedford, esq., of Calthorpe-st. Russell-sq.

Oct. 26. At Roehampton, Elizabeth-Benedicta, wife of W. G. Mucklow, esq., of Tothill-street, eldest burgess for the parish of St. Margaret, in the Court of Westminster.

Oct. 29. At the Rookery, Dorking, Margaret Anne, eldest dau. of Thomas Freeman, esq.

Nov. 1. At Albury, aged 10, Georgina-Elizabeth, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. F. Bertie.

Nov. 7. At Egham Hythe, John McClellan, esq.

Nov. 15. At Lympsfield, aged 94, Mrs. Louisa Scawen.

Nov. 19. At Carshalton House, aged 70, William Foster Reynolds, esq.

SUSSEX.—Oct. 28. At Brighton, aged 45, Henry St. John Miles, esq. of Chelsea Hospital.

Oct. 30. At the rectory, Pett, the residence of her son, aged 80, Mary, relict of George Wynch, esq.

Nov. 1. At Brighton, aged 31, the Rt. Hon. Adelaide, wife of Lord John Russell, and mother of Lord Ribblesdale. She was the eldest dau. of the late Thos. Lister, esq. of Armitage Park; was born Sept. 14, 1807; married Feb. 9, 1826, her cousin Thomas Lister, second Baron Ribblesdale, who died Dec. 10, 1832, by whom she had four children, all living. She was married April 11, 1835, to Lord John Russell, by whom she had two children, both living; the younger only three weeks old. The infant is doing well, and is likely to live. Her ladyship's body was interred at Chénies, attended by the widower, the Marquess of Tavistock, Lord Russell, Lord Edw. Russell, Wm. Russell, esq. the Marquess of Abercorn, Charles and Thomas Lister, esqrs. brothers to the deceased, &c.

Nov. 3. At Hastings, aged 14, Mary-Allan, eldest dau. of the late Sir George Francis Hampson, Bart.

Nov. 5. At Brighton, aged 78, Wm. Lambert, esq. of Woodmansterne, Surrey.

Nov. 6. At Hastings, aged 71, Wm. Agar, esq. Queen's Counsel and Benchet of Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the bar Nov. 19, 1781; and was made King's Counsel in Easter term, 1816. He appeared to have died in sleep, and, in the opinion of the surgeon, from the rupture of a vessel of the heart. The verdict of a Coroner's jury was, "Died by the visitation of God."

At Brighton, John Emmerton Wacombe, esq. of Thrumpton, Notts, and Langford-grove, Essex.

Nov. 9. At Brighton, aged 76, the Right Hon. Anne Countess dowager of Newburgh. She was only dau. of Joseph Webb, esq. was married in 1789 to Anthony-James 5th Earl of Newburgh, and left his widow, without issue, in 1814. Her body was interred at Slindon, attended by the present Earl, as chief mourner.

Nov. 13. At Rumbold's Wyke, near Chichester, aged 90, Mrs. Cousens, mother of James Cousens, esq. of Blackheath.

Nov. 16. At Brighton, Joanna, widow of Lieut.-Col. Ollney, of Cheltenham. By this event the munificent charitable legacies left by her late husband, (see them enumerated in our vol. VI. p. 670.) by her sister, and by herself, will become payable.

WARWICK.—Oct. 13. At Leamington, aged 48, Jane, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.

Oct. 30. At Leamington, aged 32, Mary Elizabeth, wife of William Lionel Lampet, esq.

Nov. 7. Aged 48, William Penn, esq. of the Hill, near Stratford-on-Avon.

Nov. 8. At Leamington, aged 59, Henry Entwistle, esq. of London.

WILTS.—*Lately*. At Fovant, Herbert, son of the late Mr. Samuel Bracher. This young man was born blind, but his talent for music was very wonderful; he sang with much feeling, and played with great taste and judgment on the organ and pianoforte. He had been in the habit, for years, of walking many miles around the neighbourhood alone; but is supposed to have missed his way, and was found drowned.

Nov. 12. At Oare-house, aged 83, Mary, widow of John Goodman, esq.

Nov. 14. At Chilton-house, Elizabeth, relict of John Hughes, esq. of Broadhinton.

WORCESTER.—Nov. 5. At Kempsey, aged 50, Thomas Hill, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Hill, of Hough, Cheshire.

Nov. 15. Rosa, wife of the Rev. T. L. Wheeler, Lower Wick, near Worcester.

YORK.—Oct. 20. At his house, Hull, aged 90, Major George Lind, on the half-pay of the 97th Foot. He was with the Scotch brigade in the service of the States General, and was promoted to the rank of Major in that corps in 1793.

Nov. 9. Aged 75, William Younge, esq. M.D. of Sheffield, the first origina-

tor of the Sheffield General Infirmary, of which he was the principal physician, from its commencement, in 1797, till Midsummer last; he distinguished himself also, not only as the friend of the principal charities, but as a promoter of the local improvements, and a manager of the fashionable recreations of his native town. His professional practice, during a period of fifty years, was extensive, and continued to be successfully pursued to the end.

Nov. 10. Aged 42, John Williams, esq. of Portugal House, Low Harrogate, and proprietor of the Cheltenham Pump-room, and of the public baths near the old promenade room.

Nov. 14. At Muston Lodge, near Scarborough, aged 81, Christopher Russell, esq.

WALES.—*Lately.* At Wrexham, in her 93d year, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Ed. Owen, M.A. Rector of Llanfrog, Denbighshire, and Llangyniew, Montgomeryshire.

SCOTLAND.—*Nov. 7.* At the Haining, Selkirkshire, Mrs. Pringle, of Clifton.

Nov. 9. At Edinburgh, aged 93, Miss Gardner, formerly of Colebrooke-terrace, Islington.

IRELAND.—*Oct. 20.* At Abbey Lands, co. Antrim, aged 73, Hugh M'Calmont, of Abbey Lands, esq.

At Killiney, Mary Anne, daughter of Dr. Whitley Stokes, Regius Professor of Physic, Trinity College, Dublin.

GUERNSEY.—*Lately.* Retired Commander George Bettessworth, a Lieut. of 1801.

EAST INDIES.—*March 9.* At Meerut, Bengal, Lieut. Whitworth, 3d Regt.

March 22. At Calcutta, Henry Shakespeare, esq. third member of the Council in India.

May 7. At Gazepoor, William Hunter, esq. joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector there, fifth son of Gen. Sir Martin Hunter, G.C.M.G. of Anton's hill, N. B.

June 1. On his passage to Bengal, aged 26, Eden Shafto Northmore, esq. only surviving son of Thos. Northmore, esq. of Cleeve, Somerset.

June 2. At Multa, in Agra, aged 22, Douglas Hadow Crawford, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of Wm. Crawford, esq. M.P. of Upper Wimpole-street.

At sea, on his passage to India, Sir Robert David Colquhoun, of Tillyquhoun, co. Dumbarton, Bart. (1602), brevet Major in the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Military Service.

July 11. At Chittoor, aged 34, Capt. Archibald M'Nair, 15th Madras N. Inf.

Aug. 1. At Calcutta, N. J. Halhed, esq. Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the late John Halhed, esq. of Yately-house, Hants.

Aug. 6. At Tanjore, aged 27, Henry Garnier, esq. 4th Madras Light Cavalry, Sub-assistant Commissary-general, son of the Rev. Thomas Garnier, Preb. of Winchester.

Aug. 16. At Vizagapatam, Mary Charlotte Estelee, wife of the Rev. Vincent Shortland, M.A. late of Lincoln Coll. Oxf. Chaplain of that station; and on the 18th Rebecca, her infant daughter.

Aug. 17. At Bangalore, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. H. E. C. O'Connor, 32d N. Inf. son of the late Capt. O'Connor, R. N.

Lately. At Serampore, aged 41, the Hon. William Hamilton, brother and heir presumptive of Lord Belhaven. In 1834 he married Mrs. M. A. Mendes, widow of P. Mendes, esq.

Mr. Judge Garrow, for some years acting in his official capacity in India. His widow has for many years resided at Brighton.

WEST INDIES.—*July 14.* At Stewart Town, Jamaica, the Rev. T. H. Bewley, General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission Schools in that island; and on the 9th September, Mrs. Mary Anne Bewley, his widow. They have left five children.

Aug. 26. In Jamaica, aged 66, James Sadler, esq. late of Weyhill Plantation, in that island, and of Highgate, near London.

ABROAD.—*May 10.* At Hobart's Town, Van Diemen's Land, aged 19, Ensign Cecil Augustus Paget, 51st Light Inf. second son of the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, G.C.B.

May 25. At Ceylon, aged 32, Wiloughby Smith, esq. late Commander of the Soobrow, youngest son of the late William Smith, esq. formerly of Old Elvet, Durham.

July 12. At Old Calabar, coast of Africa, in the 22d year of his age, R. H. Drake, esq. son of the Rev. W. F. Drake, Incumbent of West Halton, Lincolnshire.

Aug. 23. At Gibraltar, Ensign Lake, 81st Regt.

Aug. 28. Sir Charles Burrell Blount, K.M.T. father of W. O. Blount, R.N. (whose widow married Capt. J. W. Robe.) He received permission to accept the order of Maria Theresa, May 30, 1801, conferred upon him for his aid in the rescue of the Emperor Francis from the French cavalry in Flanders, April 24, 1794.

Lately. At Beauport, near Quebec, aged 77, the Hon. Herman Witsius Esq.

land, son of the late Rev. John Ryland, M.A. a highly talented Minister of the Baptist connexion for 32 years, in Northampton, enjoying as contemporary, friend, and associate, the eminently pious and truly excellent Rev. James Hervey, M.A. of Weston Favell.

M. Dulong, Perpetual Secretary of the Academie des Sciences, (in which office he succeeded Baron Cuvier,) and of the Polytechnic School. He was well known for his researches on caloric, and the progress of modern chemistry.

At Geneva, Amelia, the lady of J. P. Colladon, M.D. and sister of J.L. Mallet, of the Audit-office.

Oct. 1. At Milan, on his way to Pisa, aged 19, George-Danby, eldest son of the late C. P. Hodson, esq.

Oct. 6. At St. Petersburg, aged 93, William Whishaw, esq.

Oct. 21. At Paris, Henry Augustus Harvey, B.A. eldest son of the late Mr. Adam Harvey, of Lewes, Sussex.

Oct. 22. At Vienna, Elizabeth Ernestine Thaler, at the great age of one hundred and sixteen years. She entered a family as a servant when only at the age of eleven, and remained in it till death, seeing two out of the three generations in it pass away. She was never married, and the use of her intellectual faculties was preserved to the last moment of her life.

Oct. 24. At Paris, Anne, wife of Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart. She was the youngest dau. of Anthony Wright, of Wealdside, Essex, esq. became the second wife of Sir C. Wolseley in 1812, and has left issue two sons and two daughters.

At Calais, Samuel Frederick Stewart esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset-house.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

VOL. IV. p. 210.—In the memoir of the late *James Norris, Esq.* of Nonsuch House, no allusion was made to a correspondence, of a very interesting nature between him and the late Dr. Withering, of Birmingham, in the years 1797-8, respecting that extraordinary structure *Stonehenge*; which is published in the 1st volume of the "Miscellaneous Tracts of the late William Withering, M.D. F.R.S." to which is prefixed a Memoir of his Life, Character, and Writings, by his son, the late William Withering, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1822. The Correspondence occupies about forty pages, and several circumstances are recorded, and local information is given not easily obtained elsewhere, though the conjectures of the writers are, like many preceding ones on the same subject, more to be admired for their ingenuity than their conclusiveness. Yet, for those who take an interest in *Stonehenge*, the correspondence in question is too important to be overlooked, although it is not even alluded to in a compilation published at Salisbury, containing, under the name of "Conjectures on that Mysterious Monument of Ancient Art, *STONEHENGE*," extracts from Jeffry of Monmouth, and various other writers, down to Dr. Matton, and Sir R. C. Hoare. It is, therefore, probably, less known than it deserves to be.

VOL. V. p. 87.—A monument to the late *Duke of Beaufort* is placed in the private chapel of the family, at Badminton, by his present Grace. It comprises a plain centre tablet placed between two very elegant pilasters of unusually pure statuary marble, and resting on a broad and

noble plinth of vein stone. The pilasters decorated with the portcullis, garter, and ducal coronet, support a rich and elaborate pediment, the scrolls and foliage of which are of excellent workmanship, and are surmounted by the arms of the family, carved in bold and beautiful relief. The whole repose against a background of pure dove marble, the tints of which tone finely with the general character of the monument, forming an *ensemble* seldom witnessed in designs of this description. On the tablet is engraved the following: "Sacred to the Memory of HENRY-CHARLES SIXTH DUKE OF BEAUFORT, K.G. Born Dec. 22, 1766, succeeded his father, Henry, fifth Duke, Oct. 11. 1803; died Nov. 23, 1835, in the 69th year of his age. In kindness of heart, suavity of manners, gentleness and meekness of disposition, in humility and diffidence of his own merits, in integrity of purpose and uprightness of conduct, few equalled—none surpassed him. It might be truly said of him, that he was the rich man's friend, the poor man's benefactor. In every relation of life he shone pre-eminent. He was the most dutiful of sons, the kindest of fathers, the best of husbands, the most affectionate of brothers. He lived diffusing happiness and comfort around him; his death was that of a true Christian. He died universally beloved, respected, and lamented. In remembrance of his many virtues this tablet was erected by his affectionate son, Henry, seventh Duke of Beaufort, A.D. 1837."

P. 439.—On the death of the Rev. *Esau Saunders*, while preaching in the parish

church of Blackfriars, on the 1st of Jan. 1836, his parishioners and friends raised a subscription, of between 300*l.* and 400*l.*, for the erection of a monument to his memory, which has been sculptured by Samuel Manning, esq. of Newman-street, successor to the celebrated Bacon, and erected in the church, by the side of the memorial of the late Mr. Romaine. It is surmounted by an excellent bust, and in a bas-relief, the beloved Pastor is supposed to be *suddenly translated by angels*, and about to receive an *immortal crown*, which appears on the glory above. The open Bible, resting on the cushion, and grouped with other Christian emblems, displays the last significant text uttered by the lips of the deceased Pastor,—“Ye are complete in Him.” Coloss. ii. ch. 10. v. The inscription runs as follows:—“Isaac Saunders, M.A. Died January the 1st, 1836, aged 54 years. He was ordained Curate of this Church, A.D. 1804; was elected Sunday Afternoon Lecturer, 1806; and Rector 1816. In all which offices, receiving mercy of the Lord to be faithful; as a Preacher he shunned not to declare all the counsel of God; as a Pastor, he watched for souls as one that must give account; as a Christian, he showed himself a pattern of good works; till, after having made full proof of his ministry, during a space of thirty years, and while in the act of preaching in this Church, the words of his text inscribed above being still on his lips, his spirit was translated from these earthly courts to worship with the saints in light, and dwell for ever with the Lord. His mortal remains, interred in the chancel vault, await the day of their redemption, when they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever. This monument is raised by the inhabitants of these united parishes, and many mourning friends, to the glory and the praise of God.”

P. 657.—A superb monument to the memory of *Bishop Sparke* has been erected in Bishop West's chapel, in Ely cathedral. It is an imitation of that of Edward the Black Prince in Canterbury cathedral, and the canopy of Bishop Mitford's, in Salisbury cathedral; it is of excellent workmanship, built by Hopper, of London.

Vol. VII. p. 99.—A monument to the memory of the late gallant *Lord de Saumarez* has been erected in the town church of Guernsey. It consists of a white marble tablet, two bas-relief figures, representing Faith on one side, and Hope on the other. Under a suitable inscription

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is a bas-relief, representing the “Reunion and Crescent off Cherbourg.”

P. 101. After a lengthened litigation, Sir Herbert Jenner pronounced judgment on the will of *Mr. Charles Day*, in the Prerogative Court, on the 29th June 1838. The deceased was the well-known blacking manufacturer of High Holborn. He died on the 26th Oct. 1836, at the age of 52 or 53 years, possessed of property to the amount of between 350,000*l.* and 370,000*l.* of which about 140,000*l.* was real and the remainder personal. The testator left behind him a widow and a daughter (who was married some time since to Mr. Horatio Claggett), a sister, several other relatives, and three illegitimate children. The will, which was dated May 1st, 1834, and a codicil, bearing the same date, was propounded by the executors, Mr. William Croft (of the Ordnance-office), Mr. Pinder Simpson (an old friend and adviser of the testator), and Mr. Underwood. These two papers amply provided for his wife and daughter, and 100,000*l.* were bequeathed to his executors, in trust, to found a blind asylum (the deceased having been blind for about 20 years before his death). Legacies of 500*l.* were given to each of the executors, &c. These papers were not opposed. The executors took the opinion of the court upon the other papers propounded as codicils to the will of the deceased, one of which, dated the 24th Sept. (after the testator had had an attack of epilepsy), increasing the legacies to certain branches of his family; the second instrument was dated on the following day, drawn up also by Mr. Pinder Simpson (the son of the executor), for the same purpose. The third codicil was dated the 10th September, and was in favour of the three natural children of the testator (whose existence up to that day had been kept a profound secret), giving them 5000*l.* each, in addition to *post-obit* bonds the deceased had executed in the favour of each in 1832. The last codicil was propounded by Mr. F. Defaur, and was dated on the 22nd Sept. by which that gentleman (who had assisted the deceased in the management of his money matters, in the collection of rents, &c.), was named as executor, with a legacy of 500*l.* This last codicil was written from instructions given by the deceased to Mr. Defaur by Mr. Hewson, one of the medical attendants of the testator, and executed in the presence of Mrs. Day, Mrs. Claggett, and two other parties. The executors named in the will did not, in fact, oppose any of the four codicils, except the last. The deceased, though blind, and deprived of the use of both legs, possessed an extraordi-

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nary memory, and kept his accounts most accurately, in which he was assisted by his daughter. His health appeared to have been extremely good during the greater part of his life—until the attack of epilepsy on the 26th Aug. 1836, which affected the brain. The effect of this attack was not at first perceptible. The court did not wish to throw the slightest imputation upon Mr. Defaur, but, under all the circumstances, pronounced against the last paper, and directed probate to pass to the will, and four first codicils, as containing the intentions of the testator.

P. 218.—*John Gamaliel Lloyd, Esq.* was born 8th March, 1769, and consequently was only 67 at the time of his decease. He was the second son of John Lloyd, esq. F.R.S. of Snitterfield, co. Warwick, by Anne, only child and heiress of James Hibbins, esq. M.D. and grandson of George Lloyd, esq. F.R.S. of Hulme Hall, near Manchester, co. Lanc. by Eleanor, dau. of Henry Wright, esq. of Offerton and Moberley, co. Chester, and Porefoy, dau. of Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart. He was educated at the university of Glasgow, called to the Bar in 1794 by the Society of the Middle Temple, of which Society he lately became a bencher, and for some years went the Northern and afterwards the Midland Circuit. He for several years held courts at Macclesfield, as deputy to the late Earl of Derby, as Steward of the Liberty of the Hundred; was in the commission of the peace for the county of Warwick in 1823, and subsequently; and filled the office of High Sheriff for the county of Warwick in 1832. By devise of a relation of his mother, the Rev. Francis Stanley, who died 18 April 1827 (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. xcvi. part i. p. 474), he came into possession of estates in Hertfordshire and Essex; and on the death of his elder brother George Lloyd, esq. of Welcombe House, 11 July 1831, he took by devise for life considerable estates in Warwickshire and Lancashire. He died, at lodgings in London, a bachelor, leaving two sisters surviving, the younger unmarried; the other is the wife of the Rev. T. Warde, of Leamington Priors, and has issue only Charles T. Warde, esq. the present owner of Welcombe House. He is buried, as one of the Masters of the Bench, in the Temple Church.

P. 324.—The will of *Sir John Soane* was opposed by his son, Mr. George Soane; but this opposition being withdrawn, the Prerogative Court pronounced for the will, on the 28th Nov. 1837. It has since been proved, and the personal property sworn under 140,000*l.* The ex-

ecutors, *Sir Francis Chantrey*, *Sir John Stevenson*, and *Mr. Higham*, have, by power of attorney, renounced in favour of Mr. Bicknell, named in codicil as one of the executors. The will was proved by Mrs. Sally Conduitt, to whom testator bequeathed 5000*l.* with request that she may be buried in the same vault with him.

P. 545.—The Maltese monument to the memory of the late Major-General *Sir Frederick Ponsonby*, is being erected in the works of Valletta, on St. Andrew's bastion, at the end of Strada Britannica. It consists of a pedestal and column of the Roman Doric order, its proportions being regulated upon that of Trajan, which still exists in all its beauty at Rome. It will be 71 feet high, or about two-thirds of the height of that masterpiece of architecture, and it is built of hard Malta stone of the first quality, of a pleasing whitish colour, which takes a polish like marble. It may be interesting to remark that upon the first commencement of the work, while digging for its foundation, a strong and massive wall, which from its construction and the great size of its stones appears to have been an old bastion, of which no knowledge can be traced, was found a few feet under the surface. Being well situated, and regularly built up from the solid rock, forty-five feet below, this wall was available for the basis of the column, with an incalculable saving of expense and time.

P. 549.—A handsome marble tablet has been erected in St. Edmund's church, Salisbury, the production of Mr. Osmond, of that city, bearing the following inscription: "To the Memory of the *Rev. Herbert Hawes, D.D.* thirty-four years Rector of this Church, who during a long period ably and zealously fulfilled his arduous duties; and under whose judicious superintendence the public business of the parish was conducted with peculiar and laudable unanimity; his parishioners, honouring his merits, and grateful for his services, have dedicated this tablet. He died 17th Jan. 1837, in the 73d year of his age."

VOL. VIII. p. 534.—William-Harcourt-Isham Mackworth, esq. 4th son of Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart. and Frances his wife, daughter and coheiress of William Somerset Dolben, of Finedon, co. Northampton, esq. deceased, and grand-daughter and coheiress expectant of *Sir John English Dolben, Bart.* took the surname of Dolben, in addition to and after Mackworth, by Royal Sign Manual, 14 July, 1835.

P. 637.—The Baronet alluded to as the heir of *Baroness Lindsay*, is Sir William Temple Pole, Bart. of Shute House,

Devon, who is a maternal cousin and the nearest relative of the deceased.

Ibid.—*Thomas Hutchinson, Esq.* Barrister-at-Law. This gentleman was the eldest son of the Hon. Thomas Judge Hutchinson, and grandson of the Hon. Thomas Hutchinson, her Majesty's Governor of the Province of Massachusetts.

VOL. IX. p. 108.—*Alexander Towns- end, Esq.* of Theescomb House, near Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, has bequeathed to the Oxford, Gloucester, and Bristol Infirmarys 500*l.* each; to the Minchinhampton Dispensary 55*l.* and to the poor of Southrop 100*l.* His executor is the Rev. William Colston, of Broughton Hall, near Lechlade.

Ibid.—*Mr. Collingwood's* marriage took place May 30, 1816 (not 1810). Mary-Patience, the younger daughter and co-heiress of Lord Collingwood, was married June 16, 1807, to Anthony Denny, esq.

P. 109.—The will of *Mr. Samuel Thompson* (who was for many years the leading partner in the well-known wine and spirit establishment on Holborn-hill, under the title of "Thompson and Fearon,") has been proved in Doctors' Commons by Mary Thompson, his widow, and Seymour Teulon, David Liston, and George Henderson, the executors. The amount of personal property in the province of Canterbury is sworn under 60,000*l.*, independent of a large estate in America, which is said to be worth 40,000*l.* The testator has left the whole of his fortune to his widow and family.

P. 214.—The late *Rev. W. Richardson*, fifty-three years Vicar of St. John's, Chester, has left 2,000*l.* to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; 2,000*l.* to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and 2,000*l.* to the Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement, building, and repairing of churches and chapels. He has also bequeathed 600*l.* for the erection of an organ in the church belonging to the parish over which he had been for so long a period the worthy vicar.

P. 220.—*John Heygate, Esq.* late of West Haddon, Northamptonshire, has made the following munificent bequests to the various charities of his neighbourhood: 500*l.* to the West Haddon Charity School, 200*l.* to the Northampton Infirmary, 200*l.* to the Northampton Lunatic Asylum, 50*l.* to the Bedford Infirmary, 50*l.* to the Leicester Infirmary, 100*l.* to the West Haddon Old Friendly Society, 50*l.* to the New ditto, 1*l.* 1*9s.* to each of the parishes of West Haddon, Long Buckby, Watford, Winwick, Crick, Haselbeech, Wellingborough, and Husband's Bosworth.

P. 319.—The late *Earl of Eldon's* will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 16th Feb. by the three executors—the present Earl, Mr. Cross (the Master in Chancery), and Mr. Alfred Bell. It is of great length, filling 74 sheets, closely written. There are likewise seven codicils, neither (except one, which is holograph) very short. The will is dated the 24th of June, 1836; the codicils bear date in 1837; the last is dated December 21, 1837, less than a month before the Earl died. The bulk of the will is occupied with very careful devises of the real property in the counties of Dorset and Durham, trusts, limitations, recoveries, &c. The principal devisee is Lord Encombe (the present Earl), the testator's grandson, for life; then to his son; in default of children the property is left, under various conditions and limitations, to the daughters of the late Earl, Lady Frances Jane Bankes, and Lady Elizabeth Repton, and their families. The family of the latter takes a less extensive benefit than that of the former, the reason of which the testator declares is, that Lady Frances Bankes has a large family, and may expect to have more children, whereas Lady E. Repton has but one son, and is not likely to have more issue. The trustees of the property are Master Cross and Mr. Alfred Bell. There are various small legacies; and amongst others, the late Earl's coach horses are bequeathed to Lady Frances Bankes, with the direction that they are to have a free run of the grass at Encombe. The Earl also bequeaths his "favourite dog Pincher" to the same lady, with a clear annual allowance of 8*l.* to buy him food. At the end of the will is a schedule of various articles, to be considered as heirlooms. "A small wooden box, made out of a piece of wood taken out of the room in which I was born. All my law and other books. All my robes as Lord Chancellor, and all other my judicial robes, and all articles of lace worn with them, and all my robes as a peer. The service of plate which I had on my appointment as Chancellor. Bust of myself. Bust of the Duke of Cumberland. Bust of Lady Eldon. All my boxes with the freedom and address of companies enclosed. The pictures of dogs 'Neptune' and 'Pincher.' The wooden box made from a piece of the wreck of the 'Betsy Caines,' which brought over William the Third. All letters from members of the royal family. The pillar of wood which encloses an address of a body of clergy in Yorkshire, presented respecting my conduct as to the Roman Catholic Relief Bill." The codicils contain alterations and modifica-

tions of the devises in the will, except the holograph dated in September last, which gives a legacy to James Smith, the Earl's servant, whose character and services it eulogizes. This instrument is written on a sheet of note-paper, in a tremulous hand. The signature to the last codicil bears no resemblance to that in the will, and appears like the uncertain writing of a blind person, or one whose hand was guided. All the instruments are sealed with the Earl's coat of arms on black wax.

P. 325.—The will of the late *John Rees* has been proved in Doctors' Commons. The amount of his effects have been sworn under 3,000*l*. The executors are his brother, Thomas Reeve, and James Silver. The property is bequeathed to his two daughters, Louisa and Fanny Reeve, and to his son, John Reeve, to whom he also bequeathes a share of a house in the Strand. The will is dated in September 1835. It was the general opinion he had died insolvent, which is now proved to have been erroneous.

P. 433.—At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Sunderland and other friends of the late *Rev. Robert Gray*, M.A. held on the 26th Feb. a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted, for erecting, by public subscription, a monument to his memory, and at a subsequent meeting it was determined that the surplus "shall be devoted to an endowment of the schools established by Mr. Gray in this parish, to be called, in future, the Gray Schools."—On the 14th June, the Committee held a meeting to make choice of the most appropriate design from those which had been forwarded for their inspection, in accordance with an advertisement in the newspapers. The competitors were very numerous, including artists of eminence from Edinburgh, London, Newcastle, &c. many of which were of a very high order of merit. After a careful inspection of the various models, drawings, &c. and a lengthened discussion of their respective merits, the meeting resolved to adopt one modelled in Sunderland by Mr. David Dunbar. It consists of a statue of the late revered Rector in his clerical robes, to be executed in the most durable description of Italian marble, similar to that used in the grand archway in front of the Queen's Palace, St. James's Park. This statue will be placed upon a handsome pedestal, in front of which is an alto-relief representation of "BENEVOLENCE," with the following impressive and very appropriate quotation from the Epistle of St. James:—"Pure Religion and undefiled before God and the Father, is this,

to visit the Fatherless and Widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." The statue will be seven feet in height, so that when viewed in its position on the pedestal, (the monument, when completed being not more than twenty feet high), the figure will appear of the exact stature of the deceased Rector. The spot fixed upon for the erection of the monument, is over the vault in the centre of the burial ground, and it will, from its position, form a very conspicuous object from the sea and the surrounding country.—A splendid Polyglot Bible, which was purchased to be presented to Mr. Gray, by a few of his attached friends, a short time before his decease, has been given to his eldest son, Mr. Arthur Gray, who is 15 years of age. A Memoir of Mr. Gray has been published, printed uniformly with his Funeral Sermons, preached by the Rev. George Townshend, Prebendary of Durham; the Rev. William Webb, M.A. (the present Rector of Sunderland); and the Rev. Joseph Law.

P. 434.—The library of the late *Rev. William Mavor*, of Woodstock, has been sold by public auction in Oxford. The books (about 3,000) were in the best condition, and belonged to all departments of general literature. Many of the more precious volumes bore evidence of their value by the late possessor's notes and observations pencilled on the fly-leaves, which, whilst they proved the merits of the copy, shewed the extent and accuracy of the annotator's information. The following epitaph has been placed upon his monument in Woodstock Churchyard: "Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. William Mavor, LL.D. The first great promoter of the Catechetical Method of Instruction, in all branches of human and divine knowledge, who, though dead, yet speaketh, for the instruction of youth and infancy, in the volumes which he benevolently and judiciously adapted to the growing powers of the mind. He was Rector of Bladon with Woodstock, and Vicar of Hurley, Berkshire, a Magistrate for the County of Oxford, and ten times Mayor of this Borough. Beloved and esteemed by relatives and friends, and respected by those whom, as a Minister and a Magistrate, he had long and faithfully served. He died Dec. 29th, 1837, in the 80th year of his age.

The feeling soul may linger here,
Soft Pity's bosom heave a sigh;
But spare my dust, and come not near,
Cold spathy! with tearless eye.
W. M."

P. 442.—The late *Henry Hewitson, Esq.* has left behind him a fortune of 800,000*l.*; the largest, it is supposed, ever made wholly in business by a native of Westmorland, excepting, perhaps, the late Mr. Thwaites. He was formerly gold-lace-maker to his Majesty; but had retired from business many years before his death. Of this vast property, upwards of 100,000*l.* will come into the family of the late Stephen Brunskill, of Orton, long known as a useful local preacher in that neighbourhood, and who married a sister of Mr. Hewitson. Large sums will also come into Ravenstonedale, to other relations.

P. 541.—The remains of the late *Lord Selsey* were landed at Portsmouth, preparatory to their interment in the family vault at Westdean, near Chichester. Mrs. Leveson Vernon, the late Lord's sister, comes into the possession of a large fortune.

P. 552.—Mr. *Morton* was one of the witnesses examined before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Dramatic Literature, and in the course of his evidence incidentally developed some curious traits of his own character and habits. He stated that he had never seen one of his own plays acted, although some of his comedies had been so successful as to be represented for 50 nights in succession. The lowest price he ever got for a play was £90 or £100, and the highest £300. For the *Children in the Wood* he received £200, and £50 for the copyright; and for the *Invincibles* and a *Rowland for an Oliver* about the same sum. The usual mode of remunerating dramatic authors, when Mr. Morton commenced writing for the stage, was, by giving them the receipts of the third, sixth, ninth, and twentieth nights, after deducting the expenses of the house; and he describes with what anxiety he used to watch the clouds on those evenings, as a stormy night very frequently converted the author's "benefit" into a loss.

P. 555.—The following bequest has been left to the Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Hospital, by *H. Dundas Morrison, Esq.* surgeon R.N. The reversion of eighteen thousand pounds, on the death of two legatees, who are to have the life interest. The conditions are, that one of the wards is to be named the "Melville Ward," as a token of gratitude for favours conferred on the deceased by Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, many years First Lord of the Admiralty. But should the Lord be given up, then the bequest is to go to the Devon County Hospital.

P. 668.—*Francis Theodore Hay, Esq.* was a member of the Court of Assistants of the Watermen's Company, and was the first Master of the company on its incorporation by act of parliament in the year 1827. In early life he was a waterman employed in a very humble capacity on the river, and, by his industry and perseverance, became a master-lighterman, and barge-owner, and ultimately realised a large fortune. Although, for many years past, he had lived at his seat at Hayes, he had, until a very recent period, taken an active part in business. He was one of the Queen's watermen, an office more of honour than emolument, and, in the capacity of King's waterman during three preceding reigns, had the honour of frequently rowing King George III. and Queen Charlotte, George IV., and his late Majesty King William IV. and Queen Adelaide. He was a strong, robust man of herculean frame, and his death was brought on by sudden exposure to the cold three weeks before, after taking a warm bath at an hotel in London; after which he rode down to Hayes in an open chaise. Mr. Hay was a staunch conservative, and so universally esteemed in the parish of Rotherhithe, where his benevolence and excellent qualities had endeared him to all classes, that the houses and shops of the principal inhabitants and tradesmen were closed during the whole of the day of his funeral, which was met by the rector, churchwardens, overseers, and a great number of the principal merchants, shipowners, and other influential inhabitants of the parish, as well as by the poorer classes, all anxious to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the remains of a worthy and kind-hearted gentleman. The great bulk of the deceased's property, amounting, it is said, to upwards of 100,000*l.* which he acquired by a long life of industry and frugality, unaccompanied by parsimony, will fall into the possession of Charles Hay, esq. his son and heir, of Prince's-street, Rotherhithe. Mr. Charles Hay, who inherits all the good qualities of his late father, is one of the Queen's watermen, a member of the Court of Assistants, and a past Master of the Watermen's Company.

P. 670.—*Launcelot Haslop, Esq.* was Treasurer of the Wesleyan Mission; and his funeral sermon, preached by the Rev. Dr. Bunting, is published in the Pulpit, No. 821.

Vol. X. p. 208.—The splendid mansion in St. James's-square, purchased by the *Duke of Leeds*, from the Dowager Countess of Hardwicke, has been bequeathed by his Grace to his son-in-law

Mr. Sackville Lane Fox, together with the whole of his personal property; and it is said that, in consequence, the present Duke will be obliged to sell Hornby Castle, the only untailed portion of the family estates.

P. 224.—At a Meeting of the Friends of the late *Zachary Macaulay, Esq.* held on the 30th of July, 1838, it was unanimously Resolved, "That the eminent services rendered by the late *Zachary Macaulay*, by the long and disinterested zeal with which he devoted his talents, his time, and all the powers of his well-informed mind, to objects of benevolence and utility, and more especially to the abolition of the Slave Trade, and to the important cause of Negro Emancipation, demand a public testimony that may record his worth as a bright example for future generations, and prove the grateful esteem in which he was held by his contemporaries. That, with this view, a Subscription be raised to erect a Monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey." A Committee was appointed to conduct the subscription, and make the necessary arrangements, including the Marquis of Northampton, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl Grey, K. G., Earl of Caledon, Earl Jermyn, Lords Calthorpe, Teignmouth, Skelmersdale, Brougham, Denman, Glenelg, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Alexander Johnston, Sir R. H. Inglis, T. F. Buxton, esq. &c. &c. Henry S. Thornton, esq. was requested to act as the Treasurer, and Sir George Stephen as Secretary.

P. 337.—The Rev. *John Gardiner, D.D.*, who was formerly Curate of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, for many years, has left a legacy of 100 guineas, in trust, towards painting an altar-piece for the chancel of that church, (the subject to be taken from the 20th chapter of St. John, verse 1, or from the 11th to the 18th thereof,) provided the said altar-piece shall be finished and put up in its place within two years after formal notice shall have been given by the executor to the vicar of the parish.

Ibid.—The will of *Lieut.-Col. Constable*, formerly of the Bengal Artillery, and late of Park-crescent, has been proved in Doctors' Commons, by Sir Henry Richardson and Capt. Murray, probate being reserved for Wm. Brown Constable, esq. the other executor. Personalty sworn under £100,000. The colonel was a brave and meritorious officer, and was highly respected by his numerous friends. He served in the Mahratta war, under Lord Lake, and was present at Ally

Ghur, Delhi, Laswarie, and Agra, where he was seriously wounded and left senseless on the field. He was the nephew of George Constable, the original from whom Sir Walter Scott drew his character of "The Antiquary." To the family of his daughter, Mrs. Nicoll, he has left £40,000 three per cent. Consols; to his granddaughter, Maria Antoinetta Isabella Constable, all his India and Bank Stock. After several minor legacies, among which is £500 to the Infirmary of Dundee (his native place), £300 to Lady Richardson, £200 to Mrs. Colonel Nebitt, £150 to Mrs. Col. Walker, and £200 to Mrs. Hume (of Bath), he bequeathed the residue to his two sisters, Barbara and Christian Constable. The family estate of Cragie, in accordance with the will of the "Antiquary," descends to William Brown, esq. who has assumed the name and arms of Constable, and who has recently united himself to the Lady Mary Erskine, eldest daughter of the Earl of Buchan.

P. 445.—The will of the late *Robert Holford, Esq.* has passed under the seal of the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is in the handwriting of the testator, who bequeaths the whole of his immense and princely fortune (with the exception of 500*l.* which is left to the executor), amounting to upwards of 1,000,000*l.* exclusive of the freehold, leasehold, and copyhold estates of great value (including the magnificent mansion at the Isle of Wight), in different counties, to his nephew, Mr. Holford. The stamp on the probate was 15,000*l.* and the further duty about 30,000*l.* more, making a total payment to the government of a sum of 45,000*l.* out of a single estate. It is an extraordinary fact, that the will is contained on one side of a sheet of letter paper. With the exception of the late Mr. Rothschild and Mr. Randell (of the firm of Randell, Bridge, and Rundell, goldsmiths, of Ludgate-hill), the stamp duty upon the upper value (a million) is seldom called into operation, 15,000*l.* being the highest probate duty.

P. 545.—The will of the late *Lord Carrington*, together with two codicils, has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. It is dated July 22, 1836. His executors are Francis Turner, esq. the Bishop of Exeter, and John Beadnell, esq. He devises all his real estate to the present lord for life without impeachment of waste, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male, and subject to the payment of any legacies which he might bequeath by codicil. He

leaves all his personal property to the present lord, and makes him residuary legatee. He directs that, for three months from the day of his decease, an adequate establishment at Whitehall should be kept for the residence of his second wife, the present Lady Carrington, at the expense of the estate; and in satisfaction of the contract made on his marriage, charges an estate in Lincolnshire with an annuity of 1,000*l.* for her. By a codicil dated 20th Oct. 1837, after referring to a settlement he had made of 20,000*l.* upon his unmarried daughter he leaves 100*l.* to each of his daughters and to each of his grand-children, to purchase a memorial of him;

and after some minor legacies, to Lady Carrington, his daughters, executors, and servants,—to Sir Henry Hardinge, 100*l.*, and to Lady Emily Hardinge a clock by Vulliamy; to his three executors, to John Neale, esq. and to Colonel Gurwood, 500*l.* each; to John Smith, esq. 200*l.*; to Abel and George Smith, Mrs. Sargent, Charlotte and Harriet Trevelyan, and Charles Ashton, 100*l.* each; to Mr. Jalland, 150*l.*; to Dr. M^r Arthur, and Robert Stone, 50*l.* each; and to the poor of Deal 100*l.* at the discretion of Dr. M^r Arthur; and to the poor of Wycombe 100*l.* at the discretion of the present lord. The amount of the personal estate sworn under 120,000*l.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Oct. 30 to Nov. 20, 1838.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	521	Males	506	Between	2 and 5 110
Females	512	Females	511		5 and 10 71
					10 and 20 35
					20 and 30 82
Whereof have died under two years old...247				30 and 40 82	40 and 50 96

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Nov. 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
69 0	32 2	22 10	36 3	39 7	41 8

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Nov. 26.

Sussex Pockets 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 14*s.*—Kent Pockets 4*l.* 0*s.* to 9*l.* 15*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Nov. 26.

Smithfield, Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 14*s.* to 1*l.* 18*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 26.
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Beasts 3662
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Calves 95
Pork.....	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep 24,580
		Pigs 492

COAL MARKET, Nov. 26.

Walls Ends, from 19*s.* 3*d.* to 25*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 18*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* 3*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 63*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 60*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 10*s.* 0*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 218.—Ellesmere and Chester, 80½.—Grand Junction, 195.—Kennet and Avon, 26½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 730.—Regent's, 16½.—Rochdale, 108.—London Dock Stock, 61½.—St. Katharine's, 107.—East and West India, 110.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 204.—Grand Junction Water Works, 64.—West Middlesex, 100.—Globe Insurance, 146.—Guardian, 36.—Hope, 5½.—Chartered Gas, 52.—Imperial Gas, 48½.—Phoenix Gas, 23.—Independent Gas, 48½.—General United Gas, 30½.—Canada Land Company, 29.—Reversionary Interest, 134.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26 to November 25, 1838, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	57	61	45	29, 80	cloudy	11	32	41	39	29, 60	do.
27	51	58	55	, 78	do. rain	12	40	46	38	30, 10	fair
28	51	53	58	, 58	do. do windy	13	39	48	35	, 34	do.
29	47	51	45	, 47	do. fair	14	40	47	44	, 15	do.
30	46	53	46	, 70	fair	15	41	46	45	29, 90	fog, cloudy
31	40	44	46	, 80	rain, cloudy	16	42	48	43	, 67	cloudy
N. 1	47	48	40	, 37	cloudy, rain	17	40	45	43	, 70	do. fog, rain
2	43	47	42	, 30	do. do.	18	41	46	45	, 60	rain
3	39	46	46	, 35	do. do.	19	39	40	38	, 50	do.
4	45	52	46	28, 85	do. do.	20	38	42	37	, 63	cloudy
5	47	50	43	29, 20	do.	21	36	41	43	, 32	do.
6	40	49	49	, 70	fair	22	43	49	45	, 20	do. rain
7	52	59	54	, 43	rain, cloudy	23	43	44	38	, 50	do.
8	50	56	48	, 50	fair	24	38	39	32	, 57	do.
9	45	50	43	, 40	rain, cloudy	25	55	39	34	, 97	cloudy, fair
10	40	49	38	, 68	cloudy, fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From October 29 to November 27, 1838, both inclusive.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	203½	93½	94	100½	101	15½	15½			258½	60 pm.	64 67 pm.
30	202½	93½	94	100½	101	15½	15½	91½				66 68 pm.
31	202½	93½	94½	100½	101	15½	15½					66 68 pm.
2	202½	93½	94½	100½	101	15½	15½			260½		68 66 pm.
3	202½	93½	94½	100½	101	15½	15½	91½			63 61 pm.	66 68 pm.
5	201½	93½	94½	100½	101	15½	15½				61 63 pm.	66 68 pm.
6	201½	93½	94	100½	101	15½	15½			260½	63 60 pm.	68 pm.
7	202½	93½	94½	100½	101	15	91½	260			60 63 pm.	67 69 pm.
8	202½	93½	94½	100½	102	15	91½	261			64 pm.	69 67 pm.
9	203	93½	94½	100½	102½	15					64 63 pm.	68 70 pm.
10	203	93½	94½	100½	102½	15				261	63 pm.	68 70 pm.
12	203½	93½	94½	100½	102½	15				261		68 70 pm.
13	203½	93½	94½	100½	102½	15				262	65 63 pm.	68 70 pm.
14	203½	93½	94½	101½	102½	15½					65 pm.	70 68 pm.
15	203½	93½	94½	100½	102½					261	65 63 pm.	68 70 pm.
16	203½	93½	94½	100½	102½	15				261	63 65 pm.	70 68 pm.
17	204	93½	94½	100½	102½	15½					63 pm.	68 pm.
19	204	93½	94½	100½	102½	15			105	262	63 65 pm.	69 67 pm.
20	204½	93½	94½	100½	102½	15				261½	65 64 pm.	69 67 pm.
21	203½	93½	94½	100½	102	15	91½	261			65 pm.	67 69 pm.
22	203½	93½	94½	100½	101½	15				262		67 69 pm.
23	203	93½	94	100½	101½	15					63 62 pm.	66 68 pm.
24	203½	93½	91½	100½	102	15					64 pm.	66 68 pm.
26	203	93½	94½	100½	102	15	91½	104½	263			66 68 pm.
27	203½	93½	94½	100½	102	15				263	64 pm.	66 68 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

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The Gentleman's Magazine (price 2s. 6d.) is published by WILLIAM PICKERING, Chancery-lane; but Communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed, post paid, to the Printers, J. B. NICHOLS and SON, 25, Parliament Street.







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